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A

NEW PRACTICE OF PHYSIC;

WHEREIN

The various DISEASES incident to the human Body are orderly deſcribed,

Their Cauſes aſſign'd,

Their Diagnoſtics and Prognoſtics enumerated,

AND THE

Regimen proper in each deliver'd;

With a Competent

Number of MEDICINES for every Stage and Symptom thereof,

Preſcribed after the Manner

Of the moſt Eminent PHYSICIANS among the MODERNS, and particularly thoſe of *LONDON*.

The whole formed on the Model of Dr. *Sydenham*, and compleating the Deſign of his *PROCESSUS INTEGRI*.

In TWO VOLUMES.

By *PETER SHAW*, M. D.

Sed ut ſeriò quod res eſt dicamus, plurimum referre cenſemus, ſi medici opus aliquod conficiant de medicinis *probatis* & *experimentalibus*, ad *morbos particulares*; nam quod ſpecioſâ quis ratione nixus exiſtimet decere medicum doctum potiùs medicinas *extempore* aptare, quam *certis aliquibus præſcriptis* inſiſtere, id fallax res eſt; & *experientiæ* non ſatis attribuit, *judicio* plus nimis.

Baco de Augment. Scientiar.

LONDON:

Printed for J. OSBORN and T. LONGMAN, at the *Ship* in *Pater-Noſter-Row*. M, DCC. XXVI.

TO

Dr. *HULSE.*

SIR,

AS your exquiſite judgment will readily perceive, ſo your great good-nature, I know, will lead you to excuſe the defects of this performance; which render it an unworthy acknowledgment of unmerited favours done to,

SIR,

Your moſt obedient
humble Servant,
PETER SHAW.

PREFACE.

THE *design of this work is candidly to exhibit the practice of medicine, as managed and improved by the ablest hands of the present age; in hopes of spreading so useful a part of knowledge, and making it of general service. A work of this nature being greatly wanting to such as daily attend upon the sick, I persuade my self that the intention of it will render an apology unnecessary. The methods of treating diseases to be met with in our latest practical writers of best reputation, such as those of* Riverius *and* Sydenham, *tho' excellent for their times, are now grown into disuse; and he is justly esteem'd unacquainted with the present practice, who treads exactly in their steps; or knows no better ways of treating his patients: The late discoveries, im-*

provements, and reformations made in the ſeveral parts of medicine, have given it a new face; and render it practicable to much better advantage than heretofore. And nothing, at preſent, ſeems more wanting to its perfection, than to be fairly repreſented and made public, like thoſe of former ages. To effect this the better, I have, for a conſiderable time, and with ſome attention, applied my ſelf to conſider, and compare together the ſeveral methods which the moſt eminent phyſicians had fall'n upon of treating various diſeaſes; and from a ſeries of obſervations made in this manner the following treatiſe gradually grew up; till at length it appeared in the form of one general ſtandard practice. In which the reader, therefore, is not to expect any hypothetical reaſoning, or neat ſolutions of phænomena, but naked matter of ſcience, deliver'd in plain and ſimple language: and I am much miſtaken if the whole art may not thus be ſhewn to better advantage, than by uncertain reaſonings and a ſtudied ſtyle, which inſtead of inſtructing us in the cure of diſeaſes, will rather teach us to harangue upon them. It ſeem'd moſt agreeable to the nature of the undertaking to purſue this general method. Firſt, to ſet out in every diſtemper with ſome popular definition ſerving to excite an idea thereof; without at

all

all inquiring whether that idea be juſt or adequate. Juſt notions of diſtempers can only be had by deſcription, or the immediate perception of all their properties, or ſymptoms: and the opinions of different men will differ about them according to the opportunities each has had to examine their phænomena. Having thus gain'd ſome imperfect notion of the diſtemper to be treated, we proceed to aſſign the popular cauſes, to which it is generally aſcribed; yet without poſitively aſſerting, that it is really owing to this or that particular cauſe. The true knowledge of immediate cauſes is not within the reach of the human mind; nor at all neceſſary to a phyſician. After the cauſes of every diſtemper we deliver its diagnoſtics, or the diſtinguiſhing ſigns and ſymptoms with which it generally begins, continues, and goes off. And this part gives, as it were, a hiſtory of the diſeaſe. When, therefore, we have ſeen the ſigns which diſtinguiſh any diſtemper from all others, and thus improved the notion given of it by the definition, into a tolerable knowledge, 'tis natural to inquire what turns the diſtemper will take, or what will be the fate of the patient under it. And this inquiry is gratified by a fourth article, under the name of prognoſtics, which from the ſigns or circumſtances before laid down, conjecture the event of the diſeaſe. And

thus

thus we are brought acquainted with the neceſſary præcognita *to the cure of every diſtemper; which cure is to be attempted firſt by a proper diet and regimen, and ſecondly, by the direct uſe of medicines peculiarly adapted to the particular ſymptoms, or nature of the caſe. The regimen of the patient, then, is the next thing to be taken into conſideration; as being uſeful to abate the violence of the ſymptoms, promote the* criſis, *and prepare the body to receive the full effects of the remedies that are afterwards to be preſcribed. Under this head, therefore, we give what relates to the management of the patient, as to the uſe of the non-naturals; and lay down ſome ſhort rules for the diet. And thus, at length, we come fully prepared to enter, in earneſt, upon the cure of the diſeaſe; which is the ſole end and ſcope of medicine. But as this cure is ſeldom to be effected without remedying the ſeveral ſymptoms of the diſtemper, which are different in different ſubjects, we muſt of neceſſity preſcribe to particular caſes, as they may happen in particular conſtitutions, ages, ſexes,* &c. *in order to ſhew the proper methods of treating them, according to the different circumſtances wherewith they are uſually attended. And that due reſpect might be had hereto, we firſt propoſe one ſtandard example, which takes in all the more common*

ſymp-

ſymptoms of the diſtemper, without regarding thoſe that may happen of an extraordinary nature. And this gives the general method of treating that diſtemper. After this, a great variety of caſes, attended with different ſymptoms, are alſo preſcribed to in the ſame manner; till at length the ſubject is exhauſted, or all the particular caſes of a diſtemper have been conſider'd. Thus under its proper head may all that can be ſaid of a diſtemper be commodiouſly ranged. And this method we choſe as moſt ſuitable to the preſent deſign, and advantagious for the reader; who may by means hereof readily turn to any particular ſtage or ſymptom of a diſtemper, or read all that is deliver'd of it in one continued thread.

The matter thus diſpoſed under the heads above-mention'd is ſuch, in general, as was taken rather from the ſettled opinions, and daily practice of the moſt celebrated phyſicians, than compiled from their writings; ſo that the performance actually ſets to view the preſent ſtate, or moſt approved practice of medicine; whence we may learn to treat our patients in the moſt elegant and efficacious manner hitherto known and allow'd. And that the work might the better anſwer this character, I procured the aſſiſtance of a perſon very well acquainted with the preſent practice of phyſic, in collecting and digeſting

digeſting the materials for it; taking care all along not to omit any conſiderable circumſtance in a diſeaſe, or to fail in the method of treating it from its firſt appearance to its lateſt ſymptoms and remoteſt conſequences. Whence I conceive hopes that it may fully anſwer the deſign which Dr. Sydenham *had in his* Proceſſus Integri, *that of treating, or preſcribing to, all the diſeaſes of the human body, after the beſt manner of the age he lived in.*

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A

New Practice

OF

PHYSIC, &c.

APOPLEXY.

1. AN apoplexy is a ſudden deprivation of all the ſenſes, and all the ſenſible motions of the body; excepting that of the heart and lungs. *Definition.*

2. A plethora may cauſe it, by oppreſſing the nerves of the *cerebrum* and *cerebellum*. A *cacochymia*, by rendring the fluids too viſcid; and ſo obſtructing the circulation. Any thing which greatly rarifies the blood and juices; or occaſions a rupture of the veſſels in the brain. An induration, or ſtrong contraction of the canals. Na- *Cauſes.*

tural excreſcencies within-ſide the *cranium*, oppreſſing the veſſels; or a polypus, blocking up the carotids, *&c.* Strangulation, great contuſion in the head, and poiſons.

Diagnoſtics. 3. Sometimes a violent pain in the head, dimneſs, and loſs of ſight, or memory, precede the fit. At others, univerſal indolence and drowſineſs; or a flux of pituitous matter from the noſe and mouth. An univerſal turgidneſs of the veſſels; a ſtrong pulſe, and redneſs in the face: but frequently no apparent ſigns precede. A great head, a ſhort neck, and a full or groſs habit, diſpoſe the body to it. The fit is uſually attended with a ſnoring, ſometimes with a fever, rarely with a foaming at the mouth, frequently with eruptions of the *menſes*, the hæmorrhoids, ſweat, or a diarrhœa; and ſo goes off.

Prognoſtics. 4. Several former fits, reſpiration nearly ſtopp'd, or render'd very irregular, and the attack happening in an advanced age, may be accounted bad ſigns. When the veſſels of the brain are burſt; and when 'tis occaſion'd by poiſon or excreſcencies on the inſide of the skull, 'tis uſually deem'd incurable. On the contrary, if the perſon be young, the fits only ſymptomatical, that is, occaſion'd by ſome other diſtemper; if a fever, or large evacuations have ſucceeded, and the abovementioned bad ſymptoms appear not, 'tis leſs dangerous proportionably.

Regimen. 5. The diet ought, as in all other caſes, to be regulated by the cauſe; but, in general, it ſhou'd here be attenuating, and eaſy of digeſtion. Thus it may conſiſt of panada, gruels, broths, *&c.* but if the patient hath been accuſtom'd to high living; the moderate uſe of fleſh and wine might be indulged. 'Tis a neceſſary caution, that the patient be laid upon his back; with his head always raiſed.

6. During

6. During the fit, bleed largely in the jugular; *Cure.* eſpecially if the patient be ſanguine: apply ſtrong volatiles to the noſe; and, if poſſible, give a large doſe of *Sal. vol. ol. in hauſtu Aq. pæon. c. & ceraſor. nig. ãa.* Blow ſtrong ſternutatories up the noſe; and rub the temples with ſpirituous cephalic mixtures. Apply, if neceſſary, a hot iron near the *vertex*, or *occiput*; or blow into the noſtrils and mouth, the fumes of tobacco, from an inverted pipe. Apply, directly, a large epiſpaſtic to the neck; and, as ſoon as poſſible, give ſtrong emetic, purge or glyſter. In the mean time,

℞ *Pulv. fol. aſari. rad. elleb. alb. ãa* ʒ j. *f. ſternutatorium; cujus parum in nares, mediante calamo, infletur frequenter.*

7. ℞ *Aq. hungar. ſpir. lavendul. comp. ſal. volat. oleoſ. ãa* ʒ j. *ol. caſtor. ſuccin. ãa* ʒ ſs. *m. & cum hoc bene fricentur tempora & detonſum caput.*

8. After the fit is over, nothing can contra-indicate bleeding, but extream weakneſs, great old age, or a watery conſtitution.

Mittatur ſanguis è vena qualibet ad ℥ xij. *& poſt tres dies ab operatione celebrata, tantundem.*

Or,

Applicentur cucurbitulæ cervici, ſcapulis, partibuſq; adjacentibus, in eundem finem: iteretur vero harum applicatio, pro re nata, per curationis decurſum.

And after the operation,

℞ *Aq. ceraſor. nigror.* ℥ ij. *pæon. c.* ʒ vj. *confect. alkerm.* ʒ ij. *ſal. vol. oleoſ. ſpir. lavendul. comp. ãa* ʒ j. *ſyr. pæon. c.* ʒ iij. *m. f. hauſtus hora ſomni ſumendus.*

9. On the very day of bleeding, if requiſite, or the day after,

℞ *Pulv. ipecacuanh.* ϑ ij. *cum ſyr. violar. q. ſ. f. bolus hora commoda ſumendus; bibendo de decocto hordei copioſe, inter operandum.*

Or,

℞ *Vin. emet.* ℥ j. *oxymel. ſcillit.* ℥ ſs. *m.*

Or,

℞ *Tart. emet. gr.* vj. *aut* viij. *cum conſerv. roſar. rubrar. q. ſ. f. bolus.*

Let the emetic be repeated once a week, if neceſſary; after the operation whereof exhibit as follows.

10. ℞ *Conſ. rutæ* ʒ ſs. *pulv. croc. caſtor. ſal. volat. ſuccin. ãa gr.* v. *c. c. gr.* iij. *confect. alkerm. q. ſ. f. bolus h. ſ. ſumendus cum hauſtu ſequent.*

℞ *Aq. rutæ, ceraſor. n. ãa* ℥ j. *pæon. c.* ℥ ſs. *ſpir. lavend. comp. gut.* lx. *ſyr. pæon. c.* ʒ iij. *m.*

11. Next apply veſicatories to the arms, legs, *&c.* and one to the whole head, if occaſion requires: but when theſe are uſed, let the patient have in readineſs a ſtrong ſolution of *Gummi Arabicum in decocto hordei*, to drink freely of, in caſe they cauſe the ſtrangury.

12. When the bliſters begin to dry, 'tis time to proceed to glyſters; then to cathartics, by the mouth; both of which ought to be of the ſtrongeſt kind.

℞ *Decoct. commun. clyſteriz.* ℥ xij. *vin. emet. turbid. ſyr. de ſpina cervina ãa* ℥ ſs. *ol. rutæ, lumbricor. ãa* ℥ jſs. *m. f. enema.*

Or,

℞ *Fol. ſen.* ℥ ſs. *colocynth.* ʒ ij. *ſem. carui contuſ.* ℥ ſs. *coque in aq. fontan q. ſ. colaturæ* ℥ xij. *adde elect. lenitiv. ſal cathart. amar. ãa* ℥ j. *ol. hyperic.* ℥ ij. *pulv. jalap.* ʒ j. *m. f. enema. hora commoda injiciendum, & ſemel vel bis in ſeptimana iterandum.*

13. ℞ *Pil. ex duobus, extract. rud. ãa* ℈ j. *caſtor. pulv. gr.* x. *ſal. volat. ſuccin. gr.* iv. *ſyr. de ſpina cervina q. ſ. f. pil.* vj. *pro doſi.*

Or,

℞ *Pil. fœtid. coch. minor. ãa gr.* xv. *reſin. jalap. gr.* vj. *ol. n. m. gut.* ij. *ſyr. de rhabarb. q. ſ. f. pilulæ mediocres pro doſi, ter in ſeptimana repetenda.*

14. After-

14. Afterwards, ſince wine is thought to conveigh medicines readily into the blood, and promote their operation,

℞ *Rad. jalap. contuſ.* ℥ ij: *cinnam. n. m. mac. ãa* ʒ j. *infunde calide in vin. alb. luſitanici* ℔ j. *per aliquot dies, ut f. tinctura.*

℞ *Hujus tincturæ* ℥ j. *vel* ℥ jſs. *ſyr. de ſpina cervina* ʒ vj. *f. hauſt. pro re nata repetendus.*

Or,

℞ *Elect. caryocoſtin.* ʒ vj. *vin. alb. aq. ceraſ. nig. ãa* ℥ j. *ſyr. de ſpina cervina* ʒ vj. *m.*

Or,

℞ *Tinct. ſacræ* ~~℥ iij~~. *ſyr. de ſpina cervina* ℥ j. *ſpir. lavend. c.* ʒ j. *f. hauſtus bis in ſeptimana ſumendus.*

Or,

℞ *Tinct. ſacræ* ℥ ſs. *vel* ʒ vj. *ſumat omni veſperi, hora ſomni ad* 14*mam vicem.*

15. Obſerve, in general, that as in all diſtempers not lethargic, 'tis proper to give a paregoric at night, after the uſe of evacuating medicines, or the application of veſicatories; ſo in all lethargic ones, cephalics are happily employ'd in their ſtead.

16. If there be ſtill ſome remains of the ſymptoms, let iſſues be made between the ſhoulders, or on the inſide of the arms and legs. Setons alſo, and perpetual bliſters, are proper.

17. Cucuphas likewiſe, or quilted caps, tho' the form is almoſt aboliſh'd, may be of ſervice; and, therefore, are now and then preſcribed in the preſent practice.

℞ *Rad. angel. hiſpan.* ʒ ij. *ireos florentin.* ʒ j. *rad. zinziber. zedoar. piper. long. n. m. ãa* ʒ ſs. *herb. majoran. menth. fl. roriſmar. lavend. ãa m.* ſs. *f. pulv. craſſus, ſerico inſerendus & ſupra verticem deraſum geſtandus.*

To theſe ingredients might be added *Lign. aloes. gum. benzoin.* or others of the tribe of aromatic cepahalics. Before the application hereof, 'tis

uſeful to embrocate the head, after ſhaving *cum aq. hungar. ſpir. lavendul. comp. āa*; with which alſo the ingredients ſhould be ſprinkled, once or twice a week, whi ſt they are worn.

18. On the evenings of evacuating days, and the intermediate ones, there may be room for cephalics by the mouth.

℞ *Pulv. de guttet. n. m. cinnamon. caſtor. ruſs. āa* ʒj. *cinnab. antimon.* ʒ iij. *antihect. poterij.* ʒ j. *zinzib. condit. conſerv. anthos āa* ℥ ſs. *ol. ſuccin. gut.* iij. *ſyr. pæon. comp q. ſ. f. elect.*

Or,

℞ *Rad. valerian. ſylv. pæon. mar. āa* ʒij. *contrayerv. ſerpent. virg. āa* ʒ ſs. *dictamn. alb. viſc. querc. āa* ʒ j. *croc. ſpec. diamb. āa* ʒ ſs. *cinnab. antimon.* ℥ ſs. *conſ. flaved. aurant. n. m. condit. ſucc. kerm. āa* ℥ ſs. *ol. cinnam. gut.* vi. *ſyr. è cort. citri. q. ſ. f. elect. ſumat. quant. n. m. ter* 4*terve quotidie, ſuperbibendo julapij ſequentis cochl.* v.

℞ *Aq. ceraſor. nigror.* ℥ vj. *mirab.* ℥ ij. *ſyr. caryoph.* ʒ vj. *ſpir. lavend. comp.* ℥ ſs. *m. f. julap.*

Or,

℞ *Aq. rutæ, ceraſor. n. āa* ℥ iij. *bryon. comp. pæon. comp. āa* ℥ iſs. *conſ. alkerm.* ℥ ſs. *ſyr. pæon. comp.* ℥ j. *m. f. julap.*

Or,

℞ *Aq. ceraſor. nig. cinnam. ten. pæon. comp. āa* ℥ iij. *tinct. croc.* ʒ ij. *ſal. volat. oleoſ.* ʒ ij. *ſacch. alb. q. ſ. m. ſumat cochl.* iv. *ſubinde, cum guttis* 60 *ſequentis mixturæ.*

℞ *Sal. volat. ol.* ʒ iij. *ſpir. lavend. comp. tinct. croc. āa* ʒ j. *m.*

To theſe may be added *Spir. corn. cerv. ſpir. ſal. armon. & tinct. caſtor.*

19. Troches were antiently preſcribed in this and the like caſes; and are ſometimes, tho' rarely, uſed in the modern practice.

℞ *Pulv. de guttet.* ℥ ſs. *cinnab. antimon.* ʒ ij. *ſal. volat. ſuccin.* ʒ j. *ol. cinnam. n. m. āa gut.* vi.

ſacch.

ſacch. alb. ℥ iv. *cum mucilagin. gum. tragacanth in aq. ceraſ. nig. facta, fiant trochiſci* ʒ ſs. *pendentes.*

Or,

℞ *Cinnab. antimon. pulv. cinnam. ſpec. diamb. rad. contrayerv. croci ãa* ℥ ſs. *caſtor. ruſs.* ʒ ij. *rad. angel. hiſpan. mac. n. m. ãa* ʒ jſs. *ſacch. alb.* ℥ vj. *ſucci kermes, ſpir. lavend. c. ãa* ℥ ſs. *mucilagin. gum. tragacanth. q. ſ. f. trochiſci* ʒ ſs. *pendentes; quorum unum teneat in ore frequenter.*

20. Cephalic wines alſo are ſerviceable.

℞ *Rad. pæon. mar. tenuiter inciſ.* ℥ iv. *valerian. ſylv. viſc. querc. ãa* ℥ ij. *n. m. mac. cinnam. ãa* ℥ ij. *coccinel.* ϑ ij. *herb. roriſmarin. ſalv. beton. ãa m.* j. *croc.* ʒ ij. *caryophyl.* ʒ j. *vin. alb. liſbon.* ℔ iv. *infunde, leni calore, per dies aliquot; colaturæ adde ſpir. lavend. comp.* ℥ ij. *Bibat cochl.* vi. *ter in die.*

21. In groſs habits, and where the fluids are apt to ſtagnate in the capillaries,

℞ *Rad. raphan. ruſtic. ſem. ſinap. milleped. vivent. ãa* ℥ ij. *ſem. cardamom. minor.* ʒ ij. *lign. aloes rad. zedoar. ãa* ℥ ſs. *valerian. ſylv.* ℥ j. *vin. alb.* ℔ iv. *infunde calide per* 4 *dies. Colatura ſumatur ut ſupra.*

22. If a diſpoſition to the diſtemper ſtill remains, let the following drink, with a proper diet, be continued for a conſiderable time.

℞ *Rad. pæon. mar.* ℥ vj. *valerian. ſylv.* ℥ j. *angel. hiſpan. zedoar. ãa* ℥ ſs. *lign. ſaſſafras, guaiaci ãa* ℥ iij. *ſem. ſinap. contuſ.* ℥ ij. *cardamom. major.* ℥ j. *cubeb.* ℥ ſs. *herb. roriſmar. majoran. flor. lavend. ãa m.* j. *cort. aurant. bacc. junip. ſem. fœnic. d. ãa* ℥ ij. *paſſular. major. exacinat.* ℔ j. *infunde hæc omnia in cereviſiæ fortioris fermentantis, non lupulatæ, congijs* viij. *ſtent ſimul per dies* xij. *deinde bibat æger pro potu ordinario.*

23. For watery conſtitutions uſe the purges preſcribed in the dropſy; but when this diſtemper is cauſed by poiſon, polypus's, or ex-

creſcences in the skull, no cure ſeems to be hitherto known for it.

24. A *paroplexy* is a partial or ſlight *apoplexy*. *Catoche*, *catochus*, *catalepſis*, or *tetanus*, all different names for the ſame thing, is a ſpecies either of this, or the epilepſy, or a mixture of both; the patient remaining motionleſs, and in the ſame poſture wherein he firſt was taken; whilſt the parts affected appear either rigid or flaccid.

25. The cauſes hereof may be the ſame with thoſe of the apoplexy; whereto may be added a fever, or long continued quartan ague, melancholy, hard ſtudy, a dry conſtitution, frights, *&c.*

26. If an *epilepſy*, convulſions, madneſs, or a maraſmus follow it, 'tis ſeldom cured.

The cure is to be attempted as that of the apoplexy, unleſs it proceed from melancholy or madneſs; in which caſe 'tis to be treated as thoſe.

27. *Carus* is a faint apoplexy, attended with profound ſleep, and a fever. 'Tis eaſily cured as the apoplexy; tho' the ſhaking of the head ſometimes remains.

28. *Coma ſomnolentum*, *coma vigil*, *& cataphora*, are only a leſſer ſpecies of a *carus*.

A lethargy, alſo, which being a ſlight kind of apoplexy, attended with a great diſpoſition to ſleep, a delirium and a fever, is often the product of a fever; tho' it may likewiſe proceed from a cold, viſcid, or watery cauſe; as from any collection of ſerum in the *meninges*, or ſubſtance of the brain. If this be ſymptomatical, 'tis accounted dangerous; but if from a tumour in the brain, mortal. A *parotis*, or flux of matter from the ears, *nares*, &c. is eſteemed a good ſign herein. What is ſaid, therefore, of the apoplexy, belongs to all theſe in their kind and proportionate degree. We ſhall alſo treat them ſeverally, as ſymptoms in a fever.

EPILEPSY.

1. AN *Epilepſy*, is either a particular or an univerſal convulſion, attended with a deprivation of all the ſenſes. By convulſion is meant an involuntary contraction, or a conſtant immobility of a muſcular part of the body. *Definition.*

2. An epilepſy, whether original or ſymptomatical, may be cauſed either by repletion or inanition. By repletion, from the blood and ſpirits flowing unequally, and involuntarily thro' the muſcles and brain: by inanition, when the ſpirits hurry too faſt from the brain, and ſome muſcles are deprived of their blood and finer fluids more than others; as happens in *hypercatharſes*, violent hæmorrhages, want of ſleep, *&c.* Excreſcences alſo, and venereal nodes, a corruption of the meninges, or veſſels of the brain, wounds, contuſions, and abſceſſes, may cauſe the ſame. Sometimes too it ſeems to be hereditary; proceeding from a fright of the mother, by ſeeing epileptic perſons, *&c.* *Cauſes.*

3. The ſigns preceding a fit are, great pain and weight in the head, drowſineſs, ſtupidity, and heavineſs about the joints. Forgetfulneſs, and broken ſleep. Tingling in the ears, and rolling of the tongue. Frequent yawning and ſneezing; the urine being thin and crude. Thoſe in the fit, are a deprivation of all ſenſation. Sudden whirling round, running, flying, ſtanding erect and rigid, or falling down; according as the muſcles are contracted. Gnaſhing of the teeth. Interrupted reſpiration. Sometimes an involuntary emiſſion of the *ſemen*, urine, and excrements. Frothing at the mouth, towards the end of the fit, which ſometimes begins *Diagnoſtics.*

begins anew; and laſtly, a perfect ignorance of all that paſs'd, during the paroxyſm.

Prognoſtics: 4. If hereditary, 'tis reckon'd incurable; in a child dangerous; and happening after puberty, hard to cure. A violent fit ſometimes becomes apoplectic, and proves mortal. Coming about the firſt appearance of the *menſes*, they uſually cure it. A long continued quartan will likewiſe reſolve it.

Regimen. 5. If cauſed by repletion, order a ſlender deterſive diet; if by inanition the contrary. See apoplexy. 5.

Cure. 6. During the paroxyſm, be the cauſe what it will, if the patient is plethoric, or continues long in the fit, bleed and proceed as in the apoplexy. 6. 7. 8. 9. and 10. remembring, here, to reſiſt the convulſion by forcibly keeping the hands open, and the legs and arms in their natural poſture. After the fit is over, if the cauſe be repletion, let the cure be begun with bleeding in the jugular; repeting it *pro re nata:* or if no dangerous ſymptoms require the larger veſſels to be immediately open'd, cupping may ſuffice. The ſame night, if neceſſary, or on the following, exhibit an emetic; and repeat it according to the inveteracy and fixedneſs of the diſtemper: after which uſe purgatives.

℞ *Extract. rud. pil. coch. min. ãa gr.* xv. *ſal. tartar. vol. ſuccin pulv. caſtor. ruſs. ãa gr.* v. *f. pilularum doſis.*

7. If the patient be hypochondriacal, coſtive, or inclined to the iliac paſſion; if the blood be viſcid, or voracity has preceeded, then

℞ *Calomel. gr.* xv. *conſerv. anthos* ℈ ij. *f. bol. h. ſ. ſumendus; & mane ſequenti capiat hauſt. ſequentem.*

℞ *Fol. ſenæ.* ℥iij. *rad. rhabarb. agaric. ãa* ℈ ij. *ſal tartari* ℈ j. *infunde in aq. rutæ q. ſ. calaturæ* ℥ iij. *adde ſyr. de ſpina cervina* ℥ ſs. *elect. è ſucco roſar.*

roſar. ℥ j. *aq. pæon. comp.* ℥ iij. *ſpt. lavend. comp. gut.* 40. *m.*

Or,

℞ *Pil. fætid. ex duobus ăa gr.* xv. *calomel. gr.* x ij. *Ol. n. m. gut.* ij. *cum ſyrup. pæon. comp. q. ſ. f. Pilul. doſis. ſemel. in ſeptimana, vel ſæpius repetenda.*

Next come in epipaſtics, perpetual bliſters, iſſues, ſetons, and cephalic ſternutationes. See apoplexy. 6. 11.

8. The cure of an epilepſy from inanition, is the ſame, omitting the larger evacuations, with the cure of that from repletion; and, accordingly, what follows may indifferently ſerve for either. In the intervals, therefore, of the paroxyſms,

℞ *Cinnab. antimon.* ℈ j. *pulv. caſtor. ſpec. diambr. ăa gr.* x. *m.*

Or,

℞ *Cinnab. antimon. pulv. de guttet. ăa* ℈ j. *ol. n. m. gut.* ij. *m.*

Or,

℞ *Cinnab. antimon. rad. pæon. ăa* ℈ j. *ſal. volat. ſuccin. gr.* v. *ol. cinnam. gut.* ij. *f. pulv. pro doſi.*

℞ *Cinnab. antimon.* ℈ j. *pulv. de guttet.* ℈ ſs. *pulv. caſtor. croc. ſal. volat. ſuccin. ăa gr.* v. *conſerv. anthos, gr.* x. *ſucc. kermes q. s. f. bolus ſextâ quaq; hora (ſicut præcedentes pulveres) ſumendus cum julap. in apoplexia præſcript.* 18.

To ſuch ingredients may be added occaſionly, *Cran. human. troch. de myrrh. viſc. querc. cort. peruv. rad. ſerpent. virg. valerian. ſylveſtr. aſa fætid. lumbric. terreſt. ol. anthos chymicum,* &c.

9. ℞ *Rad. pæon. mar.* ℥ iij. *valerian. ſylv.* ℥ j. *viſc. querc.* ℥ ſs. *vini canarin.* ℔ iij. *infunde calide ſ. a. colaturæ adde ſpt. lavendul. comp.* ℥ iij. *ſyr. flor. pæon.* ℥ ij. *Capiat cochlear.* yi. *ter in die.*

The

The cephalic wines as in *apoplexy.* 20. and many other medicines there preſcribed, are proper in this caſe alſo.

This method failing, and the juices remaining viſcid; provided the patient be not hectical; a courſe of chalybeate waters, as thoſe of *Iſlington*, or the *German-Spaw*, is adviſable.

If the caſe ſhou'd prove very obſtinate, and be attended with great viſcidity of the juices, whilſt the patient remains ſufficiently ſtrong, a ſalivation will often ſucceed; and ought, therefore, be recommended; provided the intervals of the fits are neither ſhort nor uncertain: for ſhould a paroxyſm happen in the middle of a ſalivation, 'twou'd greatly hazard the patient's life. After ſalivation we muſt again have recourſe to purgation; and laſtly to a ſudorific diet-drink of *lign. ſaſſaſras, guaiacum*, &c.

Symptomatic epilepſies are primarily removed by curing the diſtempers which occaſion them; and ſecondarily by the above-mention'd cephalics.

10. Of kin to this diſtemper is the *chorea ſancti viti*; which ſometimes affects girls from ten years old to the eruption of the *menſes.* It ſeems to be a continual, ſlight convulſion in the head, arms, hands, legs, *&c.* occaſioning a thouſand odd motions and geſtures, eſpecially in eating and drinking; but leaves the ſenſes intire: nor are the contractions violent, or painful as in a legitimate convulſion.

11. If the *menſes* may be reaſonably ſuppoſed impending, proper evacuations, among which reckon calomel purgatives, are to be premiſed; then proper chalybeates and hyſterics, as *Chalybs cum ſulphure. caſtor. crocus aſa fœtida*, &c. exhibited. The cure, in other reſpects, is the ſame as of the epilepſy; if from repletion, by evacuati-

ons

ons and cephalics; if from inanition, by cephalics alone.

12. Of the epilepſy, or convulſions in children, obſerve that from the birth to a quarter old, they are uſually ſuppoſed to proceed from the diet, or the particular ſtructure of the body; but from a quarter to three years old, commonly from dentition: when the teeth breaking thro' the *perioſteum*, and gums, occaſion exquiſite pain, reſtleſneſs, and thence convulſions.

13. When the epilepſy or convulſions in infants, proceed from repletion, or, which is the ſame thing, a retention of what ought to be evacuated; from the time of their birth till they are a quarter old, proceed thus, in general; augmenting or diminiſhing this mean doſe proportionably to the age.

℞ *Pulv. ſubtiliſ. rhabarb. opt.* ℥ j. *ol. aniſ. gut.* ij. *m. divid. in chartas* vi. *ſumat unam omni, vel alternis noctibus, è cochlcari lactis materni, pro re nata.*

14. If the diſtemper be violent, apply a veſicatory to the neck; and at the ſame time,

℞ *Pulv. de guttet.* ℈ ij. *ſpec. diamb. caſtor. ruſ. ãa gr.* iij. *m. f. chart.* iv. *ſumat unam quarta quaq; hora è pauco julapio ſequenti.*

℞ *Aq. ceraſ. n. rutæ ãa* ℥ j. *ſyr. pæon. comp. ãa* ℥ ſs. *auri moſaici* ℈ j. *m. f. julap.*

℞ *Spt. lavend. comp. tinct. croc. ãa* ℥ ſs. *m. Dentur gut.* x. *ter quotidie, cum julapio.*

15. *Pulvis* or *ol. ſem. aniſ.* mixed with the childs meat, is found an uſeful thing againſt the *ventris tormina*, whether from the included air or diet; which ſometimes, in theſe tender bodies, occaſion convulſions.

The milk curdling or growing acid in the ſtomach, or inteſtines, will cauſe the ſame; in which caſe, ſuppoſing the child, a boy of two months old, give *ipecacuanh. gr.* v iij. *vel* ℈ ſs. if

under

under two months, *oxymel. ſcillit.* ℥ ij. *vel* ℥ iij. and afterwards,

℞ *Pulv. è chel. cancror. ſimp. cretæ albiſs. coral. rub. ãa* ℥ ſs. *ol. n. m. gut.* ij. *m. f. chart.* vi. *ſumat unam ter quotidie cum pauco julapio ſequenti.*

℞ *Aq. cinnam. ten. ceraſ. nig. ãa* ℥ ij. *pæon. comp.* ℥ ſs. *ocul. cancror. ppt.* ℥ j. *ſach. alb. q. ſ. m. f. julapium.*

16. If the child be plethoric, laxative glyſters ſhould be often injected; and a leech or two ſhou'd be now and then apply'd behind the ears, or an epiſpaſtic to the neck, once a month, if neceſſary. The ſame purpoſe is anſwered by an iſſue in the neck, or arm.

17. Convulſive diſorders ſometimes happen to infants from worms, againſt which nothing ſeems better ſuited than a due proportion'd doſe of *æthiops min.* every night for ſome time; and afterwards a few calomel purgatives.

And in convulſions from dentition the like method is to be obſerved; increaſing the doſes proportionably to the age.

18. Dentition, attended with a looſneſs, is better than the contrary; tho' it ſometimes occaſions convulſions by inanition, and is often accompanied with a vomiting.

In this caſe, having firſt cleared the *primæ viæ* by gentle purgatives of *rad.* as *ſyr. rhabarb.* with a drop or two of *ol. aniſ.* to a doſe,

℞ *Decoct. alb.* ℥ iiij. *theriac. andromach. diaſcord. ãa* ℈ iij. (*vel* ℥ j. *pro ratione ætatis & ſymptomatum*) *ovi vitellum dimidium. m. f. enema, omni vel alternis noctibus injiciendum, ad ſex vices, re poſtulante.*

Frequenter pitiſſat de decocto albo edulcorato.

Appli-

Applicetur emplaſt. ſtomach. mag. ſuper alutam extenſ. & pauco oleo n. m. per expreſſionem illitum, abdomini toti.

Alſo,

℞ *Confect. fracaſtor. ſ. m.* ʒ iſs. *aq. cinnam. ten.* ℥ ij. *epidem. ſyr. de mecon. ãa* ℥ ſs. *ſpt. lavend. comp. gut.* xxx. *f. mixtura. Sumat cochleare unum poſt omnes dejectiones liquidas, agitato vaſe.*

If vomiting prevent the effects of the mixture,

℞ *Sal. abſynth.* ʒ ſs. *ſolve in ſucc. limon. recent.* ℥ j. *Sumat cochleare parvulum ſubindè.*

19. Coſtiveneſs in dentition, ſometimes cauſes convulſions by repletion. In this caſe,

℞ *Conſerv. cynosbat.* ʒ j. *ſyr. violar. rhabarb. ãa* ℥ ſs. *ol. amygdalar. dulc.* ℥ j. *f. linctus. Detur cochleare mediocre bis terve quotidie.*

Or,

℞ *Syr. roſar. ſolut. flor. perſicor. rhabarb. ãa* ℥ ſs. *ol. aniſi gut.* iiij. *m. capiat cochleare parvulum ſubinde.*

Alſo,

℞ *Decoct. commun. clyſteriz.* ℥ iij. *elect. lenitiv. ſal. cathart. amar. ãa* ʒ iſs. *ol. olivar.* ℥ ſs. *ſyr. roſar. ſolut.* ℥ j. *f. enema, hora commoda injiciend. & pro rei exigentia iterandum.*

20. Dentition raiſing a fever, and thereby cauſing convulſions by repletion, the above-mention'd evacuations are to be uſed occaſionally; and afterwards, the teſtaceous powders with a proper julep: or if inanition be the cauſe, the ſame powders will be convenient.

20. If the convulſions happen to affect the head remarkably,

℞ *Ol. ſuccin.* ʒ j. *ſpt. c. c.* ʒ ſs. *m. illinanturq; tempora & partes pone aures, durante paroxyſmo.*

When the gums appear inflamed, tumified, and white on the upper part, they muſt be immediately cut with a proper inſtrument,

to

to make way for the growing tooth, and ſo prevent the impending danger.

Necklaces ought not to be rely'd on for making dentition eaſy. If they have any virtue this way, 'tis probably narcotic; and ſo *rad. pæon. mar. & ſem. hyoſcyam.* or the ſtronger opiates, ſeem as good as any thing, for this purpoſe.

21. To this diſeaſe we may refer the *Cramp*; which is a convulſive, or involuntary contraction of a muſcular part of the body; being either natural, as in convulſive conſtitutions, or accidental, from living in cold places, underground, *&c.*

It affects all parts indifferently, but the hams, feet, and toes, oftner than the arms and hands.

It ſeems to affect women more than men, but children leſs than either. It is very ſeldom mortal, tho' its returns are often quick, and continuance long; with great pain and diſtention of ſome veſſels; as appears from the knots and ganglions it occaſions.

If it be natural, obſerve the diet as in caſe of the epilepſy, or convulſions; but if accidental, no particular one is neceſſary.

In the natural, exhibit internals as in convulſions. When accidental, remove the cauſe. In both may be uſed externally *aq. hungar.* or rather following.

℞ *Spt. vin. camphorat. lavend. comp. ol. amygd. d. ãa* ℥ ſs. *ſpir. ſal. armon.* ℥ j. *ol. ſuccin. ãa* ℥ j. *m. f. linimentum; quocum pars affecta valide fricetur, calida manu.*

Or,

℞ *Ung. dialth. ol. lumbricor. ãa* ℥ ſs. *ol. terebinth.* ℥ ij. *camphor.* ℈ ij. *ſpt. lavend. comp.* ℥ ij. *ol. caryoph. gut.* vi. *m. in eundem finem.*

PALSY.

PALSY.

1. A *Palſy* is a deprivation of the motion, or the ſenſe of feeling, in a part of the body; ſometimes the former without the latter; ſometimes the latter without the former; and ſometimes both together: being always attended with a relaxation, flaccidity, and at length an atrophy of the part. *Def.*

Happening to all the parts below the head, 'tis called a *paraplegia*; to one whole ſide, an *hemiplegia*; to a ſingle part or limb, a particular palſy.

2. The firſt ſpecies, *viz.* a deprivation of motion, the ſenſe of touch remaining entire, may proceed from any thing obſtructing the free entrance of the blood and ſpirits into the muſcles; from a too great humidity; from external cold, receiv'd by lying on the ground in winter weather, *&c.* and laſtly, from external force, as falls, bruiſes, luxations, tumors, *&c.* *Cauſes.*

The ſecond ſpecies, *viz.* a deprivation of the ſenſe of touch, whilſt the power of motion remains, may happen from a viſcidity or groſsneſs of the animal ſpirits, *&c.* unfitting them for their proper office; tho' this be not ſo great as quite to prevent their flowing thro' the nerves into the muſcles. The third ſpecies is a conjunction of the firſt and ſecond.

3. As one or both ſides of the head or face are ſeized; ſo are the nerves of the brain affected: and as one or both ſides of the face and body; ſo the nerves of the brain and *ſpina dorſi*. If the head be untouched, then only the nerves of the *medulla oblongata*, and *ſpina dorſi* are affected. *Diag.*

4. It need not be mention'd that the complicated ſpecies is the worſt, and an univerſal more dangerous than a particular palſy. *Prog.*

When it ſucceeds an apoplexy, 'tis rarely cured; often degenerating into that again. An atrophy in this caſe is bad. Happening in old age, it uſually proves incurable. In winter 'tis hard to remove. A tremor in that ſpecies which is attended with loſs of voluntary motion, ſeems to be a good ſymptom: and the more heat in the parts affected, the better. 'Tis eaſier cured in the extremities than in other parts. A fever coming upon a palſy is reckon'd a good ſign; ſo alſo is a diarrhœa, if the caſe be recent.

Regim. 5. Let the diet be ſpoon-meat, made agreeable by wine and ſpice. A glaſs of wine may be ſometimes allowed, either pure, or burnt with aromatics; eſpecially in the complicated ſpecies. Chocolate and ſago are proper. Muſtard, where agreeable, can hardly be uſed too freely. Whatever renders the juices viſcid is bad; but whatever invigorates the body, and affords a ſmooth and fluid chyle is good.

The following antiparalitic jelly, is a proper thing to make part of the diet in this caſe.

℞ *Juſculi carnis vitulinæ* ℔ iiij. *ſub finem coctionis adde fol. ling. cerv. puleg. violar. fragor. meliſſ. hepatic. capil. vener. dent. leon. ãa* m ij. *flor. calend.* p ij. *uvar. paſſular. exacinat. uvar. corinthiac. ãa* ℥ ij. *poſt colaturam adde lumbric. terr. abſciſſis caudis & capitibus, & mediante ſtylo ferreo apertor. ſale confrictor. & vino malvatico vel aquæ puræ lavator. n°.* 60. *deſpuma, ebulliatq; lento igne, ad gelatinæ conſiſtentiam; colaturæ ſumat* ℥ iiij. *quotidie.*

Cure. 6. Purging glyſters come firſt in the order of cure. If the caſe be univerſal and inveterate,

℞ *Decoct. com. clyſter.* ℥ xij. *in quo ſolve pil. ex duobus* ℥ ij. *& adde vin. emet. turbid. ſyr. de ſpina cervina ãa* ℥ iſs. *ſal. cathart. amar.* ℥ j. *pulv. jalap.* ℥ ij. *f. enema hora commmoda injiciend. pro re nata.*

Then

Then give an emetic once a week if the caſe demands it, and of the ſame kind, as in the apoplexy 9.

7. Next proceed to brisk purgatives, as in the apoplexy 13. epilepſy 5. 6. and afterwards,

℞ *Æthiop. mineral.* ℥ j. *gum. guaiac. cinnab. antimon.* ãa ℥ſs. *rad. ſerpent. virg. contrayerv. caſtor.* ãa ʒ iſs. *ſal. volat. ſuccin. c. c. volat.* ãa ʒ j. *conſerv. flaved. aurant.* ℥ ij. *ol. ſuccin. ſaſſafras* ãa *gut.* v. *cum ſyr. è corticibus citri q. ſ. f. elect. Capiat. quant. n. m. ter in die, ſuperbibendo hauſtum vini abſinthitis.*

8. In univerſal palſies apply viſicatories freely.

In groſs bodies let iſſues be made between the ſhoulders, or in the arms. Strong ſternutatories here are alſo of ſervice. See apoplexy 6.

Cupping upon the particular parts with ſcarrification if requiſite, or without it is uſeful.

In groſs and moiſt conſtitutions, maſticatories are proper to unload the ſalival glands. See apoplexy 18.

In this caſe likewiſe,

℞ *Sem. ſinap. cont.* ℥ ij. *cinnam. cont.* ʒ iij. *vin. alb.* ℔ ij. *infunde frigide colaturæ adde ſpt. lavend. comp.* ℥ iij. *m. capiat. coch.* iiij. *ter in die.*

A courſe of the *German-Spaw* water may be here beneficial. The cold bath, if the perſon be ſtrong, and not too old, uſed twice or thrice a week for ſome time, in a moderate ſeaſon, taking a ſudorific after he comes out, is a good aſſiſtance here; and ſometimes effects a cure when other things have failed.

Cures are alſo ſaid to have been perform'd by holding the paralytic parts in hot grains till they cool; the ſame is ſaid of an oxes paunch. But perhaps it may be better, in particular palſies, to hold the parts affected over, or bath

them with a ſtrong decoction of cephalic and aromatic herbs; a proper quantity of *ſpt. vini* being added to it; ſo that the ſteam may be received for a good while together; after each time wrapping the parts up with warm flannel.

9. Liniments are proper, being uſed warm, and well rubed in along the *ſpina dorſi*, if the caſe be univerſal; or on the parts affected, if particular; covering them afterwards with warm flannel.

℞ *Ung. nervin.* ℥ ij. *ol. terebinth. ſpt. vin. camph. ãa* ℥ j. *ſpt. ſal. armon.* ℥ ſs. *m. f. liniment.*

Or,

℞ *Ol. hyper. lumb. terr. aq. hung. ſpt. lavend. c. ſal. volat. ol. ãa p. æ. m.*

10. Plaiſters alſo, eſpecially in univerſal palſies, are ſerviceably apply'd along the *ſpina dorſi.*

℞ *Gum. ammon. galban. pic. burgund. emp. de cymin. ãa p. æ. extende ſuper alutam, ad eum finem.*

11. Cephalic drops ought to be freely uſed thro' the cure.

℞ *Sal. vol. ol.* ℥ iij. *ſpt. lavend. c.* ℥ ij. *tinct. caſtor.* ℥ j. *m. ſumat gut.* 50. *frequenter, è quovis vehiculo appropriato.*

In particular palſies *ſem. ſinapios* bruiſed, moiſtened with *ſpt. vini, & acet. vin. alb. ãa* apply'd as a cataplaſm, and renewed once or twice a day, is a powerful medicine.

Vinum abſinthites, or other bitter wines, are here ſerviceable. And the affinity between this and the former cephalic caſes, makes ſeveral of the medicines mention'd in the apoplexy and epilepſy uſeful here.

Cort.

Cort. & lig. guaiac. ſaſſafras, & ſem. ſinap. infuſed in wine, or ale, for conſtant drink, make it as ſerviceable to humid conſtitutions, as *vinum viperinum* to the hectical, in this diſtemper.

Obſerve here that *cinnab. antimonij*, tho' generally an excellent remedy in nervous caſes, muſt be omitted, or ſparingly uſed, in hectical conſtitutions; the veſſels of ſuch being commonly weak.

A ſalivation may be try'd after all.

12. The *palſy of the tongue* is an accidental diminution, or intire deprivation of ſpeech, from the ſame cauſe as a particular palſy. If the tongue alone be affected, the cure is ſoon perform'd, unleſs the patient has been paralytic before, or is now aged; in which caſe 'tis ſeldom cured. An apoplexy coming either before or after it is accounted bad.

Bleeding in the jugular is here excellent, if the ſtrength will allow it; after which give an emetic. Blifters greatly aſſiſt; and ſo do warm aromatic bitters. Give alſo frequently *ſpt. lavend. comp.* ℥ j. dropt on ſugar, or crumbs of bread. Theſe failing, uſe the evacuations and internal medicines already mention'd; and in particular, the maſticatories in apoplexy 18. becauſe theſe immediately affect the tongue.

13. *Tremors* ſeem to be a weakneſs, or irregular undulation of the nerves; and are either continual or intermittent; proceeding from a particular ſtructure, being hereditary, or accidental, from errors in life; as hard drinking, profuſe venery, too free an uſe of opiates, working in ſome ſorts of mines, paſſions, *&c.*

Thoſe which are either hereditary, or proceed from ſome particular ſtructure, are not dangerous; though they uſually continue till death. The accidental often prove mortal, by introducing apoplexies and palſies. Aged

people are moſt ſubject to them. The cure here is altogether the ſame as in the palſy; only omitting the weakening evacuations.

14. Of kin to the palſy ſeems to be that numbneſs or deadneſs of the limbs, vulgarly expreſſed by ſaying the *hand*, for example, or *foot, is aſleep*; which uſually happens when the circulation of the blood in a part is ſtopped or hindred. People never have it whilſt they are in motion. That ſpecies of it which happens in emaciated perſons, or ſuch as are conſtrained to lye long in one poſture, often cauſes a mortification, ſome obſcure pain is felt, in common kind, till one attempts to move; when that faculty ſeems to be entirely loſt; and a tingling with weakneſs ſucceeds; ſo that if the legs are affected, people often fall down, whilſt they attempt to ſtand or walk.

Motion, or the recovery of a free circulation, is the cure. Frictions, with a fleſh bruſh, or otherwiſe, in violent caſes, may be of ſingular ſervice. If theſe fail, uſe the liniments in epilepſy 21.

The caſe in emaciated perſons, may at firſt be treated with embrocations of *ſpt. vini camphor. & aq. hung.* but if the part be excoriated, apply thereto a plaiſter of *deminium ſubnigrum.*

VERTIGO.

Def. 1. A *Vertigo* is the appearance of a circular motion in the viſible objects, attended with conſternation, diminution of ſight, and ſometimes an inability to ſtand.

Cauſes. 2. The cauſe, in general, is perhaps whatever may diſtend, preſs, or contract the arteries; as ſudden fear, ſurprize, ebriety, voracity, *&c.* whereby the regular influx and reflux of the animal ſpirits into the optic nerves and retina are prevented. Sometimes it may be occaſioned by an acid, or other

other humor, lodged in the ſtomach, vellicating its nerves, and ſo communicating with the retina: and thus the hypochondriac and hyſteric paſſion may cauſe it.

3. If it be ſymptomatical, recent, happening but ſeldom, and the patient be young; the cure is eaſy: but if original, confirm'd, frequent, apoplectical or epileptical, happening in aged perſons, with great dimneſs of ſight, and inability to ſtand, the cure is difficult. *Prog.*

4. Let the regimen be the ſame as in the apoplexy and epilepſy. *Regim.*

5. For the firſt ſtep in the cure, bleed in the jugular, or cup; then exhibit an emetic; next apply a veſicatory to the neck, or uſe perpetual bliſters, or make iſſues, and order ſternutatories, with moſt of the internal medicines preſcribed in the apoplexy, except the purges, which ought here to be rather lenitive, and more ſparingly exhibited, than ſtrong and frequently repeated. *Cure.*

If the diſtemper proceeds from the hypocondriacal or hyſteric affection, chalybeates take place; and may here be order'd as in thoſe caſes.

Head-Ache.

1. THE *head-ache* is a painful ſenſation in the muſcles, membranes, nerves, or other parts of the head. *Def.*

2. The cauſe hereof is ſuppoſed to be whatever too much diſtends the nervous or membranous parts; whether by rarifying the fluids themſelves, increaſing their quantity, motion, or both. *Cauſe and Diag.*

3. The more ſuperficial the pain the better; but the more acute and continual the worſe. An *eruginous* vomiting in the time of the pain, with deafneſs and watching, portends madneſs. Being attended with noiſe in the ears, vertigo, *Prog.*

deafneſs, and dulneſs of feeling in the hands, it threatens an apoplexy or epilepſy. If violent in a woman with child, if attended with drowſineſs, and it be of long continuance, 'tis accounted very bad.

Regim. 4. Let the diet be panada, grewel, tea, *&c.* Fleſh ſhould be avoided, eſpecially if the pain be attended with pulſation.

Cure. 5. Bleed in the jugular, cup, or apply leeches to the temples and behind the ears 'Tis proper, in the next place, to give an emetic of *ipecacuanha*, be the pain ſymptomatical or original. After which,

℞ *Aq. ceraſor. n. cinnam. ten. ää* ℥ j. *pæon. c.* ℥ ſs. *ſpt. lavend. comp.* ℈ ij. *ſal. vol. oleoſ. gut.* 30. *tinct. caſtor. gut.* xx. *confect. alkerm.* ʒ iſs. *ſyr. croc.* ʒ iij. *laud. lond. gr.* j. *m. f. hauſtus, h. ſ. ſumendus.*

6. After this apply a veſicatory to the neck; and when it ceaſes to run, if the patient be of a groſs habit, cut iſſues, ſetons, or uſe perpetual bliſters. Purgatives alſo are proper.

℞ *Fol. ſen.* ʒ iij. *ſem. fœnic. d. cinnam. cont. ää* ʒ ſs. *rad. rhabarb. agaric. inciſ. ää* ℈ ij. *ſal. tartar.* ℈ j. *infunde in aq. ceraſor. nigror.* ℥ v. *colaturæ* ℥ iij. *adde ſyr. de ſpina cerv. roſar. ſolut. ää* ℥ ſs. *ſpt. lavend. comp.* ʒ j. *m. f. potio mane ſumenda, cum regimine.*

Or,

℞ *Tinct. ſacr. cum duplo ſpecierum* ℥ iij. *ſal. vol. oleoſ. tinct. caſtor. ää gut.* 30. *m. ſumat ut præcedens.*

If pills pleaſe better,

℞ *Extract. rud.* ʒ j. *pil. fœtid. ſtomach. cum gum. ää* ʒ ſs. *tart. vitriolat.* ℈ ij. *ſal. volat. ſuccin.* ℈ ſs. *ol. n. m. gut.* ij. *f. pil. n°.* xxi. *pro tribus doſib. ſumat unam ſemel vel bis in ſeptimana pro re nata.*

7. Diaphoretics likewiſe aſſiſt.

℞ *Pulv. lapid. contrayerv.* ʒ ſs. *rad. ſerp. v.* ℈ ſs. *ſal. vol. c. c. croc. ää gr.* iv. *theriac. andromach.* ℈ ij. *ſyr. de mecon. q. ſ. f. bolus hora ſomni ſumendus, cum hauſtu ſequenti.* ℞ *Aq.*

℞ *Aq. ceraſ. n. theriacal. ãa* ℥ iſs. *ſyr. croci* ℥ ſs. *ſal. vol. oleoſ.* ʒ ſs. *m. f. hauſtus.*

After the neceſſary evacuations, this will be of ſervice.

℞ *Lig. guaiac. ſaſſafras ãa* ℥ iiij. *decoct. hord. cong.* iij. *coque diu, lento igne, vaſe clauſo, & ſub finem coctionis adde rad. eryng. cond.* ℥ vi. *ſem. fœnic. dulc. cinnam. caryoph. cont. ãa* ʒ ij. *Colaturam bibat pro potu ordinario ſc.* ℔ ij. *quotidie per quatuor vel ſex hebdomadas.*

8. If the diſorder be accompanied with watching, opiates muſt be uſed after proper evacuations.

Adde laud. liquid. ſydenh. gut. xxx. *pluresve, pro re nata, hauſtui emulſion. ſequent.*

℞ *Sem. papaver. alb.* ℥ ij. *pæon. amygd. dulc. excortic. ãa* ʒ vi. *contunde ſ. a. ſuper-affundendo aq. ceraſ. nig.* ℔ ij. *colaturæ adde aq. pæon. comp.* ℥ iij. *ſpt. croc.* ℥ j. *ſacch. alb. q. ſ. m. Bibat etiam hauſtulum ad libitum.*

9. Plaiſters applied to the temples may be of ſome ſervice.

℞ *Gum. maſtich. pic. burgund. ãa p. æ. extende ſuper ſericum nigrum, temporibus applicandum.*

Some of the following plaiſter, ſpread on fine leather, may ſucceſsfully be laid along the ſutures, after the head has been cloſe ſhaved, and well rubb'd with a little *ſpt. lavend. comp.*

℞ *Emp. è cymin.* ℥ iij. *camphor.* ʒ iſs. *maſtich. tacamahac. labdan. ãa* ℥ ſs. *n. m. caryoph. pip. long. flor. lavend. anthos ãa* ʒ j. *balſam. peruv.* ʒ iij. *ol. origan. gut.* x. *f. emplaſt. ſ. a.*

Or,

10. ℞ *Aq. hungar. ſpt. lavend. c. ãa* ℥ j. *vin. camph. laud. liquid. tinct. croc. ãa* ℥ ſs. *m.*

A linen rag dipt in this mixture and apply'd warm to the temples, may here have its uſe. 'Tis alſo proper to ſnuff up the noſtrils a mixture of *aq. hung. & roſ. dam. ãa.* Take the following from Dr. *Quincy.*

℞ *Sal.*

℞ *Sal. vol. oleoſ.* ʒ ij. *ſpt. lavend. comp. gut.* xx. *aq. roſar. vel flor. aurant.* ʒ ſs. *m. in eundem finem.*

Several medicines preſcribed in the apoplexy and epilepſy are proper here.

11. 'Tis an obſervation of moment, that inveterate head-aches are often owing to the *lues venerea*, or are the effect of its remains after the malignity is gone. Where there is ground for this ſuſpicion, the caſe muſt be treated as ſymptomatical, with proper diet drinks, or other antivenerials, preſcribed in the venereal diſeaſe.

As a laſt remedy, apply a veſicatory to the whole ſcalp.

MADNESS.

Def. 1. *Madneſs* is a delirium without a fever. By delirium, is meant a roving, diſorderly inconſiſtence of ideas.

There may be reckoned three ſpecies or degrees of it, *viz.* mirthful, melancholy, and raving; which variouſly compounded, and in their different degrees, together with anger and boldneſs, fear and ſadneſs, make all the various phenomena in maniacs.

Cauſes. 2. The cauſe, in general, is whatever diſtempers the brain, ſo as to affect the mind; as intenſeneſs of thought, anxiety, watching, great danger, frights and frightful dreams, an unuſual ſtrong deſire, or paſſion, profuſe venery, a ſtoppage of the requiſite evacuations; or as 'tis commonly ſaid, whatever renders the blood and ſpirits too volatile, cauſes the mirthful and raving, but what depreſſes them, the melancholy madneſs.

The ſoul ſeems here to have too great a ſhare in the cauſe of it, to admit of a clearer account of it, than what a recovered patient can give; for upon the diſſection of maniacs, nothing remarkable is found;

found; unleſs perhaps an induration of the *dura mater* or *meninges cerebri*, which may prevent their uſual contractions, and ſo occaſion an irregular diſtribution of the ſpirits.

3. The ſigns are, unuſual anger, boldneſs, fierceneſs, laughter, loquacity, taciturnity, thoughtfulneſs; the paſſions ſometimes riſing ſo high, or falling ſo low, as to occaſion the patient to attempt his own life. *Diag.*

4. An hereditary madneſs is deem'd incurable. The winter favours the cure more than ſummer. The ſpecies attended with laughter is eaſier to cure than that accompanied with audacity, or taciturnity. Extraordinary, unforced evacuations, as ſweat, an hæmorrhage, a looſneſs, *&c.* are good ſigns. *Prog.*

5. In bold maniacs a ſlender diet is the beſt; ſuch as grewels, thin panada, barley-broth, barley water, tea, *&c.* Nothing viſcid, and but little fleſh, or ſpirituous liquors, ſhou'd be allow'd. *Regim.*

6. In the mirthful and raving ſpecies, firſt bleed in the jugular, and afterwards once a month in the arm, during the cure, if the caſe requires and ſtrength allows. After bleeding give a brisk emetic. *Cure.*

℞ *Vin. emet.* ℥ x. *aq. lact. alex.* ʒ j. *ſyr. caryoph.* ℥ iij. *m.*

Or,

℞ *Tart. emet. gr.* vi. *vel* viij. *conſerv. roſar. rub.* ℥ ſs. *m. f. bol. veſperi ſumend. more vulgari; & bis in 7mana re poſtulante repetendus.*

In females and tender conſtitutions, give *ipecacuanha* ℥ ſs. and repeat it once a week, or as there is occaſion.

7. Then proceed to purgatives.

℞ *Fol. ſen.* ℥ iij. *rad. ellebor. nig.* ℥ iſs. *agar. rhabarb. ăa* ℥ j. *ſem. fœnicul. dulc.* ℥ j. *ſal. tartar.* ℥ ſs. *infunde in aq. ceraſor. nig. q. ſ. colaturæ* ʒ iij. *adde ſyr. de ſpina cervina* ℥ vi. *ſpt. lavend. comp.* ℥ j.

pulv.

pulv. jalapij ℈ j. *m. f. potio mane ſumenda, & ſemel vel bis in ſeptimana repetenda, pro rei exigentia.*

Or,

℞ *Pil. ex duobus, coch. minor. ãa* ℈ j. *pulv. ellebor. nig. gr.* xv. *ſal. volat. ſuccin. gr.* v. *f. pil. doſis.*

Or,

℞ *Rad. ellebor. nig.* ℥ j. *jalap. turpeth. fol. ſen. ãa* ℥ ſs. *ſal. tartar.* ʒ iſs. *caryoph. n. m. ãa* ℈ ij. *infunde calide in vin. alb. lisbon.* ℔ ij. *per horas* 48. *colaturæ capiat cochlear.* vi. *omni mane pro re nata.*

In caſe of great weakneſs, glyſters may ſupply the place of purges, ſuch as are order'd in apoplexy 12. and epilepſy 6. but let the ingredients be proportionably leſſened.

Epiſpaſtics are good; and if the diſtemper ſhou'd prove very obſtinate, apply one to the whole ſcalp. Sternutatories, iſſues, perpetual bliſters, and cupping, aſſiſt both here and in other nervous caſes.

8. Theſe drops are uſeful.

℞ *Spt. nitri d.* ℥ iij. *ſpt. c. c. tinct. caſtor. ãa* ʒ j. *m. ſumat gut.* 40. *ter in die.*

Or,

℞ *Tinct. ellebor. n.* ʒ ij. *ſal. volatil. oleoſ. ſpt. lavend. comp. ãa* ʒ j. *m. capiat eodem modo.*

So likewiſe are theſe powders, and emulſion.

℞ *Sal. nitri, pulv. ellebor. n. ãa* ʒ ij. *ſal. volat ſuccin. gr.* xij. *f. chartæ* xij. *ſumat unam bis in die cum hauſtu emulſion. pag.* 25. *deſcript.*

Remember, univerſally, to ſhave the head, and to encourage a free perſpiration in that part.

The cold bath is advantageouſly uſed, once a day, if neceſſary, from *May* to *Auguſt* incluſive; not only to mitigate the influence of the ſummer ſolſtice, but to forward the cure itſelf.

9. To cure a melancholy madneſs requires a different proceſs. This is defined a delirium without a fever, joined with fear and ſadneſs.

The diet here ſhould be moiſt and lubricating. Wine may be allow'd in moderation; and chearful converſation, a clear air, exerciſe, and eſpecially riding, contribute to the cure, wherein, alſo, emetics, epiſpaſtics, cephalic drops, and ſternutatories ſhould be freely uſed; but phlebotomy and purgatives more ſparingly.

10. Hereto muſt be added chalybeates.

℞ *Tinct. mart. mynſ. antimon. ãa* ℥ iſs. *ſpt. c. c. tinct. aſæ fœtid. ãa* ℥ ſs. *m. ſumat gut.* 40. *ad libitum.*

℞ *Pulv. peruv. ellebor. nig. chalyb. ppt. ãa* ℥ iij. *conſerv. anthos, rutæ ãa* ℈ ſs. *caſtor. opt.* ℥ iſs. *ol. ſuccin. gut.* vj. *ſyr. croc. q. ſ. f. elect. ſumat q. n. m. ter quotidie cum cochl.* iiij. *infuſ. alicujus ſtomachicæ.*

This kind of madneſs is commonly no more than the *affectio hypochondriaca* aggravated; which ought to be regarded in the cure.

The cold bath is good in this ſpecies alſo.

PHRENITIS.

1. A *Phrenitis* is an inflammation of the brain, and its membranes, occaſioning a perpetual delirium, and a continual acute fever. *Def.*

2. It is commonly the effect of inflammatory or malignant fevers, more eſpecially in ſuch as are ſubject to pleuriſies, peripneumonias, quincies, *&c.* tho' it ſometimes comes from a ſuppreſſion of natural evacuations, as the *menſes*, *&c.* *Cauſes.*

3. The ſigns of this diſorder are watching, raving, reſpiration one while ſhort and thick, and ſometimes ſmall and weak, with a black, dry, rough, white, or yellow tongue; as alſo an irregular and uncertain pulſe. *Diag.*

4. 'Tis

Prognoſtics. 4. 'Tis often mortal; and more certainly ſo if tremors, gnaſhing of the teeth, *&c.* appear; or if grumous, or fluid blood diſtils thro' the noſtrils.

Cure. 5. The cure is the ſame as of an apoplexy; but if the cauſe be a retention of the *menſes*; thoſe are firſt to be promoted, before the diſtemper will give way.

6. A *phrenitis* may turn to a *ſphacelation* of the brain, which is a ſuppuration of its ſubſtance, or a gangrene from an abſceſs therein.

This may alſo have for its cauſe an acute fever, wounds, contuſions, *&c.* in the head; rarifaction of the blood, producing an inflammation of the veſſels in the brain, ſtagnation, putrefaction, or a mortification; pain in the head, eſpecially in the *occiput*, communicated to the ſpine; a loſs of the ſenſes; convulſive motions, *&c.*

An abſceſs from contuſion is ſignified by the ſuddain falling down of the patient, a torpor, ſadneſs, ſmall fever, augmenting gradually, a vertigo, darkneſs of ſight, vomiting, hæmorrhage at the ears or noſe, a *paralyſis* in the *ſphincter ani*, &c. from whence an involuntary emiſſion of the excrements, urine and the *ſemen*.

This caſe is always dangerous, and generally mortal.

A cooling diet ſhou'd be order'd, and all motion avoided.

If it proceeds from inflammation, bleed largely, unleſs weakneſs prevent; and inject purgative glyſters every day. Uſe epiſpaſtics, ſhave the head, and embrocate it.

To this purpoſe,

℞ *Acet. acerrim. ſpt. vin. camph. lavend. comp. ſal. volat. oleoſ. aq. hungar. ãa f. embrocatio.*

Laxative

Laxative ptiſans, *&c.* are here proper: and bleeding ſhou'd be repeted *pro re nata.* If theſe ſucceed not, or there be a ſuſpicion of concretions, or ſtones formed in the brain, *&c.* recourſe muſt be had to the trepan.

CATARRH.

1. A *Catarrh* is a more than ordinary flux of ſerum, from the glands about the head, throat, or jaws. *Def.*

If the like flux proceed from the *aſpera arteria*, 'tis called *bronchus*; if from the lungs, a pulmonic, or pectoral catarrh; if from the noſe, *coriza.*

2. This may ariſe from whatever augments ſeroſity, by rendring the blood and juices too fluid; by obſtructing tranſpiration, or the other natural excretions, particularly that of the urine, and ſo accumulating too much ſerum; or by hindering digeſtion, and thence occaſioning a watery chyle, which becoming blood of the ſame looſe texture, its fluid parts run off more eaſily, eſpecially where the glands are moſt numerous. *Cauſe and Diag.*

3. If the diſcharge be by the noſtrils, the cure is eaſy; if by the jaws, harder and more dangerous; if it falls upon the lungs, ſtill more dangerous, and may cauſe a conſumption. *Prognoſtic.*

4. Let the diet be milk, barley-broth, rice-milk, and whatever affords a conſiſtent ſmooth balſamic chyle. *Regim.*

5. If the patient be aſthmatic, or plethoric, firſt bleed, then give an emetic; and if neceſſary, repeat it, and afterwards purge. *Cure.*

℞ *Fol. ſen.* ℥ iij. *rad. rhabarb.* ℥ iſs. *ſem. fœnicul. dulc. cont.* ℥ j. *ſal. tart. gr.* xv. *infunde in aq. font. q. ſ. in colaturæ* ℥ iij. *ſolve gum. arab.* ℥ ij. *& adde*

ſyr.

ſyr. de ſpina cervina, roſar. ſol. ãa ℥ ſs. *ſpt. lavend. comp.* ℥ j. *f. potio.*

Or,

℞ *Pil. ruf. extract. rud. ãa* ℈ j. *ol. n. m. cinnam. ãa gut.* j. *f. pilulæ, mane ſumendæ & pro re nata repetendæ.* At night after each cathartic,

℞ *Theriac. androm.* ℥ ſs. *ſpec. diatrag. frigid. gum. arabic. ãa* ℈ j. *flor. benzoin. pulv. croc. ãa gr.* v. *ſyr. de althæa q. ſ. f. bolus h. ſ. ſumendus cum hauſtu ſequenti.*

℞ *Aq. cinnam. ten.* ℥ ij. *limac. mag.* ℥ vi. *ſyr. balſam.* ℥ ſs. *ſpir. lavend. comp.* ℥ j. *pulv. gum. tragacanth.* ℈ j. *laud. liquid. gut.* xv. *m. f. hauſtus.*

6. Veſicatories, iſſues, cupping, perpetual-bliſters, and ſternutatories, come next in order; as the ſymptoms indicate. Smoaking of tobacco in humid conſtitutions does good; but the following cephalic ingredients are preferable to it; and may be uſed in the apoplexy, epilepſy, headache, *&c.* becauſe they are not at all narcotic.

℞ *Fol. tuſſilag. beton. inſtar tabaci ſciſor. ãa* ℥ ſs. *flor. lavend. roſar. rubrar. anthos, majoran ãa* ℥ ij. *calend.* ℥ ſs. *lig. aloes, ſantal. citrin. ſuccin. contuſ. ãa* ℥ j. *ſem. cardamom. min. cont.* ℈ ij. *f. ingredientia prout nicotiana vulgaris uſurpanda.*

7. Diaphoretics joyned with diuretics, are to be interpoſed between the purgatives.

℞ *Pil. matth. gr.* v. *pulv. croc. ſal. vol. ſuccin. c. c. ãa gr.* v. *ſyr. balſam. q. ſ. f. pilulæ h. ſ. ſumendæ cum hauſtu ſequent.*

℞ *Aq. petroſelin. fœnicul. theriacal. ãa* ℥ j. *ſyr. de alth.* ℥ ſs. *ſpt. nitri d. gut.* 60. *m.*

8. In caſe of reſtleſneſs, uneaſineſs, violent coughing, or great defluxions, provided the patient be neither hectic nor aſtmatic,

℞ *Pil. de cynogloſ. de ſtyrac. ãa gr.* iiij. *f. pilulæ duæ h. ſ. ſumend. & pro re nata repetendæ.*

Or,

Or,

℞ *Pil. ruffi* ℈ j. *matthæi gr.* v iij. *flor. benzoin. pulv. croc. ãa gr.* iiij. *f. pil. n°.* v. *pro doſi.*

℞ *Mithridat.* ℈ ij. *philon. roman.* ℈ ſs. *ſpec. diamb. gr.* x. *ſyr. de meconio q. ſ. f. bolus h. ſ. ſumend.*

℞ *Pul. gum. arab.* ℈ j. *tragacanth.* ℈ ſs. *balſam. tolut. gum. guaiac. ãa gr. laud. lond. gr.* j. *ſyr. balſam. q. ſ. f. bolus cum cochl.* vj. *ſolution. ſequent. ſumendus.*

℞ *Succ. glycyrrhiz.* ℥ ſs. *ſolve in aq. hyſſop.* ℥ viij. *colaturæ adde tinct. croc. ſpt. lavend. c. ãa* ℥ ſs. *m.*

Or,

℞ *Lact. ſulphur.* ℈ ij. *vel flor. ſulphur.* ʒ iſs. *ſumat omni nocte h. ſ. ad ſex vel* 8. *vices, è pauca ſolutione præcedente.*

℞ *Spt. lavend. comp. tinct. croc. ãa* ʒ j. *laud. liquid.* ʒ ij. *m. capiat gut.* xx. *è cyatho vini canarin. ter* 4*rve. in ſeptimana.*

9. If it be requiſite to incraſſate the juices, and check the flux, the following may be uſed between the evacuation days, or after, even in hectical, or aſthmatical conſtitutions.

℞ *Conſerv. roſar. rub.* ℥ j. *pulv. terr. japon. coral. rub. gum. arab. ãa* ʒ ij. *ſpecier. diatrag. frigid. gum. tragacanth ãa* ʒ iſs. *ſyr. de althæa q. ſ. f. electuarium; capiat q. n. m. major. ter in die; ſuperbibendo hauſt. apozem. ſequent.*

℞ *Rad. alth. inciſ.* ʒ vi. *cinnam. mac. n. m. ãa* ʒ ſs. *panis fruſtulum, coque in decocti hord.* ℔ iij. *colaturæ* ℔ ij. *adde vin. alb.* ℔ ſs. *ſyr. balſam.* ℥ iſs. *m.*

℞ *Conſerv. cynosbat.* ℥ ij. *ſyr. balſam. ol. amygd. dul. ãa* ℥ j. *ſpermat. ceti* ʒ ij. *pulv. rad. alth.* ℥ ſs. *cum ſyr. pectoral. f. elect. ut præcedens ſumend.*

10. If the form of troches be agreeable,

℞ *Pulv. enulæ, gum. arab. lact. ſulph. ãa* ℥ ſs. *terr. japon. oliban. corall. rub. ãa* ʒ ij. *rad. alth. ſpermat. ceti ſpecier. diatrag. frigid. ãa* ʒ iſs. *balſam. tolut. pulv. croc. n. m. cinnam. ſem. cardamom. min. ãa* ʒ ſs.

ol. aniſi gut. XV. *ſpt. lavend. comp.* ℥ ſs. *ſacch. roſat.* ℥ v. *mucilag. gum. tragacanth. aq. roſar. damaſ. factæ q. ſ. ut fiant ſ. a. trochiſci, in ore ſemper geſtandi.*

Lubricating mucilages are good here; and ſo are maſticatories in moiſt and corpulent conſtitutions.

OPTHALMIA.

Def. 1. AN external *opthalmia* is a ſtagnation of the blood in the capillaries of the albugineous coat of the eyes, attended with inflammation, heat, pain and ſwelling.

This is ſometimes complicated with an interternal *opthalmia*, or the ſeeming appearance of atoms, flies, threds, *&c.* in the air, without any viſible inflammation or tumor; which when inveterate is the *gutta ſerena*, or *amauroſis.*

Cauſe and Diag. 2. The internal cauſes are the ſame as of other inflammations. The external may be any thing forced againſt, or coming into the eyes, irritating or compreſſing the fibres of the *tunica albuginea.*

Prognoſtic. 3. If an internal *opthalmia* continue long, it ſpoils, by degrees, the retina, and often degenerates into a *gutta ſerena.* If the cornea, the internal and external *palpebræ* be inflam'd; if there be a great flux from the lachrymal glands; if one eye appears to affect the other; if the inflammation and tumor ſpread over the face; if the humors are pungent or corroſive, and the caſe hereditary, account it bad; but if the inflammation be only external; the patient not plethoric, or worn out by other diſtempers; the caſe ſymptomatical, happening in the ſpring, and

and the air be clear and warm, 'tis eaſily cured.

4. Liquids are here preferable to ſolids, and boiled meats to roaſt. All acrid ſalt and ſpiced meats, much milk, or any thing viſcid, are bad; ſo is wine to the plethoric. Moderate exerciſe, a clear air, and covering the eyes with green ſilk are uſeful. *Regimen.*

5. Firſt bleed, and repeat it in proportion to the inflammation, the patient's habit of body, and way of living; and do it the oftner if the caſe be internal. *Cure.*

Emetics are generally accounted improper in all opthalmic caſes, unleſs the meaſles or ſmall-pox be approaching.

6. The cure relies chiefly on the due repetition of purgatives, eſpecially if there be a viſcidity of the blood or juices. Begin with liniments.

℞ *Fol. ſen.* ℥ iij. *rad. rhabarb. inciſ. ſem. fœnic. dulc. ãa* ℥ j. *ſal. tartar.* ℈ j. *infunde in aq. fœnicul. q. ſ. colaturæ* ℥ iij. *adde ſyr. de ſpina cervina, roſ. ſolut. ãa* ℥ ſs. *m. f. potio, mane ſumenda, cum regimine.*

If after a ſecond or third repetition of this, the diſtemper continue or increaſe,

℞ *Calomel.* ℈ j. *conſerv. roſar. q. ſ. f. bolus hora ſomni ſumendus: mane ſequenti,*

℞ *Pulv. warvicenſ. ſanct. reſin. jalap. ãa gr.* x. *cremor. tart. gr.* xv. *ol. fœnicul. gut.* j. *m. f. pulvis è pauco decocto avenaceo ſumendus.*

Or,

℞ *Æthiop. mineral.* ℈ ij. *calomel.* ℈ ſs. *conſ. roſar.* ℈ j. *cum ſyr. violar. q. ſ. f. bolus qualibet nocte h. ſ. ſumend. mane ſequenti tertiam quamq; ſumptionem capiat vel potionem ut ſupra, vel ſequentes pilulas.*

℞ *Extract. rud.* ℈ j. *ſal. tart.* ℈ ſs. *reſin. jalap.* *gr.* viij. *ſal. volat. ſuccin. gr.* v. *ſyr. de ſpina cervina q. ſ. f. pilularum doſis, poſt duos dies, ſi ſit opus, omiſſo interim bolo præcedente, repetenda.*

7. Let this or the like courſe be continued, according to the indications; and if it happens to be without ſucceſs, call it *opthalmia ſtrumoſa*, and treat it as a ſtrumous caſe, either by frequently giving ſtrong mercurial cathartics, *mercurius dulcis* ſimply, or the uſe of mercurial frictions in proper quantities; preventing a ſalivation by interpoſing draſtic purges; or obſerving due diſtances between the doſes; or, ſhou'd the caſe require it, letting the ſalivation riſe proportionably. If the *mercurius dulcis* be apt to take downwards, mix it with purgatives.

℞ *Pulv. ſanct. rad. jalap. ãa gr.* xxv. *mercur. dulc. gr.* xv. *ol. cinnam. gut.* j. *ſyr. de ſpina cervina q. ſ. f. bolus, bis in ſeptimana vel pro re nata ſumendus.*

8. Veſicatories may be apply'd either before or after, or in the intervals of purgation; and ſhould be kept running as long as poſſible. To make a bliſter perpetual, ſpread leather, the breadth of a crown-piece for adults, with ſtrong *empl. epiſpaſticum*, and when it has layn on thirty ſix hours remove it, and take off the raiſed cuticula, applying a linen rag, of an equal magnitude, ſpread thin with this unguent.

℞ *Ung. baſilic.* ℥ ſs. *apoſtolor.* ℥ ij. *cantharid. ſubtiliſ. pulv.* ℥ ſs. *m. f. unguentum.*

Keep this cloſe on by a ſticking plaiſter, and dreſs it once a day. Should it begin to skin or dry, put on a freſh epiſpaſtic. This will rarely fail of ſucceſs, if it be continued a month or ſix weeks.

Iſſues and ſetons ſupply the place of perpetual bliſters; and if the patient be weak, cupping

ping ought to be uſed inſtead of common bleeding. Sternutatories muſt not be forgot.

Plaiſters alſo of *pix burgund.* and maſtic, may be of ſome ſervice, apply'd to the neck and temples.

The *opthalmia* proving very obſtinate, apply a veſicatory to the whole ſcalp.

9. Thro' the courſe of the cure, between evacuations we are to call in externals; and firſt we may venture to uſe *collyria*, to abate the inflammation, and check the humor, after purging and bliſtering, by inſtilling a few drops into the eyes, and afterwards covering them over with a pledget dipt therein.

℞ *Aq. roſar.* ℥ ij. *vin. emct.* ʒ ij. *troch. alb. rhaſ.* ʒ ſs. *m.*

Or,

℞ *Aq. plantag. fœnic. dulc. ãa* ℥ j. *lap. tutiæ, calaminar. ãa* ʒ ſs. *camphor. in ovi albulmine ſolut. ſacch. ſaturn. ãa* ϑ ſs. *m.*

Or,

℞ *Aq. ſperm. ran. euphrag. mucilag. levis ſem. pſyllij & cydonior. ãa* ℥ j. *troch. alb. rhaſ.* ʒ ſs. *opij puriſs. gr.* vi. *m.*

The following are detergent and repellent, and therefore proper alſo when the ſight is impaired.

℞ *Aq. calc. vin. alb. ãa* ℥ iſs. *vitriol alb. ſacch. alb. ãa* ʒ ſs. *alumin. rup. pulv. ſarcocollæ, ſacch. ſaturn. lap. calaminar. ãa gr.* x. *m.*

℞ *Spt. vin. gallic.* ℥ ij. *camphor.* ʒ j. *m.*

This laſt after bliſters, and collyriums had been try'd in vain, perform'd a remarkable cure in a weakneſs and diminution of the ſight of both eyes, after a month's indiſpoſition, occaſioned by the grazing of a hat in one of them.

In opthalmic defluxions, and ſometimes in ſuffuſions juſt begun, the common people uſe the following with ſucceſs.

℞ *Vitriol. alb.* ʒ iij. *ſolve in aq. font.* ℔ j. *f. collyrium.*

10. In caſe of great pain, inflammation, and a ſharp humor, or blackneſs in or about the eyes, occaſioned by blows or bruiſes,

℞ *Pulticul. mic. pan. alb. in lact. vaccin. fact.* ℥ iiij. *pulp. pomor. putrid. rad. ſigil. ſolomon. contuſ. ãa* ʒ ij. *album ovor. conquaſat. n°.* ij. *croc. pulv.* ʒ ij. *camphor. (pauco butyro maiali ſolut.) alum. rup. ãa* ℈ ij. *m. f. cataplaſma cujus ſubcalentis q. ſ. panno linteo incluſa oculis h. ſ. alligetur, per totam noctem geſtanda.* To each may be added *conſerv. roſ. rub.* ℥ ſs.

The vulgar uſe this for the ſame purpoſe.

℞ *Conſ. roſ. rub. ſigil. ſolomon. cont. balſ. lucatel. ãa* ʒ j. *m.*

11. The following ointment is excellent in inflammations and ſlight ſuffuſions; about a grain being put into the corner of each eye, every night going to bed, and a little rub'd over the *palpebræ*; ſuppoſing the uſe of collyriums in the day-time.

℞ *Butyr. non. ſalit.* ℥ iiij. *lap. calaminar. tutiæ ppt. troch. alb. rhaſ. ãa* ʒ iij. *vitriol. alb. ſubtiliſſime trit.* ʒ ij. *ſacch. ſaturn.* ʒ j. *camphor. (pauco oleo amygd. dulc. ſolut.)* ʒ ij. *ærugin. æris trit.* ℈ j. *f. unguentum ſecundum artem.*

12. Several preparations may be made with millepedes, which are excellent in obſtinate opthalmic caſes. *e. g.*

℞ *Milleped. vivent.* ℥ iij. *contunde leniter in mortar. cum ſacch. alb.* ℥ j. *ſenſim affundendo aq. fœnicul. petroſelin. aneth ãa* ℔ ſs. *colaturæ adde aq. raphan. comp.* ℥ iiij. *tinct. croc.* ℥ j. *ſpt. lavend. comp.* ℥ ſs. *m. bibat cyathum ter quaterve in die.*

℞ *Rad.*

℞ *Rad. chin. lign. guaiac. cort. ſaſſafras. ãa* ℥ vj. *coque in cereviſ. nov. non fermentat. cong.* vj. *ad cong.* v. *in colaturam immitte ſequentia ingred. ſacculo incluſa. viz. ſantal. citrin.* ℥ iſs. *herb. ſalv. euphrag. ãa m.* iiij. *rut. m.* j. *ſem. fœnic. dulc. cont.* ℥ iv. *milleped. vivent. cont. per menſuram æſtimat.* ℔ iſs. *paſſul. ſolis. inciſ.* ℔ ſs. *ſtent ſimul per dies* 3 *vel* 4, *& deinde bibat æger* ℔ ſs. *ter quaterve quotidie per* 4 *vel* vj. *hebdomadas.*

EPIPHORA.

1. AN *epiphora* is a kind of catarrh or flux of blood, diſtilling, like tears, from the angles of the eyes, and *tunica adnata.* *Def.*

2. 'Tis occaſioned by a dilatation of the glands in the *canthus*, which may happen from the cauſes mention'd in *opthalmia.* *Cauſe.*

Whereto it is alſo ſimilar in diagnoſtics and prognoſtics, and requires a like regimen with that. *Diag. Prog. Regim.*

3. For the cure, bleed, or cup, and purge, omitting the mercury; bliſter, cut iſſues, ſetons, uſe plaiſters, collyriums, unguents, *&c.* as in the *opthalmia.* 9. 10. 11. *Cure.*

The externals here muſt be balſamic, detergent, and aſtringent, to correct the acrimony, mitigate the pain, cleanſe the parts, and recover the tone of the relaxed veſſels.

℞ *Tinct. fort. roſ. rub. mucilag. ſem. pſyllij in aq. plantag. fact. ãa* ℥ iſs. *vin. emet.* ℥ vi. *troch. alb. rhaſ. ſine opio* ℥ ij. *ſarcocollæ, ſacch. ſaturn. camphor. in albumine ovi ſolut. ſang. dracon. ãa* ℈ ſs. *m. utatur pro collyrio.*

To this may be added, *vin. rubr. decoct. cort. granat. flor. balauſt. rad. & fol. alth. pulv. vitriol. alb. lap. hæmatit.* &c.

4. Where childrens eyes are apt to be glew'd up by a coagulation of rhume from the glands, *Riverius* recommends the application of fine, teaſed, well dry'd cotton, in form of a pledget, to the eyes over night, to be removed next morning; which may be of uſe in the preſent caſe alſo, tho' perhaps ſpunge wou'd be more proper.

Albugo & Pterygium.

Def. 1. *Albugo* is a fleſhy membrane ariſing from the greater canthus of the eye, and ſpreading over the *tunica adnata*, or *albuginea*.

If it covers the cornea, 'tis called *pterygium*, and either impairs, or quite eclipſes viſion. And here, according as the patient is plethoric, or icteric, the objects appear red, or yellow.

Cauſe and Diag. 2. The veſſels in the great canthus, or *tunica adnata*, being exulcerated or diſtended, the fluids tranſude, extend themſelves, and ſtagnating by degrees, or forcing out the veſſels with them, from theſe excreſcences.

Prognoſtic. 3. If theſe excreſcences be thin and white, conſequent upon an *opthalmia*, and be taken in time, whilſt the patient is of a good conſtitution, the cure may prove eaſy; but if they cover the *pupilla*, be thick, hard, black, cancerous, or proceed from a *cicatrix*, the cure is difficult.

Regimen, and Cure. 4. Let the regimen be the ſame as in an opthalmia; and if the caſe be favourable, proceed with externals, as hereafter in a ſuffuſion: but if obſtinate, it requires the manual operation. The internals may be altogether the ſame here as in the *opthalmia*, and *gutta ſerena*. The externals alſo in the opthalmia are proper in this caſe, if the quantity of the deterſive and cauſtic ingredients be increaſed. 9. 10. 11.

Suffusion and Cataract.

1. A *Suffuſion* is a thick foulneſs, or excreſcence of the *tunica cornea*, *adnata*, or aqueous humor; which when confirm'd makes the cataract. *Def.*

2. Theſe diſorders may be cauſed by contuſions, foulneſs, *&c.* coming from without; and from within, by whatever increaſes, or condenſes the coats and humors, or lodges corpuſcles there, as viſcid diet, *&c.* *Cauſes.*

3. In beginning ſuffuſions, various little bodies, as flies, threads, motes, *&c.* ſeem to dance before the eyes. The pupilla ſometimes looks ſo clear and natural, tho' the ſight be impaired, that 'tis apt to be taken for a gutta ſerena; but a ſuffuſion ſeldom affects both eyes, or if both, not together, or in the ſame manner: and here the membrane being fine and tranſparent, even where 'tis thickeſt, does not greatly obſtruct the rays of light, and ſo occaſions not a total darkneſs as in the gutta ſerena; but a dimneſs only. A ſuffuſion impedes, but a cataract, by degrees, almoſt, or totally eclipſes viſion; ſometimes extending to the *pupilla*, ſometimes over, or between the *cornea* and *adnata*; being fixt or moveable, thick or thin, true or ſpurious, *&c.* *Diag.*

Old people and children are not to be couched; in the former, the cataract is too much hardned and ſecured; in the latter not ripe: but in the middle age, 'tis fit for the operation, which ſhould be perform'd in the ſpring. Its ripeneſs is known by not changing its figure upon preſſure; ſo that it muſt be let alone till its parts give no way at all, but in general motion. *Prognoſtic.*

If recent, tranſparent, ſoft, and ſome ſight remains, 'tis curable in young perſons; if of long ſtanding, cauſed by a phrenzy, or other cephalic or nervous caſes, uncertain. A cataract is only cured by manual operation; and here, if upon cloſing the unaffected eye, the *pupilla* of the other dilate, and a glimering of light be perceived, the operation may ſucceed. Black, green, or yellow cataracts, excluding all light, are deem'd incurable by medicine, and commonly by chirurgery. If the parts preſerve their natural magnitude, the operation may prove ſucceſsful.

Regim. The regimen ſhou'd be the ſame as in the *opthalmia*. 4.

Cure. 4. In ſlight ſuffuſions uſe evacuations and internals, as in the *opthalmia* and *gutta ſerena*; but without repeating phlebotomy, unleſs the patient be plethoric. For externals,

℞ *Sacch. cand. alb. ſal. armoniac. crud. ăa* ʒ ſs. *m.*

Or,

℞ *Sacch. cand. alb. vitriol. alb. ăa* ℈ j. *camphor. pulv.* ℈ ſs. *m.*

℞ *Sacch. cand. alb. alum. rup. ſubtiliſs. pulv. ăa* ℈ j. *virid. æris gr.* v. *m.*

Or,

℞ *Lap. tutiæ* ʒ ſs. *ſacch. ſaturn. camphor. ăa* ℈ j. *mercur. ſublimat. corroſiv. ſubtiliſs. trit.* ℈ ſs. *m.*

℞ *Pulv. aloës ſarcocollæ, lapid. calaminar. ăa* ℈ j. *vitriol. roman. gr.* xv. *f. pulv. cujus parum infletur, ope calami, in oculum affectum, ſemel vel bis in die.*

Corroſive ſublimate *per ſe*, may be very ſerviceable, provided it could be kept only upon the parts deſigned; and ſome kind of perforated pledget might be contrived for the like purpoſe, when the preceding powders are uſed, to prevent excoriation of the adjacent parts. Without ſuch a contrivance there is leſs danger in the

the following liquids, which may conveniently be uſed to the very parts deſigned; the eye being kept open and fixt by a *ſpeculum oculi.*

5. ℞ *Rad. alth. gum. arab.* ãa ℥ j. *coque in aq. roſ. rub. q. ſ. colaturæ* ℥ ij. *adde vin. emet.* ℥ j. *camphor.* ℥ ij. *in tinct. myrrh.* ℥ iij. *ſolut. vitriol. alb. ſal. armon. crud.* ãa ℥ ij. *mercur. ſublimat. corroſiv. ſacch. ſaturn,* ãa ℥ j. *m. f. collyrium.*

If the balſamics ſeem to hinder the effect,

℞ *Aq. calc.* ℥ j. *mercur. ſublimat. corroſ.* ℥ j. *ſal. armoniac. crud. ſacch. ſaturn. virid. æris* ãa ℈ j. *m.*

Only a ſmall quantity of theſe is to be uſed at once, by dipping a fine linen rag in them, and therewith touching the part; managing the eye, in the foreſaid manner. 'Tis more expeditious to touch the part frequently with *vitriol. roman.* or even with the *cauſticum lunare.*

GUTTA SERENA.

1. THE *gutta ſerena* is a deprivation of ſight; the eyes remaining fair and ſeemingly unaffected. *Def.*

2. The blood-veſſels diſtended and preſſing upon the optic nerves may cauſe it, by preventing their communication with the brain; there being uſually ſome defect found in theſe nerves upon diſſection; and chiefly an *atrophia:* the blood alſo being too viſcid or impure may cauſe it; ſince it has been often obſerved to happen where ulcers have been cured too ſoon. *Cauſe.*

3. A true *gutta ſerena* uſually affects both eyes; equally diminiſhing, or quite eclipſing the ſight of both. *Diag.*

4. If viſion be greatly impeded without any ſigns of an external opthalmia, and floating corpuſcles appear, a *gutta ſerena* is threatned; if the darkneſs be total, the conſtitution bad, and the patient aged; *Progno-ſtic.*

aged; if the diſorder follows the palſy, or the perſon incline to one, 'tis generally eſteem'd incurable. The reverſe give hopes of a cure by a long continuance of evacuations and proper internals; for externals can ſcarce do any ſervice.

Regimen. 5. Let the diet be attenuating, and all viſcid nutriment, as pork, gooſe, fiſh, cheeſe, *&c.* avoided. Let the bread be mixed with fennel-ſeed. Let turnips be indulged, and pigeons, chickens, broths, and wine medicated with ſage, eye-bright, roſemary, fennel-ſeeds, *&c.* allow'd in moderation.

Cure. 6. Uſe in order all the evacuations mention'd in the opthalmia, 6. 7. 8. and calomel in purgatives; tho' perhaps it is here better when given without them.

℞ *Calomel.* ℈ ſs. *vel. gr.* xv. *conſerv. anthos q. ſ. f. bolus h. ſ. qualibet nocte ſumendus; mane ſequenti* 5*tam vel* 6*tam aſſumptionem bibat potionem purg. communem.*

Let this proceſs be continued for ſix weeks if neceſſary.

If the calomel takes downwards, mix with it *confect. fracaſtor. ſ. m.* ℥ j. *vel laud. liquid gut.* xv. But if it ſtill cauſes a diarrhœa with gripings, omit it till they ceaſe, or are carried off by purging.

7. After evacuations, or on intermediate days,

℞ *Vin. alb. aq. fœnicul. ãa* ℥ iſs. *ſacch. alb. millep. viv. ãa* ℥ ij. *n. m.* ℈ j. *contunde ſimul & fiat expreſſio, omni mane per tres menſes ſumenda.*

Or,

℞ *Pulv. milleped.* ℥ j. *ſem. fœnicul. dulc.* ℥ ij. *n. m. ſal. volat. ſuccin. caſtor. ãa* ℥ j. *ſacch. alb.* ℥ ſs. *f. pulv. chart.* xvi. *ſumat unam bis in die.*

Or,

℞ *Æthiop. mineral.* ℥ j. *ſal. volat. ſuccin. camphor. ãa gr.* iv. *f. pulv. bis in die ſumend. cum cochl.* v. *expreſs. ſequent.*

℞ *Mil-*

℞ *Milleped. viv.* ℥ vi. *ſacch. alb.* ℥ ij. *croci n. m. ãa* ℥ ij. *contunde ſimul, paulatim affundendo vin. alb.* ℔ ij. *aq. fœnicul.* ℔ j. *ſtent per dies* 4, *deinde fiat expreſſio.*

All this failing, the beſt thing is a ſalivation; and after that a ſudorific courſe of the woods.

Anchylops, Ægylops, & Fistula Lachrymalis.

1. *Anchylops* is a tumor between the great *canthus* of the eye and the root of the noſe; which when it breaks, is called *ægylops*; and this growing ulcerous, and letting out the tears involuntarily, is term'd *fiſtula lachrymalis.* *Def. and Diagnoſtics.*

2. Theſe may proceed from the fluids offending either by their quantity or quality; or from a corroſive humor, corroding and ulcerating the adjacent parts. It may alſo happen from external injuries, as blows, *&c.* *Cauſe.*

3. *Anchylops* is ſometimes attended with an inflammation, and then reſembles a *phlegmon*; but when not, it approaches nearer to thoſe called a *theromata*, *ſteatomata* and *meliceerides.* When the tumor is broke and the tears flow involuntarily, whilſt the *os lachrymale* is not carious, 'tis an *ægylops.* But when the ulcer is of long ſtanding, deep, fetid, and the *os lachrymale* becomes carious, 'tis a *fiſtula.* *Diag.*

4. An ægylops proves hard to cure, often turning cancerous, and the tumor into a ſinuous ulcer; which is the more dangerous, the more it tends thro' the *nares*; becauſe the bones there are very apt to foul. *Prog.*

A *fiſtula lachrymalis* continuing long, always turns the *os unguis* carious; and is the more dangerous for happening in a bad habit, and being long ſtanding, ſinuous, or large; eſpecially if the

os

os unguis and *nares* are carious, the matter ſanious and fetid, the pain pungent, the veſſels tenſe, and the skin hard or livid. If the bones are foul, the caſe requires a chirurgical operation; but when the fiſtula is recent, and the orifice ſhallow, tho' the ſeroſities eſcape involuntarily, it may be cured without it. Underſtand the ſame of the *ægylops* and *anchylops*.

Regimen. 5. A cooling ſlender diet is beſt, with gentle exerciſe.

Cure. 6. For all the three caſes, bleed in the jugular, unleſs great weakneſs forbid; at leaſt cup, or apply leeches, epiſpaſtics, or make perpetual bliſters, or cut iſſues, give lenient purges as in the *opthalmia*, 6. and alſo cathartic glyſters. In the mean time apply maſtic-plaiſters to the temples; and if there be any inflammation about the eyes, cooling collyriums; as in *opthalmia*. 9.

7. When the *anchylops* turns to an *ægylops*, and proves a foul ulcer, let it be deterged. See *ſuffuſion* and *cataract*. 4. 5. To reſtore the tenſity and ſpringineſs, uſe the collyrium in *epiphora*. 3.

8. In caſe of great pain along with the inflammation, apply the cataplaſm, *opthalmia*. 10. If the adjacent parts are livid, bathe them with *ſpt. vin. camphorat.*

9. If the *anchylops* breaks not, ſome adviſe an actual cautery; but a lancet is as ſucceſsful and leſs painful. After 'tis opened, and the blood and pus diſcharged, try if the *os lachrymale* be carious; if it be, the operation is neceſſary, and the bone muſt be exfoliated with *euphorbium*, infuſed in ſpirit of wine.

10. If the *laminæ* of the noſe ſhould alſo be carious, uſe injections made of *rad. gentian. ariſtol. rotund. myrrh. euphorb. camphor. ſpt. vin.* &c. For incarning,

℞ *Lini-*

℞ *Liniment. arcæi* ℥ ſs. *præcipit. rub.* ℈ j. *pulv. myrrh. balſam. peruv. ãa* ʒ ſs. *m.*

Sometimes the lachrymal bag is ulcerated, and upon daily preſſing the noſe, pus is forced out; by which means the operation may be defer'd, and ſometimes prevented.

Rhyas and Encanthis.

1. *Rhyas* is a conſiderable diminution, or intire loſs of the caruncle of the great canthus: but when the ſaid caruncle grows too large or high, 'tis term'd *encanthis*. *Def. and Diag.*

2. The firſt proceeds from ſharp humours corroding the caruncle, or catheretics too freely uſed in the cure of the *fiſtula lachrymalis*. *Cauſes.*

The latter from the caruncle relaxing and becoming ſpongy, or ſuperfluous fleſh growing up in the cure of the ulcer in the *fiſtula lachrymalis*.

3. An *encanthis* is more eaſily cured than a *rhyas*; as it is eaſier to take away what is ſuperfluous, than ſupply what is wanting. *Prog.*

4. A *Rhyas* is cured by incarnatives. Drop upon the part a little *balſ. peruv.* and *liniment. arcæi ãa* warm'd. Then, *Cure.*

℞ *Myrrh. aloes ãa* ʒ iſs. *flor. roſar. rubrar. pug.* j. *coque in vin. rub.* ℥ iiij. *ut ſint colaturæ* ℥ ij.

Wet a pledgit with this, and apply it over all the eye.

5. Uſe eſcharotics for the *encanthis*, as *alum. uſt.* or *præcip. rub.* or both together; it might alſo be touched with *vitriol. roman.* twice or thrice a day; or if obſtinate, even with *lapis infernal.* or the *lunar cauſtic. unguent. ægypt. & apoſtolor.* are here likewiſe proper. Laſtly, if the caſe require it, uſe an actual cautery, or take the excreſcence off by inciſion.

Disorders of the Vitrious Humour.

Def. 1. THE vitrious humour is ſometimes ſo vitiated as to hinder, or utterly aboliſh the ſight.

Cauſe. 2. This may proceed from ſome indiſpoſition of the fluids in general, or of this humour in particular; as by a blow, or the like; upon which a change of its ſituation, its ſolution, or coagulation may enſue.

Diag. 3. No viſible effect being here obſervable, the diagnoſtics are uncertain, any farther than we can reaſon from antecedent cauſes; on which account this caſe is often miſtook for a *gutta ſerena*.

Prog. 4. Externals are of no ſervice here, if the cauſe be internal; but if the cauſe be external, outward applications are moſt proper.

Regim. Let the regimen be the ſame as in *opthalmia*. 4.

Cure. 5. If the diſorder proceed from an internal cauſe, treat it as the *gutta ſerena*; if from an external one, after due evacuations, uſe local applications, as in *opthalmia*. 9. 10. 11.

Glaucoma.

Def. 1. WHen the cryſtalline humour is ſo affected as to be turn'd green, the diſorder is call'd *Glaucoma*.

Cauſe. 2. This humour is ſometimes thus alter'd, vitiated, or condenſed, but moſt frequently in old age, by immoderate reading, or poring upon fine work. 'Tis known from hence, that all objects are by it made to appear like vapours or clouds.

Diag. 3. It differs from a ſuffuſion in this, that the whiteneſs in a ſuffuſion appears in the pupilla, very

very near the cornea; but ſhews deeper in the *glaucoma*, when narrowly viewed.

4. 'Tis reckon'd incurable in old age, and difficult of cure, be the cauſe what it will: externals proving of little ſervice. *Prog.*

5. The ſolution of brandy and camphire in *opthalmia* 9. ſeems beſt fitted for it. Internals here may be the ſame as in the *gutta ſerena*, *p.* 44, 45. *Cure.*

MYOPIA.

1. WHen viſion proves indiſtinct, unleſs the object be placed very near the eye, we call the affection *myopia*. *Def.*

2. This may proceed from the pupilla being too much contracted, or the figure of the eye not ſuffering the rays of light to fall in a focus on the retina, unleſs the object be very nigh. *Cauſe.*

3. The diſorder, if natural, is eſteem'd incurable by medicines, tho' it may eaſily be remedied by concave glaſſes; but if it proceed from a weakneſs of the parts, medicine may effect the cure by iſſues, bliſters, purges, and ſuch remedies as are preſcribed in *opthalmia*. *p.* 35, 39. *Cure.*

STRABISMUS.

1. WHen the ball of the eye inclines more to one ſide, than to the other, ſo as that the rays of light fall obliquely upon the retina; the affection is call'd *ſtrabiſmus*, or ſquinting. *Def.*

2. This may be catching in children; or proceed from the poſture, in which they were laid, not ſuffering the light to come at their eyes in any other direction. Convulſions or paralytic fits may alſo cauſe it, by diſtorting the muſcles of the eyes. *Cauſe.*

Prog. 3. If it proceeds from habit, 'tis not dangerous, tho' hard to cure; if from the palſy, convulſion, or ſharp humors vellicating and contracting the muſcles, as difficult and more dangerous.

Cure. 4. To prevent it, place the cradle of the child, in a due poſition with regard to the light. Perforated pieces of ſilk, or the like, nicely apply'd for the patient to look thro', may cure it.

5. If from ſharp humors, uſe a cataplaſm of *pan. alb. lact. vitel. ovi & croc.* and purge. If from the palſy, uſe antiparalytics, internal and external, eſpecially fomentations. See *palſy p.* 19. 20.

All this is to be underſtood of children; for in adults, the fibres are uſually ſo rigid, and habituated to the diſtortion, as ſcarce to admit of a cure.

MYDRIASIS.

Def. 1. TOO great a dilatation of the pupilla, is called *mydriaſis.*

Cauſe. 2. This may proceed from external injuries, as blows, *&c.* or an internal cauſe, as a ſharp humor, cauſing a rupture or dilatation of the uvea; or from convulſions, which have this effect both in children and adults; as appears remarkably in the paroxyſms. 'Tis alſo ſometimes hereditary.

Prog. 3. If recent, it may be cured, tho' with difficulty, in youth. But in old age, and when hereditary, 'tis pronounced incurable.

Cure. 4. If the cauſe be convulſions, regard muſt be had to them.

If from a hectic habit, uſe the diet preſcrib'd for a conſumption, and bathe the eyes with warm milk and water; or drop breaſt-milk into them. If from a ſharp humor falling on the eyes,

eyes, uſe the remedies preſcribed for a catarrh. If the humor ſettle there, treat it as a *ſuffuſion* p. 42. 43.

5. If from flatulencies; after univerſal evacuations, foment the eyes with a decoction of *fl. roſ. rub. chamæmel. herb. fœnic. rutæ*, &c. If from contuſion, attended with inflammation, treat it as an *opthalmia* p.

6. If there be no inflammation, apply a cataplaſm of *flor. balauſt. roſar. rubr. cort. granat. farin. fabar. ſigil. ſolom. croc.* &c. And whether hereditary, natural or adventitious, after univerſal evacuations, and removal of ſuch ſymptoms as depend not on the relaxation of the *uvea*, uſe the following.

℞. *Specier. pro confect. fracaſtor. pulv. aloes, flor. balauſt. roſar. rubr. cort. granat. alum. uſt. ãa* ℥ ſs. *lap. tutiæ* ℥ j. *ſacch. cand. alb.* ℥ ij. *croci* ℈ ſs. *vin. alb.* ℥ vi. *aq. roſar. rub.* ℥ ij. *f. infuſio ſ. a. colaturæ adde vin. emet.* ℥ j. *ut ſit collyrium, de quo diſtilla in oculum frequenter.*

7. From the ſtraitneſs alſo, or conſtriction of the *pupilla*, ariſes a diminution of ſight; which may depend upon a cauſe hereditary, external, or internal. Internal, when 'tis conſequent upon ſome diſeaſe of the body; external, when from ſome accident, as too much light received into the eyes, or extravaſation of the aqueous humor. If hereditary, or in the firſt formation, it appears from the date. If the cauſe be internal, as from a decayed conſtitution, general paralytic, or convulſive motions, it is uſually ſeen in both eyes. If it came by accident, as from contuſions or the like, it is generally determined to that eye which received the hurt. When from an extravaſation of the aqueous humor, 'tis adjudged incurable; except in infancy, when that humor is ſoon recruited. If hereditary, 'tis ſuppoſed incurable, tho' attended with but a ſmall diminution of ſight.

8. When it depends on an external or internal indiſpoſition, regard muſt be had to the cauſe. The cure is to be expected from the uſe of mucilaginous medicines, collyriums, cataplaſms *ex mica panis, &c.* often apply'd, together with proper internals.

℞. *Mucilag. liquid. ſem. pſyl. cum. aq. roſar. extract.* ℥ ij. *croci* ℈ j. *infunde & f. colatura collyrium.*

See *Opthalmia*, p. 37, 38.

HYPOPYON.

Def. 1. A collection of *pus* under the *cornea*, is called *hypopyon.*

Cauſe. 2. This proceeds from a cauſe external or internal, as from contuſions, ſtraining the voice, *&c.* ſo as to occaſion a rupture of the veſſels in the *uvea*; or from a corroſive ſharp blood or humors, fretting or corroding the veſſels.

Diag. 3. If the matter ſpread over the *pupilla*, the ſight is diminiſhed. In the motion of the eye, the *pus* moves with it. Sometimes a redneſs and pulſation in the eye precedes it.

Prog. 4. 'Tis very difficult to cure, whether in its collection, when collected, or when it brings on an ulcer.

Regim. 5. Let the diet be lenient and ſlender, if you would diſcuſs it. But when 'tis ulcerated, or deſign'd for ſuppuration, a greater liberty in diet may be indulged.

Cure. 6 In the begining of the diſorder, and to prevent ſuppuration,

℞. *Aq. plantag.* ℥ j. *vin. alb.* ℥ ſs. *tinct. myrrh.* ℥ *j. camphor.* ℈ j. *opij. gr.* v. *f. collyrium.*

Cataplaſms alſo are proper *ex rad. ſigil. ſolom. album. ovi*, &c.

7. If this will not prevent ſuppuration, ceaſe evacuations, and forward it.

℞. *Mic-*

℞. *Mic. pan. alb.* ℥ ij. *coque in decoct. fol. malv. ad conſiſtentiam cataplaſmatis, & adde pulv. rad. alth. ſem. lin. foenugr.* ãa ʒ ij. *croci* ʒ ſs. *olei lilior. alb.* ℥ ſs. *f. cataplaſm. bis in die admovendum oculo.*

In the intermediate time,

8. ℞. *Aq. flor. chamæmel. mucilag. ſem. pſylij, decoct. pectoral. vin. canarin.* ãa ℥ ij. *pulv croci* ʒ j. *f. collyrium, ſæpius utendum.*

9. If the matter ſeems ripe, yet breaks not out, let the operation be performed. After which uſe the ſame or the like cataplaſm and collyrium; only adding thereto the yolk of an egg; and continue 'em for a few days, to mitigate the pain, and promote a diſcharge of laudable matter; but not much longer for fear of too great digeſtion, or a flux of humors, which would render the cure difficult. Now, therefore, uſe evacuations and detergents. The unguent in *Opthalmia* 11. is good here.

Or,

℞. *Vin. alb. aq. roſar. rub.* ãa ℥ j. *tinct. myrrh.* ℥ ſs. *m. f. collyrium.*

10. Some *pulv. myrrh.* may alſo be added to the unguent. When the ulcer is well deterged and incarned, cicatrize it by adding *lap. tutiæ* to the *collyrium.*

Or,

℞. *Axung. porcin.* ℥ j. *lap. tutiæ, calamin.* ãa ʒ iſs. *pulv. ſubtil. myrrh.* ℈ ſs. *f. unguentum.*

Or,

℞. *Flor. roſar. cort. granator.* ãa ʒ j. *coque. in aq. fontan. q. ſ. colaturæ* ℥ iij. *adde vin. rub.* ℥ j. *lap. tutiæ, calamin. troch. alb. rhas.* ãa ʒ iſs. *f. collyrium.*

11. If the ulcer ſtill continues obſtinate, or grows cancerous, a calomel courſe, or a gentle ſalivation, may be tryed.

PHLYCTÆNÆ.

Def. 1. SMall bladders generated in the *cornea* or *tunica adnata*, and filled with water are called *phlyctænæ*.

Cauſe and Diag. 2. Theſe may proceed from ſome excoriating humor in the ſerous parts of the blood, or any external cauſe extravaſating the ſame. The puſtules on the *adnata* are red; thoſe on the *cornea* blackiſh, if on the ſurface; but whiter if they lie deeper in the *cornea*.

Prog. 3. Thoſe in the *cornea* are leſs dangerous than in the *adnata*; and thoſe on the ſurface leſs dangerous than thoſe that are deeper.

Cure. 4. The cure is entirely the ſame with that of the laſt mentioned caſe, the *hypoyon*.

ULCERS in the CORNEA and ADNATA.

1. ULcers in the *cornea* and *adnata* may proceed from a degeneration of any of the former caſes; and are eaſy or difficult of cure, according to their nature and the conſtitution of the patient.

2. If the ulcer be in the *cornea*, it appears white in the black of the eye; and is harder to cure than in the *adnata*, where it is reddiſh.

3. The cure is the ſame as of the *hypopyon*, when formed into an ulcer. Obſerve only that the detergent and irritating medicines ſhould be mixed with balſamics.

RUPTURE of the CORNEA.

1. A Solution of continuity happening in the *cornea*, lets the aqueous humour upon the uvea.

2 This

2. This may be occaſioned by an ulcer or wound in the membrane, or a flux of humors which diſtends and breaks it.

3. 'Tis generally reckon'd incurable. But when recent, apply, after univerſal evacuations, balſamic deſiccatives, render'd a little deterſive. as *Epiphora.* 3.

Falling out of the Uvea.

1. THere are four ſeveral kinds or degrees of the falling out of the *uvea*, as to magnitude and inveteracy.

2. The cure is difficult in them all. If aſtringents ſucceed not, recourſe muſt be had to the chirurgical operation.

Hordeolum and Grando.

1. H*Ordeolum* and *grando* are ſmall tubercles coming on the eye-lids, and reſembling, the former a barley-corn, and the latter a hail-ſtone.

2. Theſe often diſcuſs, or ſuppurate and heal of themſelves; but if they move ſlowly, apply to them *diachyl. cum. gum.* or a cataplaſm *de mic. pan. alb.* &c. or if they will not ſuppurate, a little *emp.* or *ung. mercuriale* may diſcuſs them.

Coalition of the Eye-lids.

1. THE Eye-lids ſometimes grow together in opthalmia's; and 'tis otherwiſe no uncommon thing in young children.

2. For the latter, nurſes uſe a mixture of butter and beer, or warm milk, *&c.* But if the coalition be ſtrong, or natural, the lids muſt be ſeparated by inciſion; and after the

operation, uſe a deſiccative collyrium, as *p.* 37. with a pledget.

DIMINUTION and loſs of SMELLING.

1. *Diminution* or loſs of ſmelling, is either natural or adventitious; as from ulcers in the *nares*, corroſion of the *membrana pituitaria*, a *coryza*, *ozæna*, *ſarcoma*, *polypus*, &c. or the ſtoppage of ſome evacuation, taking cold, *&c.*

2. If natural, 'tis deem'd incurable; and if of long continuance, inveterate; and from an original cauſe, much worſe than if recent and ſecondary.

3. If the taking cold, coryza's, or the like, be the cauſe, regard muſt be had to them in order to the cure. If original, and of long ſtanding, general evacuations, bliſters, iſſues, *&c.* being premiſed occaſionally, give ſuch medicines as ſtimulate the nerves, viz. *ſem. ſinap. rad. raphan. ruſt.* &c. infuſed in wine. *ſal. vol. c. c. ſuccin. camphor. caſtor.* and let *ſal. volat. oleoſ.* &c. be ſmelt to; or the ſame diluted with water, be ſnuffed up the noſtrils. Throw camphire on live coals, and let the fume be received by the noſe. If the affection remains obſtinate, uſe ſtrong ſternutatories, as *p.* 3. and laſtly, apply a veſicatory to the head.

CORYZA.

Def. 1. *Coryza* is a ſpecies of a catarrh, proceeding from a too great ſeparation made by the glands in the *foramina frontis*, and thoſe of the *nares*.

Cauſe. 2. It may be cauſed by hard drinking, long remaining

remaining in the ſun-ſhine, catching cold in the head, *&c.*

3. Antecedent hereto, is a great ſtoppage in thoſe glands; occaſioning pain in the head, and a frequent fruitleſs endeavour to free it by blowing the noſe. This ſometimes cauſes an excoriation; the humor proving ſo ſharp as to abrade the *mucus* which lines the *nares*, eſpecially if the flowing humor be thin. *Diag.*

4. If it be recent, ſmall, and from an external cauſe, the cure is eaſy; but if of long ſtanding, and attended with excoriation and ulcers, 'tis difficult. *Prog.*

5. A collection of *pituita* in the *foramina frontis* may be removed by proper ſternutatories, which ſhould be diſcontinued as the running increaſes. *Cure.*

6. In the *coryza* uſe the ſame revulſions, *viz.* bleeding and epiſpaſtics, purgatives and other internals, as in caſe of a *cartarrh.* If the *nares* are excoriated, inject warm *ol. amygd. d.* or *pomatum* into them with a ſyringe, occaſionally.

7. A diſtemper analagous to this, frequently happens in young children, vulgarly called the *ſnuffles*, and proceeding from a collection and ſtagnation, or ſizineſs of the ſerum; or a quantity of a mucous or pituitous matter in the *foramina frontis.*

8. In this caſe, a watery humor commonly diſtils from the noſtrils; cauſing a difficulty, or obſtruction in the pronunciation, when the child ſpeaks.

9. The cure is uſually effected by keeping the patients head warm; and uſing proper unguents. For which purpoſe, ſome make choice of a mixture of old tallow and brandy; which they rub plentifully upon the *vertex*, forehead, and temples. The following is more to be depended upon.

℞. *Ung.*

℞. *Ung. dialth. (vel. ol. amygd. d.)* ℥ j. *ſpt. vin. camphorat.* ℥ ſs. *ſpt. lavend. c. ſal. vol. oleoſ. ãa* ʒ jſs. *m. f. liniment.*

10. If this method proves ineffectual, a gentle purge may be exhibited and repeated occaſionally. A mild ſternutatory might alſo be uſed.

℞. *Fol. beton.* ʒ jſs. *lilior. conval.* ℈ ij. *n. m. caryophil. cort. limon. ãa* ℈ ſs. *m. f. pulvis, cujus parum attrahatur per nares ſubinde.*

11. The diſorder ſtill remaining, an epiſpaſtic may be applied to the neck; or two behind the ears. An iſſue might prove ſtill more ſerviceable. But if the child be more than two months old, 'twould be proper to give a gentle emetic of ipecacuanha.

12. When this caſe is attended with a cough or cold, oleaginous and balſamic medicines may prove ſerviceable. Proper fomentations alſo, made of warm aromatics, are ſometimes ſucceſsful.

℞. *Herb. majoran. flor. chamæmel. ãa m. ſs. bac. junip. laur. ãa* ʒ ij. *coque in aq. fontan. q. ſ. colaturæ* ℔ j. *add. ſpt. vin. camphorat* ℥ j *f. fotus bis vel ter in die parti affectæ cum pannis laneis calide admovendus.*

Or the ſteam of this liquor might conveniently be received on the part wherein the ſtoppage appears, being directed thereto by means of a funnel.

SNEEZING.

1. *Sneezing* may be cauſed by irritation of the *fibrillæ* of the *nares*, either from ſome ſharp humor, cold air, pungent particles, acrid externals, or tears flowing thro' the *nares*.

2. 'Tis never mortal, or even dangerous, unleſs in *hæmorrhages*, *pleuriſies*, *peripneumonia's* or the like. In hyſterical conſtitutions, and in caſe of hard labour, 'tis eſteemed good; or when expecto-

expectoration is required. When it cannot be cured by art, 'tis dangerous. When it proceeds from a flux of tears thro' the *nares*, 'tis ſtopped by preſſing, or conſtringing the lachrymal glands.

3. If the cauſe be internal, proceed as in the *coryza*. Inject *ol. amygd. d.* or warm milk.

Or,

℞. *Ol. amygd. d. lact. vaccin. ãa* ℥ ſs. *opij* ℈ j. *m. f. injectio.*

OZÆNA.

1. *Ozæna* is an ulcer in one or both noſtrils, wherein the humour is very acrid or corroſive, fetid, ſanious, and oftentimes mixed with a bloody mucus. *Def.*

2. It ſometimes proceeds from neglected or ill-managed ulcers, wounds, or contuſions in the noſtrils; eſpecially in ſcorbutic, ſcrophulous or venereal habits; in which caſes, they often grow cancerous. 'Tis uſually painful, and a black cruſt, with a bloody mucus, ſometimes follows upon blowing the noſe; both which, when too long detained, may not only hinder reſpiration thro' the *nares*, but prove the cauſe of a *polypus*. *Cauſe and Diag.*

3. The ulcer often ſpreads and eats thro' the *alæ*; at other times preys on the *ſeptum naſi*, cartilage, and *os palati*; eſpecially in venereal caſes. If the ulcer be recent, and not painful, the humor of a good conſiſtence, and not acrimonious, the cruſt ſoft, and eaſy to be excluded, there is room to hope favourably; but if cancerous, and happening in bad conſtitutions, as particularly if the caſe be ſcrophulous or venereal, 'tis likely to prove obſtinate. *Prog.*

4. To remedy the acrimony of the humor; after proper evacuations, as purging, iſſues, *&c.* *Cure.*

℞. *Ol.*

℞. *Ol. amygd. dulc.* ℥ j. *ol. caſtor* ʒ j. *m.*

If the pain be great, add *camphor. croc. ăa* ℈ j. *opij* ℈ ſs. *ut fiat injectio.* If the ulcer be fetid, and you ſuſpect it of a bad ſpecies; or if it be cancerous, ſcrophulous or venereal, ſalivate.

5. After the uſe of the injection, to haſten the excluſion of the cruſt, a gentle ſternutatory is proper.

℞. *Flor. anthos. lavend. ăa* ℈ ij. *cort. limon. ſiccat.* ℈ j. *tabac. virg. gr.* x. *f. ſternutatorium.*

Afterwards for a digeſtive,

℞. *Linim. arcæi* ℥ j. *vitel. ovi* ʒ ij. *pulv. ſubtil. myrrh* ʒ j. *aloes* ʒ ſs. *præcip. rub. lavigat.* ℈ j. *m.*

When the matter is well digeſted, the running abated, and the pain, *fætor*, &c. almoſt gone; cicatrize it with lotions, as in a *polypus*. Before each dreſſing, ſome warm milk may be ſnuffed up the noſtrils; and after the cure, exhibit a few mercurial purgatives. If it turns to a *polypus*, treat it as follows.

Polypus and Sarcoma.

Def. 1. *Polypus narium*, is an excreſcence in one or both the noſtrils, adhering by many roots to their internal cavity, and being of different colours; ſometimes hanging pendulous, and hindering reſpiration and ſpeech; at others, deſcending to the *uvula*.

If ſuch a kind of excreſcence have no roots, or but one continued root, 'tis called *ſarcoma*. So that this may be conſidered as a beginning *polypus*; and often degenerates into one.

Diag. 2. *Polypus's* may be either many, few, or fleſhy; pituitous, ſoft, or cartilaginous; painful, ſcirrhous or cancerous; their colour white, red, or livid. They often grow up, in ſcrophulous or cancerous conſtitutions, along with venereal caſes, ulcers, ozæna's, *&c.*

3. A

3. A *polypus* is harder to cure than a *ſarcoma*; tho' one that is ſoft, white, or red, full grown, and having but few roots, is more eaſily cured after the operation: but if cancerous or ſcirrhous, and the colour be livid; if it hath ſeveral roots, be hard and fixed in the upper part, of long ſtanding, painful, deſcend towards the *larynx*, &c. the cure is hard, and the operation commonly either dangerous or ineffectual; catheretics, in theſe caſes, agreeing much better than that. *Prog.*

4. The regimen here ſhould be the ſame as in caſe of cancers. *Regim.*

5. General evacuations muſt begin the cure, *viz.* bleeding, cupping, purging, iſſues, epiſpaſtics, *&c.* *Cure.*

Obſerve that the cure be adapted to the cauſe, whether ſcrophulous, cancerous, venereal, *&c.* in each of which caſes ſee proper internals in the reſpective diſtempers.

6. For a beginning *ſarcoma*, beſmear the internal paſſage with *ol. amygd.* or *pomatum*; and exhibit a ſtrong ſternutatory in order to exclude it. But this muſt not be attempted if the patient is apt to bleed at the noſe, be ſanguin, or the *ſarcoma* appears to proceed from a rupture of any blood-veſſels. Emollient fomentations may, however, be ſyringed up.

℞. *Fol. alth. malv. ãa m.* ſs. *ſem. lin. fœnugr. flor. chamæmel. ãa* ℥*ug.* 1. *coque in lact. vac. q. ſ. colaturæ, adde tinct. myrrh.* ℥ j. *camph.* ℈ j.

Afterwards *ol. amygd. dulc.* may be uſed in the ſame manner for a continuance.

7. If it does not give way to theſe means, pull it gently away, peice-meal, with a pair of forceps, at ſeveral diſtant times; conſtringing the pores as there is occaſion; and preventing a freſh generation, by proper deſiccative powders and lotions; ſuch as will be ſet down hereafter.

8. But

8. But if on account of pain, ſcirrhoſity, or the like, *forceps* cannot be uſed, and the method above-mention'd fails, treat it like a beginning *polypus* as follows.

9. Firſt obſerve, that tho' a beginning *polypus* will often give way to ſuch medicines as conſume other carnoſities; yet the internal membrane of the *nares* being of exquiſite ſenſe, when deprived of its *mucus*, all poſſible care muſt be taken to preſerve that *mucus*, or ſupply its place by emollients; ſuch as *ol. amygd. dulc.* emollient decoctions, *&c.* Obſerve, ſecondly, that the ſtrong catheretics and cauſtics uſed here, often affect the ſound part of the *nares*; and are alſo apt, when ſeparately uſed, to corrode the veſſels, and cauſe an *hæmorrhage*; and ſhould therefore be joined with aſtringents. Thirdly, dry powders are here with more difficulty and uncertainty apply'd to the *polypus*, than when mixed with liniments, oils, *&c.* tho' an inſtrument might be contrived to apply medicines, to the *polypus* only; without endangering the adjacent parts; which would be of more immediate ſervice.

10. Liquid catheritics ought not to be ſyringed up the noſe, but ſhould be cautiouſly apply'd with a probe; they being firſt imbibed by lint. The uſe of theſe medicines muſt be continued till the ſucceſs ſhews there is no farther occaſion for them. If the powders lodge and clog too much, ſyringe them off with warm milk, or the like.

11. Here follow the forms in uſe.

℞. *Flor. roſar. rub. pulv. ſabin. ãa* ʒ iſs. *balauſt.* ʒ ſs. *vitriol. alb.* ϑ j. *m.*

Or,

℞. *Cort. granator. rad. tormentil. biſtort. flor. roſar. rub. ãa* ʒ ſs. *ſal. armoniac. crud. alum. rup. merc. dulc. litharg. auri, ãa* ϑ j. *m.*

The following are ſomewhat ſtronger.

℞. *Pulv.*

℞. *Pulv. roſar. rub.* ℥j *vitriol. alb.* ʒ ſs. *m.*

Or,

℞. *Balauſt. cort. granat. alum. rup.* ãa ℥j. *ſabin.* ʒ ſs. *ærug. æris, vitriol. roman. præcipit. lævigat. vel mercur. dulc.* ãa *gr.* v. *m.*

Yet ſtronger.

℞. *Alumin. rup. vitriol. alb. pulv. flor. balauſt. roſar. rub.* ãa ʒ ſs. *præcip. rub. lævigat.* ℈ j. *m.*

Or,

℞. *Flor. roſar. rubrar.* ℥j. *præcip. rub.* ℈ j. *pulv. ſabin.* ℈ ij. *vitriol. roman. ſal. armoniac. crud.* ãa ℈ ſs. *litharg. aur.* ʒ ſs. *m.*

12. If none of theſe ſucceed, nor greatly affect the adjacent parts; for a ſtronger eſcharotic, to be more cautiouſly uſed,

℞. *Pulv. ſabin. alum. rup. uſt.* ãa ℥j. *vitriol. alb. præcip. rub.* ãa ℈ j. *m. f. pulv.*

Of this, blow upon the part once or twice a day, or apply it with a proper inſtrument; beſmearing the adjacent parts between whiles, with *ol. amygd. dulc. mucilag. ſem. lin.* &c. or to apply them more conveniently, add to the laſt mention'd powders *mel opt. vel. mel. roſat. q. ſ.*

Or,

℞. *Pulv. ſabin. litharg. auri, bol. armen.* ãa ℥j. *vitriol. alb. præcip. rub.* ãa ℈ j. *alum. uſt.* ℈ ij. *mel. opt.* ʒ ſs. *m.*

Make theſe ſtronger, as occaſion ſhall require, with *alum. uſt. ſal. armon. ærugo, vitriol. roman. præcip. rub.* &c.

13. The following is a very ſafe and effectual liniment.

℞. *Mercur. dulc. mel. opt.* ãa *m.*

A ſtronger.

℞. *Ung. ægyptiac.* ʒ ij. *præcip. rub. vitriol. alb. alum. uſt.* ãa ℈ ij. *m.*

14. A mild liquid form to be uſed twice or thrice a day.

℞. *Vin. rub.* ℔ ſs. *cort. granator. flor. balauſt. roſar. rub. ſabin.* ãa ℥ij. *coque in aq. font. q. ſ. in colaturæ* ʒiiij. *ſolve vitriol. roman. & alb. alum. uſt. ſal. armon. crud.* ãa ℥j. *m.*

Make

Make it ſtronger occaſionally with *ung. ægyptiac. ſpt. vitriol.* &c.

15. A ſtronger.

℞. *Aq. calc. tinct. terr. japon. ãa* ℥ ſs. *mercur. coroſiv. ſal. armon. vitriol. alb. ãa gr.* xv. *camphor* ℈ j. *tinct. myrrh. ſpt. vitriol. laud. liquid ãa* ℥ j. *m.*

16. If the pain be ſmall, the *polypus* not arrived at its height, or become fit for the operation, and no very dangerous ſymptoms are likely to enſue, the ſtrongeſt eſcharotics may be immediately uſed to the *polypus*, by means of a proper inſtrument. For example, *ſpt. vel ol. vitriol. butyr. antimon. alum. uſt. præcipit. rub. lap. infernal. cauſtic. lunare*, &c. which will hardly fail of ſucceſs. But if the *polypus* ſhould increaſe, or have been of long ſtanding, be about its height, and ſeem fit for extirpation; or if the patient appears in danger of ſuffocation, direct recourſe muſt be had to the operation, unleſs the *polypus* be painful, ſcirrhous, ulcerous, or cancerous, in which caſes cauſtic medicines are more ſucceſsful than the operation, unleſs the moſt imminent danger make it neceſſary. In venereal caſes alſo, cauſtics ſeem to be preferable.

17. The operation is performed in two different ways, *viz.* by ligature, or by a *tenacula* made for the purpoſe. When the roots of the *polypus* reach not to the upper part of the *nares*, uſe the ligature. The moſt frequent method made choice of, is, that of extraction, with the *tenacula*, by drawing it gently away in twiſting the inſtrument. When they are very large, and hinder reſpiration and deglutition, they muſt be extracted, by the mouth, with a crooked *tenecula*. After the operation, ſyringe up ſome warm red wine; and in caſe of an *hæmorrhage*, uſe a reſtringent powder, or a deſiccative lotion.

18. Any remains of the roots, after extraction, may be conſumed by the above-mention'd

powders;

powders; or elſe dreſs them with the following, twice a-day.

℞. *Terebinth. venet. liniment. arcæi ãa* ℥ j. *pulv. myrrh. aloes, camphor. vitriol. alb. ãa* ʒ ſs. *m. cum vitello dimidio unius ovi.*

Some uſe the actual cautery, with a *cannula*, after the operation, to extirpate the roots, others *ſpt. vitriol. & mel. roſat.* or *aq. calcis.*

19. In obſtinate or dangerous *polypus*'s, or when they are cancerous, fetid, venereal or ſcrophulous, a ſalivation will forward the cure; proper emollients being uſed to the part in the mean time.

When the roots are quite deſtroyed, to prevent their growing again,

℞. *Pulv. flor. roſar. rub. balauſt. cort. granator. bol. armen. rad. torment. biſtort. ãa p. æ. f. pulvis bis in die, ope pennæ, in nares inflandus.*

And in two or three hours after, ſyringe up ſome *tinct. roſar. rub.* to take away the clods, *&c.* that may ſtuff the paſſage. Or inſtead of the powder,

℞. *Cort. granator. rad. biſtort. torment. cort. peruv. terræ japon. ãa* ʒij. *coque ter & colaturæ denique* ℥ xij. *add. flor. roſar. rub. balauſt. ãa* ʒ iſs. *coque iterum ad libram ſemis; & adde vin. rub.* ℔ ſs. *utatur ſub calide bis in die.*

And continue this for ſome weeks after the cure appears to be finiſhed.

20. To conſtringe the veſſels, and prevent any ouzing which might grow into a *polypus* again, proper evacuations ſhould be continued for ſome time, together with a due obſervance of the non-naturals.

Noli me Tangere.

1. *Noli me tangere*, is an external ulcer in the *alæ* of the noſe; proceeding often from a venereal cauſe, tho' it is ſometimes the effects of a ſcrophulous conſtitution.

2. This does not always confine itſelf to the *alæ*, but will alſo corrode the very ſubſtance of the noſe.

3. The cure is difficult; the venereal ſpecies proving more eaſy to be ſubdued, than that from a bad habit of body.

4. Let the regimen be the ſame as in a cancer, or ſcrophulous conſtitution.

5. If it be venereal, proceed with internals, as in the *lues venerea*; and uſe for the dreſſing, once a day, with diacalon plaiſter, ſomewhat like the following.

℞ *Liniment. arcæi ung. nicotian. ăa* ℥ iij. *præcipit. rub. ſubtiliſſime trit.* ℈ ij. *vel* ℥ j. *pulv. myrrh.* ℥ j. *m.*

Waſh it alſo now and then with *tinct. myrrh. & aloes.* A ſalivation in obſtinate caſes is adviſable: and if the ulcer runs, dreſs it only with dry calomel.

Inflammation, Dryness, and Whiteness of the Tongue.

1. Inflammation, dryneſs, and whiteneſs in the tongue, often proceed from fevers, or hard drinking, an evaporation, diminution, or condenſation of the *ſaliva*, affecting the patient's ſpeech, and vitiating his taſt.

2. In fevers 'tis accounted a bad ſign, but gives no certain indication of life or death.

3. Let the diet be moiſtening and cooling, as is order'd in fevers.

4. In order to the cure,

℞ *Bol. armen.* ℥ ij. *ſyr. de moris* ℥ j. *ſpt. vitriol.* ℈ ij. *m.*

Let this be rubbed on the tongue, with a rag rolled round a ſtick; and waſh it off with the following; or uſe this alone.

℞ *Aq.*

℞ *Aq. plantag.* ℥ ij. *aceti vin. alb. mel. roſat.* ãa ℥ j. *ſpt. nitri dulc.* ℥ j. *ſpt. vitriol. gut.* xv. *m.*

5. Lemmon and ſugar, tamarinds, *&c.* will ſometimes take effect. Mucilages of *ſem. cydonior, & gum. tragacanth.* alſo freſh butter, and *ol. amygd. dulc.* are good.

6. Inflammation of the tongue, uſually attends inflammatory diſtempers, or follows upon hard drinking, in ſanguin conſtitutions, in which caſes bleeding (if not otherwiſe contra-indicated) is proper; eſpecially in the *vena ſublingualis*; as alſo lenient purgatives, veſicatories, and cooling emulſions, or ptiſans.

Tumour of the Tongue.

1. THE tongue may have its magnitude increaſed, either naturally or ſymptomatically; that is, a child may come into the world with a tongue too large; or a tumour of it may be the conſequence of a fever, the ſmall-pox, a ſalivation, *&c.*

2. The natural has no cure known; and the ſymptomal requires nothing but gargles.

℞ *Tinct. roſar. rub. vin. rub.* ãa ℥ iij. *tinct. myrrh.* ℥ iſs. *ſyr. de moris* ℥ j. *ſpt. nitri dulc.* ℥ ij. *m.*

3. After ſalivation the ulcers remain long, and ſometimes portions of the tongue are quite loſt; and ſometimes too, this ſwelling has been ſo great, as to ſuffocate the patient.

4. Original tumours of the tongue are apt to grow ſcirrhous or cancerous, and prove mortal. In ſalivation, the teeth ſhould be kept aſunder, and frequent gargles be uſed, ſuch as that juſt now preſcribed. When the tumour is ſcirrhous or cancerous, premiſe general evacuations, and apply *pulv. myrrhæ, ung. ægyptiac. mel. roſat. aq. hord.* &c. If the cancer ſpread, 'tis beſt to cut it out.

Ulcers in the Tongue.

1. *Ulcers* in the tongue ſometimes happen in children and great drinkers.

2. Let them be touched with the following mixture.

℞ *Mel. roſat.* ℥ ſs. *ol. vitriol. q. ſ.*

When they are venereal, regard muſt be had to the original diſtemper.

Ranula sub Lingua.

1. *Ranula ſub lingua*, which means the ſame thing we expreſs by ſaying the tongue is tied, is a viſible tumour under the tongue, which, like a ligament, hinders a child from ſucking or ſpeaking.

2. This is cauſed by a ſhort *frænum*, not permitting the tongue to perform its proper motions; at other times, tho' rarely, there is a ſtrong concretion in that part. Sometimes it is *oedematous*, at others *melicerous*, ſcirrhous, black, livid; in which caſes the operation is dangerous; and it grows to the magnitude of a bean or cheſt-nut.

3. If a ſhort *vinculum* be the cauſe, cut it aſunder immediately with a *ſcalper*, which is eaſily done unleſs it be denſe and hard. Afterwards touch the part gently with *mel. roſat. & tinct. myrrh.* if neceſſary. Be very careful of cutting the arteries, nerves, or ſalival glands in the operation.

4. If an *hæmorrhage* ſhould happen, apply to the part a doſſil dipt in *bol. armen. vitriol. alb. ãa.*

5. If there be a collection of matter, let it out by the lancet, when ripe; and dreſs with pledgets dipt in *mel roſat. & tinct. myrrh.* twice or thrice a day.

6. If

6. If the ulcer be foul, add a little *ung. ægyptiac.* After it is deterged, ſince the fleſh is apt to grow ſpongy here,

℞ *Cort. granator. flor. roſar. rubr. balauſtior. ā* ʒ j. *coque in vin. rub. q. s. colaturæ* ʒ x. *adde ſyr. de moris* ʒ ij. *f. gargariſma quocum os colluatur ſæpius in die.* Alum diſſolved in water might anſwer the ſame end.

The TASTE impaired or LOST.

1. THE taſte may be impaired or loſt, either from diſtempers of the blood, as fevers, *&c.* or ulcers in the tongue and mouth, which deſtroy the ſenſation of the nervous *papillæ.*

2. A ſweetiſh taſte in the mouth, and a red tongue, 'tis ſaid, commonly happen to the ſanguin. A yellow tongue, and a bitter taſte, to the choleric. Sweetiſh taſte and white tongue, in the pituitous. Acid taſte and brown tongue, in the melancholic. Theſe affections are nothing dangerous, when unattended with other diſorders; but in fevers, *&c.* 'tis no good ſign to have the taſte vitiated.

3. When ſymptomatical, the cure depends on the original diſtemper. If it be natural, uſe *decoct. hord. tinct. roſar. acetum vini alb. ſucc. limon. tamarinds,* and ſharp maſticatories; which may be held in the mouth at pleaſure.

PRÆTERNATURAL THIRST.

1. THat uneaſy ſenſation, which is known by the name of thirſt, may be præternaturally augmented, either originally or ſymptomatically, that is, be cauſed either thro' neglect or want of drinking, whereby the ſaliva is vitiated or render'd defective: or it may prove the conſequence of fevers, hectics, *&c.*

2. In theſe caſes, the tongue appears dry and white, or black, and all the parts ſerving for deglutition feel ſtiff and uneaſy. If the affection continues long, heat and uneaſineſs are felt about the *ſcrobiculum cordis.*

3. Being the conſequence of a fever, dropſy, *&c.* its cure depends on that of the diſtemper.

4. If occaſioned by great heat, *&c.* let proper liquids be drank warm; if by fevers, *&c.* the primary diſorder muſt be regarded.

5. If there be danger of a hectic or conſumption, let the caſe be ſymptomatical or independant, firſt bleed, then give cooling mucilages.

Or,

℞ *Aq. lact. alex. ceraſ. nig. cinnam. ten. vin. alb. lisbonens. ãa* ℥ iij. *ſyr. limon. de rubo idæo ãa* ℥ ſs. *m. f. julapium, de quo bibat cyathum ad libitum.*

℞ *Spt. nitr. dulc.* ℥ ſs. *capiat gut.* xxx. *ſubinde, cum hauſtu, julap. ſupra præſcript. vel emulſion. ſequent.*

℞ *Amygd. d. excortic.* ℥ ij. *ſem. 4. frigid. major. ãa* ℥ ij. *contunde, ſuper-affundendo paulatim ſeri lactis vel decoct. hord.* ℔ ij. *colaturæ, adde ſyr. de alth. limon. ãa* ℥ ſs.

6. Give alſo *ſal prunel. ſpt. vitriol.* &c. in proper doſes, now and then. Tamarinds likewiſe, where they gripe not, are ſerviceable as palliatives.

Erosion, Blackness, and Discolouration of the Teeth.

1. Eroſion, blackneſs, or diſcolouration of the teeth, may proceed from a general *caries*, a ſcorbutic habit, the eating or drinking of things too hot or too cold, unwaſhed raiſins, and

and the like, a general neglect of cleaning them, the too liberal uſe of mercury, whether by way of fucus, waſh, or any other external or internal application thereof. The thing in itſelf is attended with little danger; tho' it frequently ſubjects the perſon to the tooth-ache upon any conſiderable change of weather, or the catching of cold.

2. If the patient be ſcorbutic, let him obſerve the ſame regimen as is ordered in the ſcurvy; and alſo proceed in the cure after the ſame manner as in that diſtemper.

3. 'Tis a common thing to uſe as a dentifrice, the powder of a cruſt of burnt bread, brick-duſt, tobacco-aſhes, *&c.* but the following are more ſerviceable, and better adapted to cleanſe, preſerve, and whiten the teeth.

℞ *C. c. c.* ℥ ſs. *myrrh.* ʒ ij. *f. dentifricum.*

Or,

℞ *Tart. vitriol. cremor. tart.* ãa ʒ ij. *bol. arm.* ʒ iij. *moſch. gr.* j. *m.*

Or,

℞ *Bol. armen. c. c. c. ſal nitri, ſal kali* ãa ʒ ij. *coral. rubr. myrrh.* ãa ʒ iſs. *alum. uſt.* ʒ j. *ol. origan. gut.* vj. *m. f. pulv.*

4. The ſcurvy often looſens the teeth, or cauſes them to fall out; as does alſo a ſharp humour lodged in the *alveoli*, and corroding the gums.

5. In this caſe the gums are apt to bleed upon the leaſt touch; the teeth ſmell ill; and the texture of the gums is ſpongy. The gums too will grow irregularly, and ſometimes ſink away from, or riſe too high upon the teeth, leaving ſome of them almoſt bare, and covering others too much in an unſightly manner. This affection is not ſo dangerous as troubleſom; tho' the food being in this caſe chew'd

with pain, occaſions it to be ground the leſs, from whence indigeſtion may ariſe.

6. Let the regimen be the ſame as in the ſcurvy, if the diſorder be general; but if only ſlight and partial, no particular diet is neceſſary to be obſerv'd.

7. Bleed, if the patient be ſanguin; or apply leeches to the gums, if the complaint be particular. If the patient be in the flower of his age, or lives high, give a few mercurial purges; afterwards,

℞ *Pulv. flor. roſar. rub. bol. armen. ſang. dracon. terr. japon. ãa* ʒ ij. *alum. uſt. myrrh. coral. rub. flor. balauſt. maſtich. ãa* ʒ j. *gum. ſanderac. cret. alb. ãa* ʒ iſs. *ol. rhod. gut.* x. *mel. roſat. q. s. f. dentifricium, ſemel quotidie uſurpandum; deinde os colluat cum ſequenti ſub calide.*

℞ *Aq. roſar. rub. plantag. ãa* ℥ iij. *ſpt. vitriol.* ʒ j. *ſyr. de roſ. ſicc.* ℥ j. *m.*

Or,

℞ *Tinct. roſar. rub.* ℔ ſs. *ſyr. de moris* ℥ j. *m.*

Or,

℞ *Tinct. roſ.* ℔ j. *cort. granat. flor. balauſt. rad. biſtort. gallar. immatur. ãa* ʒ j. *ſalv. rub. m* ſs. *myrrh. terr. japon. ãa* ʒ iſs. *alum uſt. ſal. prunel. cremor. tartar. caryoph. camphor. ãa* ℈ ij. *coque & ad* ℔ ſs. *colatur. adde vin. rub. ſpt. cochl. ſ. ſmp. ãa* ℥ ij. *m.* This may be daily uſed to both teeth and gums, with a ſponge bruſh.

Or,

8. ℞ *Mel. ægypt. roſat. aq. flor. ſamb. ãa* ʒ ij. *m.*

Or,

℞ *Aq. roſar. rub. ſyr. de roſis ſic. mel. roſat. ãa* ℥ j. *tinct. myrrh. ſpt. cochl. ſ. ãa* ℥ ſs. *mel. ægypt.* ʒ ij. *ol. vitriol. gut.* xx.

9. The following mouth-water is good alſo in ulcers and cancers of the mouth, when uſed as a gargle.

℞ *Fol.*

℞ *Fol. ſalv. com. m.* j. *coque in aq. font.* ℔ ſs. *ad colaturæ* ℥ iiij. *adde aceti vin. alb.* ℥ iiij. *alum. rup.* ʒ vj. *mel.* ℥ ij. *iterum coque & deſpuma.*

Tooth-Ache.

1. THE *tooth-ache* commonly proceeds from a *caries* beginning in one tooth, which, unleſs a ſtop be put thereto, uſually deſtroys the nerve in the ſame; and ſo the pain ceaſes. *Cauſe.*

2. The cauſe of this may be whatever corrodes the nerves in the teeth, or makes the teeth fetid or carious. Sometimes no particular tooth is affected, but a whole ſide of the upper or lower jaw, upon catching cold; which does not lead us to ſuſpect 'em all carious.

3. When violent, or of long continuance, it makes the patient feveriſh, and may prove dangerous: happening in a ſalivation, or from the uſe of mercurials, 'tis uſually violent. Swelling in the cheek or gums, foreſhews the pain abating. 'Tis reckon'd worſe in winter than in ſummer, and worſt in ſcorbutic habits. Whilſt the pain is preſent, a ſlender diet is the beſt. *Prog.*

4. If the patient be ſcorbutic, let the regimen be the ſame as in the ſcurvy. *Regim.*

5. If the patient be ſanguin, feveriſh, and the head be much diſordered, bleed; and if that relieves not, apply a bliſter to the neck, or behind the ears; or inſtead of the latter, a burgundy-pitch plaiſter. Opiates given internally, are excellent here. In caſe of pain in the head, face, *&c.* from the tooth-ache, the following mixture is ſerviceable; a few drops of it being let fall warm into the ears now and then. *Cure.*

5. ℞ *Ol. amygd. dulc.* ʒ vj. *laud. liquid.* ʒ j. *ol. caſtor. gut.* 40. *camph.* ϑ ſs. *ol. ſuccin. gut.* xv. *caryoph. gut.* viij. *m.*

When

When the tooth is hollow, a drop or two of *ol. caryoph. origan. vel piper.* received in cotton, and put into the cavity, will ſometimes eaſe the pain. Theſe act as a cauſtic, and in time deprive the nerve of ſenſation; but are apt to draw a flux of humours to the part, and create ſwellings in the cheek or gums, eſpecially in moiſt habits. Some even venture to uſe *ol. vitriol.* &c. or an actual cautery, which exfoliates and ſtops the *caries*, deſtroys the nerve ſooner, and ſometimes the tooth itſelf. 'Tis ſafer to apply the following, in the ſame manner.

6. ℞ *Opij, camphor. ăa gr.* vj. *m. pro pilulis* vi.

Or,

℞ *Opij gr.* v. *myrrh. maſtich. camphor. ăa* ℈ ſs. *m.*

Or,

℞ *Pil. matth. de ſtyrac. camphor. ăa gr.* x. *m.*

Or,

℞ *Tinct. myrrh. laud. liquid. ăa m.*

Or,

℞ *Spt. vin. camphorat. tinct. myrrh. ăa* ℥ ij. *opij gr.* v. *f. ſolutio.*

Theſe put into the tooth, either alone, or with lint, often give immediate relief.

Or,

7. ℞ *Tincturæ myrrh. ſpt. cochl. ſ. ăa* ℥ ij. *camphor.* ℥ ſs. *opij* ℥ j. *m.*

A ſtrong lixivium of vine-aſhes is much commended for the ſame purpoſe. Some alſo apply plaiſters to the neck, and behind the ears, after this manner.

℞ *Piper. nig.* ℥ ſs. *maſtich.* ℥ ij. *reſin. flav. pic. burgund. ăa* ℥ j. *ſem. ſinapios* ℥ ij. *euphorb.* ℥ ſs. *terebinth. venet. q. ſ. m.*

8. If the pain ſtill continue, purge; and if that fails, draw out the tooth, leſt it foul the jaw, and bring on bad conſequences. This becomes neceſſary alſo, when, tho' the pain and *caries* are

are abated, yet the hollowneſs is enlarged; the pain renewing with the admiſſion of freſh air. But if this cannot be allowed of, let the cavity be ſtopt up with wax, maſtic, lint, or lead.

Radix pyreth. ſem. cardam. maj. and other hot things, are frequently uſed for the tooth-ache, but they commonly ſtimulate and inflame ſo much as to render them unſafe.

9. Opiates given internally, are excellent in this caſe.

℞ *Aq. cinnam. ten.* ℥ j. *ſyr. caryoph.* ʒ ij. *opij à gr.* ſs. *ad gr.* j. *m. pro hauſtu.*

℞ *Aq. ceraſ. nig.* ℥ ij. *theriacal. ſyr. de meconio ãa* ℥ ſs. *laud. liquid. à gut.* xv. *ad gut.* xxx. *f. hauſtus, ſemel in die ſumend. vel ſæpius, ſæviente dolore.*

℞ *Pic. burgund. maſtich. ãa, extende ſuper ſericum nigrum, temporibus applicandum.*

10. When the pain ſpreads over the whole jaw, brandy held in the mouth will often remove it. In this caſe likewiſe an opiate may be given over night. The mixture with *camphor.* 6. will here be good alſo, but now the *opium* may be omitted. The ſymptoms that ariſe in this caſe are (1.) A pain in the head; for which, if it be obſtinate, preſcribe bleeding, bliſtering, purging, plaiſters to the temples, opiates, *&c.* (2.) Pain in the ears, which treat as in the beginning of the cure 5. (3.) Pain and ſwelling of the gums; for which apply leeches, or hot ſlices of toaſted figs to the part; and open the tumour with a lancet if it ripen; which may be known by the diminution of the pain and throbbing, the fluctuation of the matter when felt with the fingers, and the increaſe of the ſwelling. The ſuppuration of theſe gumboils, as they are vulgarly called, is to be encouraged, becauſe they are commonly critical. (4.) Swelling and pain of the cheek, which is

alſo

alſo critical, as happening when the acute violent pain is gone off. *Ol. lilior. roſar. & ung. de alth.* are proper to take down this ſwelling; or rather,

℞ *Ol. chamæmel.* ℥ j. *ol. tereb.* ʒ ij. *m.*

Or,

℞ *Ung. dialth.* ʒ vj. *ſpt. lavend. comp. vin. camph. ãa* ʒ iſs.

Or,

℞ *Ol. lumbricor.* ℥ iſs. *ſuccin.* ʒ iſs. *ſpt. ſal. armon. laud. liquid. ãa* ʒ j. *ſpt. lavend. comp.* (*cum* ϑ j. *camph.*) ʒ ij. *m.*

If it yield not to theſe, uſe bliſters, and purges; and if the patient be ſanguin bleed. Linen cloths apply'd hot to the part, and frequently renew'd are good. In caſe of reſtleſneſs give an opiate.

The vulgar uſe with ſucceſs, ſtamp'd camomile fryed with hogs lard.

11. If notwithſtanding all this, the tumor ſhould tend to ſuppuration, deſiſt from evacuations, and let ſuppuratives be directly applied.

℞ *Rad. lilior. alb. bryon. recent.* ℥ iiij. *cæp. ſub ciner. coct.* ℥ iſs. *ficuum ping. coct. n°* viij. *medul. pan. alb.* ℔ ſs. *ſem. lini pulv.* ℥ iſs. *farin. tritic. ſem. fœnugr. ãa* ℥ j. *ung. dialth.* ℥ ij. *baſilic.* ℥ j. *vitel. ovor. n°* ij. *croc. pulv.* ʒ j. *m. f. cataplaſm. bis in die applicandum.*

Or,

℞ *Rad. lilior. albor. bryon. recent. ãa* ℥ ij. *mic. pan.* ℔ ſs. *ſem. lini, fœnugr. pulv. ãa* ℥ j. *croc.* ʒ ſs. *lac. vaccin. q. ſ. f. cataplaſma, cui adde ol. roſar.* ℥ ij.

12. When the tumor is fully ripe, open it directly, by lancet or cauſtic; becauſe a collection of matter lying long, is apt to corrode the veſſels and glands in general. If the tumor be large, and it poſſeſſes any glandulous part, a cauſtic is preferable to the lancet. When the diſcharge

diſcharge leſſens, and the patient begins to recover, purge him twice or thrice; as alſo if the running ſhould be immoderate, and the matter diſcharged of a bad quality.

Obſerve here that mercurial purges uſually increaſe the ſymptoms in the tooth-ache; or when there is a collection of matter.

Deafness, Thickness of Hearing, and Pain in the Ears.

1. Sometimes the auditory paſſage is wanting or blocked up in children; at others, deafneſs is hereditary, or proves the conſequence of fevers, the *lues venerea*, apoplexy, or epilepſy. This diſorder may alſo proceed from the catching of cold, a ſtoppage of evacuations, concuſſions, or loud noiſes, as the firing of guns, *&c.* by which the *tympanum* is vulgarly ſuppoſed to be over-ſtretched, broke, or otherwiſe injured. A moiſt air alſo may relax the membranes of the ear; wax may be collected in too large a quantity, hardened in them, and ſo obſtruct the paſſages. Animals or extraneous bodies may inſinuate themſelves and lodge therein; and ſwellings, impoſtumations, tumours, ulcers, *&c.* may prove the cauſe of deafneſs. *Cauſe.*

2. Wax appearing in the ears, is eſteem'd a good ſign. *Diag.*

3. The cauſe of the diſorder ſhould always be particularly inquired into. If it proceed from a rupture of the *tympanum*, or be hereditary, 'tis thought incurable. If it be of long ſtanding, and continual, 'tis ſeldom cured; but there are hopes of a cure when it comes by intervals, and when it attends fevers, the ſmall-pox, *&c.* as it often does about the *criſis*.

4. When

4. When the *meatus auditorius* is not perforated, recourſe muſt be had to the proper chirurgical operation. When it attends other diſeaſes, it uſually goes off along with them; but if it continues or ſucceeds them, purging will ſometimes cure it. If it remains obſtinate, or be the conſequence of the apoplexy, or epilepſy, and the *tympanum* be much injured, mercurials may do ſervice, being internally uſed, in caſe there be obſtructions left in the ears; otherwiſe we ſhou'd proceed as in that caſe, which ariſes from the catching of cold. Obſtructions here are not only cauſed by a mere condenſation or conſtipation of the wax, but alſo by any contraction or dilatation, *&c.* of the auditory parts; which unfits them for the proper vibration requiſite to hearing. In theſe caſes 'tis generally convenient to wear in the ears a little cotton, moiſten'd with *ol. amygdal. d. vel amar.* and afterwards to ſyringe them with ſome warm liquor.

5. ℞ *Decoct. hord.* ℔ ſs. *aq. hung.* ʒ ij. *mel. roſat.* ʒ iſs. *m.*

℞ *Flor. lavend. anthos, chamæm. ãa m.* ſs. *coque in aq. fontan. & vin. alb. ãa* ℔ ſs. *colaturæ* ʒ xij. *adde mel. roſat.* ʒ iij. *f. injectio pro auribus.*

The following is preferable to *ol. amygd. amar.* alone.

6. ℞ *Ol. amygd. amar.* ʒ iij. *ol. caſtor.* ʒ j. *ſpt. vin. camphorat. lavendul. comp. ãa* ʒ ſs. *m.*

Or,

℞ *Ol. amygd. amar.* ʒ iij. *tinct. caſtor.* ʒ j. *aq. hung.* ʒ ſs. *ol. caryophylor. anthos, ſuccin. ãa gut.* vj. *m.*

7. General evacuations are not here to be omitted, eſpecially if the above mention'd remedies fail of ſucceſs; and firſt bleeding ſhould be try'd, if the patient be plethoric. In long continued deafneſs, emetics are proper; ſo are

ſternu-

ſternutatories, in impoſtumations of the ears, and may be applied univerſally, (except the diſorder proceed from contuſions,) provided they be not made too ſtrong.

Purging is proper where no running appears; but it ought to be deferred till the drying of the bliſters. Veſicatories and iſſues are uſeful here, and in all caſes where the habit is groſs.

Diaphoretics ſhou'd be employ'd when the diſorder follows upon an obſtructed perſpiration. Sometimes the cold bath, at others a ſalivation by unction, have proved effectual, after other things had failed; but eſpecially when the caſe was venereal. Musk and civet are good univerſally; a grain or two being wrapt up in cotton, and put into the ears. If wax be the cauſe, uſe an ivory ear-picker, dipt in *ol. amygdal. dulc.* When from the ſtoppage of evacuations, promote thoſe again, or at leaſt ſome other, and inject as above. When the *tympanum* is hurt by concuſſion, or the like, order reſt, and *balſ. peruv.* or *ol. caſtor.* to be applied to the part warm, twice every day. In this caſe, ſternutatories muſt be omitted; but musk is adviſable.

8. For a relaxation of the *tympanum*, drop of the following mixture warm into the ears.

℞ *Spt. lavend. comp. tinct. caſtor. aq. hung. ãa, m.*

Here omit oily medicaments, and uſe diaphoretics, purgatives, and veſicatories.

9. If an inſect be got into the ear ſo far that it cannot be extracted by the *forceps*, endeavour to kill it by dropping of the following mixture warm upon it.

℞. *Tinct. myrrh. aloes, ol. amygd. amar. ãa* ℥ij. *ol. ſabin. abſinth. ãa gut.* x. *m.*

This is alſo proper in caſe of an ulcer in the ears.

Inſects

Inſects and other foreign bodies ſhould be extracted by proper chirurgical inſtruments, if ſneezing, coughing, blowing the noſe, *&c.* avail nothing.

10. For a noiſe in the head, being a ſymptom of deafneſs, and generally proceeding from ulcers, impoſtumes, *&c.* in the paſſage, or diſlocation of the *oſſicula*, if it requires any particular remedy,

℞. *Ol. amygd. amar.* ℥ ſs. *ol. caſtor.* ʒ ij. *m.*

11. If the deafneſs be attended with great pain,

℞. *Mic. pan. alb.* ℥ ij. *decoct. malv. q. ſ. f. cataplaſm. cui adde pulv. flor. chamæmel. ſem. lin. fænugr. ãa* ℥ ſs. *ol. amygd. dulc. q. ſ. camphor. croc. ãa* ℈ j. *m. f. cataplaſm. Applicetur alterutri vel utrique auri, pro re nata.*

Or,

℞. *Fl. lavend. roriſmar. puleg. fol. lauri ãa m.* j. *bacc. junip. lauri ãa* ℥ j. *ſem. fœnicul. dul.* ℥ ſs. *coque in aq. fontan. lact. ãa; colaturæ* ℔ ij. *adde ſpt. vin. camph.* ℥ iiij. *& aſcendat vapor per infundibulum in aures.*

12. The like, with proper purgatives, will alſo be ſerviceable in impoſtumes, if the intent be to diſcuſs them; but the cataplaſm alone, without purges, if you would bring them to ſuppurate. If the tumor blocks up the paſſage, or be fully ripened, ſtrong ſternutatories will aſſiſt to break it; applying a plaiſter made of *diachyl. cum. gum.* melted with a little *liniment. arcæi* to the ear twice a day. You muſt, in this caſe, beware of digeſting too much or too little. The followng is ſafe.

℞. *Liniment. arcæi* ℥ ſs. *pulv. ſubtiliſs. croc. myrrh. ãa* ℈ ſs. *vitel. ovi* ʒ ij. *balſam. peruv.* ʒ j. *m. & applica calide bis quotidie.*

Add to this as the ſymptoms ſhall indicate, *balſam. ſulphur. terebinthinat. elixir proprietat.* &c.

13. If notwithſtanding this, the *pus* be not laudable, the flux be great, thin, or ſanious, make

make a revulſion by bleeding, the uſe of colomel purgatives, and veſicatories: and do the ſame if the running continue too long. In caſe of great pain, epiſpaſtics are proper; and bleeding, if a fever be threatned. Opiates alſo muſt be given to cauſe reſt, when that it is wanted.

This mixture is ſerviceable, being dropt into the ears, when they rage with pain.

℞. *Balſam. peruv. laud. liquid. ãa. m.*

Or,

℞. *Lact. vaccin.* ℥ j. *opij* ℈ j. *croc. camphor. ãa* ℈ ſs. *m.*

When the tooth-ache cauſes a pain of the ears, regard muſt be had to the original diſorder for the cure.

Angina.

1. *Angina*, or the *quincy*, is a difficulty of reſpiration and deglutition, from an internal or external diſorder in the muſcles, and glands about the throat and *larynx*. *Def.*

2. 'Tis either inflammatory, watery, oedematous, catarrhous, convulſive, paralytic, ſuffocative, ſuppurative, grangrenous, ſcirrhous, or cancerous; and ſo may be cauſed by a plethora, a ſtoppage of the *menſes*, a ſudden check of any præternatural evacuation, the drinking of cold ſmall liquors when the body is hot, continuance in a cold air, viſcidity of the juices, *&c.* *Cauſe.*

3. The *uvula*, and parts adjacent, are inflamed, and ſometimes ulcers appear thereabouts, in the internal kind; eſpecially after lingering venereal caſes, or where much mercury has been taken. In the external, the difficulty in reſpiration and deglutition is greater, tho' the pain not ſo acute; and in ſwallowing liquids, they often come out thro' the noſtrils. When any ſigns appear on the inſide or on the outſide, 'tis called ex- *Diag.*

ternal; but if none at all appear, an internal *angina*. Redneſs in the face, pain, and a fever, may attend both the external and internal.

Regim. 4. All obſtructions of reſpiration are dangerous, eſpecially thoſe attended with pain, redneſs in the face and a fever. An Inflammation of the muſcles of the *larynx*, is thought worſe than of the *uvula*. Obſtructions from viſcidity worſe than from a *plethora*. Thoſe attended with ulcers, occaſion'd by the *lues venerea*, are dangerous, and difficult of cure. This diſeaſe is ſometimes thought to be epidemical. An internal *angina* coming after long diſeaſes, or great evacuations, is adjudged bad; or happening ſuddenly, without any ſigns preceding, it is thought ſcarce curable; the lungs being then commonly ſuppurated. If attended with frothing at the mouth, an inſenſible paſſing of the excrements, or it happen in a fever, 'tis uſually thought to portend ſudden death.

Prog. 5. In the external ſpecies, wine and fleſh are forbid. Water-grewel, barley-water, tea, ſage-tea, panada, roaſted apples, *&c.* are allowed; and in caſe of faintneſs, ſack-whey, and chicken-broth. Let all that's drank be warm, and the patient's head laid high.

Cure. 6. In an external *angina*, before any ſigns of ſuppuration, phlebotomy is univerſally neceſſary; eſpecially in the ſanguine: and let it ever, in this caſe, be performed in the jugular, and repeated boldly, as occaſion requires.

If this relieves not in a very few hours,

℞. *Sem. lin. fœnugræc. ãa* ℥ ſs. *coque in aq. font. q. ſ. colaturæ* ℥ xij. *adde elect. lenitiv. ſyr. de ſpina cerv. ãa* ℥ iſs. *ſal. carthart. amar.* ℥ j. *elect. è ſuc. roſ.* ℥ ij. *m. f. enema, ſtatim injiciendum.* After the operation,

℞. *Sperm. ceti, conſerv. cynosbat. ãa* ℈ j. *ſal. volat. corn. cerv. ſuccin. ãa gr.* iiij. *ſyr. capillor. vener. q. ſ. f. bolus ſumend. cum hauſtu ſequent.*

℞. *Ol.*

℞. *Ol. amygd. d.* ℥ j. *ſyr. de meconio* ℥ ſs. *ſpt. nitri d.* ʒ j. *m.*

7. Soon after apply a veſicatory to the neck, and others to the arms, if a fever appear. When the bliſters begin to dry, give a gentle purgative.

℞. *Elect. lenitiv.* ʒ vj. *cremor. tart.* ʒ j. *pulv. ſanct.* ʒ ſs. *m.*

Or,

℞. *Rad. alth.* ʒ j. *gum. arab.* ʒ ij. *coque in decoct. pectoral. q. ſ. in colaturæ* ℥ v. *infunde ſen.* ʒ ij. *rad. rhei* ʒ j. *ſem. fœnicul. d.* ϑ ij. *ſal. tartar.* ϑ j. *colaturæ* ℥ iij. *adde ſyr. de ſpina cervina, roſar. ſolut. ãa* ℥ ſs. *ſpt. nitri. d.* ϑ ij. *m.*

Or,

℞. *Aq. miner. purgant.* ℔ ij. *mann. cremor. tart. ſal. cathar. amar. ãa* ℥ ſs. *ſem. fœnicul. d. cont.* ʒ ij. *coque ad* ℔ j. *ſumat mane & repetatur bis in ſeptimana, vel pro re nata.*

The diſtemper commonly goes off by the uſe of theſe means.

8. But in caſe of great inflammation, *ſpt. ſulph. per campan.* or *ſpt. vitriol.* taken now and then, in the quantity of ten drops; or fifty of *ſpt. nitri d.* in a draught of *decoct. pectoral.* are of ſervi ...

Or,

℞. *Sal. nitri* ʒ ſs. *ſacch. ſaturn.* ϑ ſs. *f. pulv. ter quaterve in die ſumendus.*

9. Mucilages alſo help to abate the inflammation.

℞. *Mucilag. gum. tragacanth. ſem. pſyl. & cydonior. cum. aq. roſar. dam. fact.* ℥ iiij. *ſyr. limon. de rubo idæo ãa* ʒ j. *m. ſumat cochl. unum frequenter.*

For forms of emulſions, apozems, and balſamics, proper in ſevere external angina's, ſee *pleuriſy.* Cupping and perpetual bliſters, are not to be forgotten.

10. In caſe of violent ſwelling, pain, inflammation and excoriation, uſe emollient gargles, with a ſyringe, after proper evacuations.

℞. *Decoct. pectoral.* ℔ iſs. *rad. alth.* ʒ ſs. *fol. alth. ſalv. com. ãa m* j. *coque ad* ℔ j. *& adde ſpt. nitri d.* ʒ ſs. *m. utatur ſæpiſſime ſubcalide.*

11. The ſwelling and inflammation being moderate, but the parts appearing furred or excoriated, and the fibers of the *uvula*, &c. relaxed,

℞. *Flor. roſ. rub.* ʒ ſs. *ſalv. rub. m* ſs. *ol. ſulphur. gut.* xxx. *ſuperaffunde decoct. pectoral. calent* ℔ j. *colaturæ adde ſyr. de moris, mel. roſat. ãa* ʒ j. *m. f. gargariſma.*

To make one more deterſive and aſtringent,

℞. *Alb. græc.* ʒ j. *pulv. myrrh.* ʒ ſs. *cort. granator. flor. balauſt. roſar. rubr. ãa* ʒ ij. *ſalv. rub. m* j. *coque in decoct. pectoral.* ℔ ij. *colaturæ* ʒ xx. *adde vini rub.* ℔ ſs. *mel. roſat.* ʒ iij. *ol. vitriol.* ʒ ſs. *m. f. gargariſma.*

12. Ulcers on or about the *uvula*, may be touched with *mel ægypt.* or the following; which are ſafer than a ſolution of corroſive ſublimate.

℞. *Mel. ægypt. tinct. myrrh. ſpt. vitriol. ãa* ʒ j. *m.*

Or,

℞. *mel. roſat. tinct. myrrh. ãa* ʒ ij. *ol. vitriol.* ʒ j. *m.*

A little after the part is touched, let the mouth always be well waſhed with ſuch a gargle as this.

℞. *Decoct. hord.* ℔ j. *acet. vin. alb.* ʒ ij. *ſyr. de rubo idæo* ʒ iſs. *m. f. gargariſma.*

The following may be ſubſtituted occaſionally.

℞. *Aq. fl. ſambuc.* ʒ vi. *mel. roſat.* ʒ j. *tinct. myrrh.* ʒ ſs. *ſpt. ſal. armon.* ʒ iſs. *m.*

Or,

℞. *Aq. roſ. rub. plantag. ãa* ʒ iij. *lap. prunel.* ʒ ij. *ſyr. de moris* ʒ j. *ſpt. nitri dulc.* ʒ ſs. *m.*

Or,

℞. *Aq. plantag. ſperm. ran. ãa* ʒ vj. *albumin. ov. r. conquaſſat.* N° ij. *ſacch. ſaturn.* ʒ iſs. *alum. uſt.* ʒ j. *acet. vin. alb.* ʒ ij. *m.*

13. Powders

13. Powders alſo are ſometimes blown into the throat; but theſe appear leſs neat, and prove leſs efficacious, unleſs in relaxations of the *uvula*.

℞. *Alum. uſt. boli armen. ãa* ℥ j. *m. f. pulv.*

℞. *Alum. uſt. piper. long. fl. roſar. ãa* ℥ j. *m.*

℞. *Alum. uſt. zinzib. cort. granat. ãa* ℥ j. *f. pulv.*

The *uvula* may ſafely enough be ſnipped off with a pair of ſciſſars, if an ulcer or gagrene render it requiſite.

14. In caſe of hard tumors appearing externally, liniments are ſometimes uſeful.

℞. *Ung. dialth. nervin. ſpt. vini camphorat. ãa* ℥ ij. *lavend. comp.* ℥ j. *m. f. liniment.*

15. Plaiſters alſo may do ſome ſervice by being applied to the throat.

℞. *Theriac. androm. lond. mithrid. ol. mac. per exp. ãa* ℥ j. *ung. ſamb.* ℥ ij. *ſterc. canin. q. ſ. m. & extende ſuper alutam.*

But *emplaſt. de cymin.* or *de ran. cum. merc.* ſeem much better adapted for hard tumors.

16. If the tumor ſhould not tend to reſolve, but increaſe, encourage it with *empl. diach. cum gum.* cupping without ſcarification, or cataplaſms; and endeavour to ſuppurate it.

℞. *Cataplaſm. vulg. de pane & lacte* ℥ iiij. *ung. ſambuc.* ℥ j. *croc. pulv.* ℈ſs. *f. cataplaſma, ſæpe mutandum.*

Or,

℞. *Pulp. ficuum, ping. cepar. ſub. cinerib. coct. rad. lilior. alb. recent. ãa* ℥ ij. *pulv. fl. chamæmel.* ℥ j. *ſem. lini fœnugr. ãa* ʒ ſs. *cum decoct. rad. alth. q. ſ. & ung. dialth.* ℥ j. *f. cataplaſma.*

When the tumor is fully ripe, if it breaks not of it ſelf, open it by cauſtic or inciſion.

When reſpiration can no otherwiſe be procured, recourſe muſt be had to the manual operation, called *bronchotomy*, that is, opening the *larynx*. And if deglutition be hindered, give nouriſhing glyſters, made of broths, eggs, and the like.

17. Internal

17. Internal *angina's*, where the muſcles are relaxed and waſted, are not to be cured by external or internal remedies, but a nutrimental diet. If the quincy be watery or *oedematous*, treat it as the dropſy; if convulſive, as a convulſion; if paralytic, as the palſy, *&c.*

18. Sometimes the *uvula* in this caſe is relax'd and made to hang down lower than ordinary, from a flux of humors thereon; which, and it's being tumefied, may hinder deglutition and ſpeech, and ſometimes prove ſuffocating. 'Tis dangerous when ſcirrhous or cancerous, as often happens in venereal caſes; and then it is generally eat away, unleſs the operation be uſed to prevent it.

Let the regimen be the ſame as in the foregoing. When the caſe is venereal, proceed as in the *lue ſvenerea*, but when not, as in the *angina* as to evacuations. When the relaxation and inflammation are great, ſtroaking up the hair of the head for ſome time, with a little brandy, and *ung. dialth.* is ſaid to be ſerviceable, tho' it may ſeem a ridiculous remedy.

Let this powder alſo be blown on the *uvula* with a quill, or apply'd to it with an uvula-ſpoon.

℞. *Pulv. flor. roſ. rub.* ℥ j. *zinzib. alum. uſt. ãa* ℥ ſs. *m.*

Or,

℞. *Bol. arm.* ℥ j. *alum. uſt. zinzib. ſal. com. ãa* ℈ j *m.*

Or,

℞. *Cort. granat.* ℥ ſs. *coq. in aq. font. q. ſ. colaturæ* ℔ ſs. *affunde ſuper flor. roſar. rub. balauſt. ãa* ℥ iij. *ſpt. vitriol. gut.* 40. *colaturæ adde ſpt. vin.* ℥ j. *ſpt. ſal. armon.* ℥ ij. *m.*

If the diſorder gives no way to theſe or the like medicines, recourſe muſt be had to extirpation.

Peripneumonia Vera.

Def. and Cauſe. 1. *Peripneumonia vera* is an inflammation of the lungs. It may proceed from the blood violently

lently diſtending the pulmonary veſſels; either by its quantity or rarifaction; or obſtructing 'em for want of a due comminution or fineneſs of parts; by its viſcidity, or defect of *ſerum*, which may take riſe from exerciſe, hard ſtudy, high feeding, indulgent eaſe, the ſtoppage of natural evacuations, living in moiſt or mooriſh places, *&c.* It may likewiſe proceed from the ſame cauſes as the quincy or aſthma.

2. 'Tis uſually attended with a ſymptomatical fever, raiſed by the pain, from an irregular interrupted reſpiration; a cough, from the irregular influx and reflux of the air, cauſing a convulſive motion in the muſcles, or otherwiſe; and a difficulty of breathing from the plenitude and inflammation of the pulmonary veſſels, or viſcoſity of the blood. The two latter are moſt obſervable after eating and drinking, becauſe the lungs have then the leſs room to play. *Diag.*

A *peripneumonia* is diſtinguiſhed from an *aſthma* by the concomitant fever; from a pleuriſy, by the cough, which is here more acute and ſevere, and being attended with a thicker and harder reſpiration, or ſnoring. Beſides, the reſpiration, in this caſe, proves eaſier when the patient is erect. The pulſe too is here ſometimes great and hard, at others, ſmall and ſoft, intermitting, or vermicular; which differences ariſe from the reſpiration being irregularly obſtructed.

3. When the ſymptoms are violent, expectoration is ſtopped, a pleuriſy coming on, watching, *delirium* and a *coma* appear, and coldneſs is perceived in the extremities; when reſpiration is nearly ſuppreſs'd, a lividneſs and incurvation of the nails of the fingers are viſible; and when the urine is firſt thick, and then grows thin, in four or five days, all this ſhews the caſe to be dangerous. On the contrary, a plentiful diſcharge of *Prog.*

a well concocted, reddiſh, yellow, or white matter from the lungs, or even tho' it be crued and purulent: The flowing of the *menſes*, or any hæmorrage, a *diarrhœa*, abſceſſes about the ears, or other parts, coming kindly to ſuppuration, are good ſigns. But if the *phthiſic* has preceded, the ſpitting up of crude bloody matter indicates an ulcer in the lungs, which, tho' it may not ſoon prove mortal, has hitherto been ſeldom cured. A *peripneumonia* is more dangerous, tho' leſs painful than a pleuriſy; becauſe if reſpiration be ſtopped, tho' but a very few minutes, 'tis certain death.

Regim. 4. All viſcid food, or ſuch as affords too much nouriſhment, is here improper, as cheeſe, butter, milk, *&c.* panada, water-grewel, green and bohea tea mixed, ſage-tea, barley-water, pectoral apozems, *&c.* and in caſe of faintneſs, ſack-whey, and chicken-broth, are ſerviceable. Moderate exerciſe ought to be uſed.

Cure. 5. Externals are here thought to be of no ſervice; and the evacuations and internals uſed in this caſe are altogether the ſame as in the pleuriſy; to which we therefore refer for the cure.

Peripneumonia Notha.

Def. 1. *Peripneumonia notha*, is an univerſal pituoſity, or ſeroſity of the blood, ſurcharging the lungs by degrees.

Cauſe. 2. It may be cauſed by a retention of the natural ſecretions, taking cold, weakneſs or obſtructions in the ſtomach and viſcera; from preceding diſeaſes, want of exerciſe, *&c.*

Diagn. 3. 'Tis known by the viſcidity, paleneſs, and ſlow motion of the blood, ropineſs of the ſaliva, paleneſs and want of ſcent in the urine, white ſwellings and obſtructions in the ſmaller veſſels, weakneſs,

weakneſs, indolence, ſhort breath, oppreſſion in the thorax, and a ſmall fever in the beginning of it.

4. 'Tis a dangerous and deceitful diſtemper, for the ſymptoms increaſing of a ſuddain, ſometimes kill the patient, without giving any ſigns of death or danger, by the pulſe or urine. Worn-out, phlegmatic, cold, phthiſical conſtitutions, are moſt ſubject to it. *Prog.*

5. Let the diet be thin broths and ſpoon-meats: and the drink tea, ſage-tea, hydromel, and diluting apozems acidulated. Moderate exerciſe ſhou'd be uſed, and other particulars, as to regimen, obſerved as in the *peripneumonia vera*. *Regim.*

If no apparent ſymptom forbid it, bleed once in the arm, then give a gentle glyſter every day for ſome time. After this, purge, and uſe the medicines preſcribed in the pleuriſy; with the addition of acids, ſuch as *ſpt. nitri*, *ſpt. vitriol. ol. ſulphur. per campanam*, &c. Bliſters are here of ſingular ſervice, and ſhould be uſed freely. Make them perpetual if neceſſary, or cut iſſues, or ſetons: and in other reſpects proceed as in the *peripneumonia vera*. *Cure.*

PLEURISY TRUE, BASTARD, & PARAPHRENITIS.

1. A *True*, or internal *pleuriſy*, is an inflammation of the *pleura*. A *baſtard*, or external *pleuriſy*, is an inflammation of the intercoſtal muſcles. *Paraphrenitis* is an inflammation of the *mediaſtinum*, or *pleura*, about the diaphragm. *Def.*

2. The cauſes here may be the ſame as of the *angina*, *peripneumonia*, and *aſthma*. The ſigns of an internal *pleuriſy* are, firſt, an acute pungent pain of the ſide in inſpiration, proving leſs in expiration, holding *Cauſes.* *Diag.*

holding the breath, or when it is fetched chiefly by help of the abdominal muſcles. This pain is perceived moſt when the unaffected ſide is layn on. (2.) A conſtant fever, tho' 'tis ſometimes obſcured by the pain, and interrupted reſpiration. (3.) A ſhort cough, and ſometimes a ſpitting of blood, or purulent matter.

An external *pleuriſy* is known by the pain lying nearer the ſurface, and increaſing when the affected ſide is layn on; the inflamed muſcles being then compreſſed. The ſymptoms here are leſs vehement than in the internal kind; and is never attended with a ſpitting of blood.

A *paraphrenitis* is attended with a ſevere continual fever, exquiſite pain in the parts affected, upon contraction of the abdominal muſcles, a delirium, and an internal riſing of the *hypochondria*. Theſe diſtempers chiefly happen betwixt the ſpring and ſummer.

They are attended with a dry cough, *i. e.* a cough without expectoration; the pain is vehemently pungent, the fever high, the pulſe ſmall, frequent, hard, and the urine ſometimes bloody.

Prog. 3. If the patient be aged, phthiſical, or cachectical; if a peripneumonia be joined with, or ſucceed theſe diſtempers; or if expectoration ſtop of a ſuddain, great danger is ſuppoſed to attend, and eſpecially if the patient be a woman with child. If they degenerate into an empyema, the patient is likely to die phthiſical, or aſthmatical.

Upon diſſecting the bodies of peripneumonic and pleuritic perſons, polypus's have been found in the lungs and *pleura*; and often the lungs adhering to that membrane. Theſe caſes happening on one ſide, will occaſion a ſevere pain when the patient lies on the other; becauſe their weight is then ſupported by the parts they grow to.

A *paraphrenitis* is ever eſteem'd dangerous, and uſually ends in convulſions, raving, an *aſcites purulentus*, and mortification.

4. The regimen may be the ſame as in the *angina* and *peripneumonia*. A balſamic diet, conſiſting of gellies, and the like, is excellent in theſe caſes. Frequent frictions ſhou'd alſo be uſed to the pained parts. Hot water poured upon linſeed, will make an uſeful liquor in theſe caſes, which may be ſweeten'd with ſugar, and freely drank as tea. *Regimen.*

5. Bleed largely in all the ſpecies where the ſtrength will allow thereof, and repeat it boldly as the caſe requires. Obſerve that where there is no particular reſtriction mention'd, what is ordered in the diſeaſes of the breaſt and lungs, ſerves equally in the *angina*, *peripneumonia*, and the preſent caſes. *Cure.*

Apply a veſicatory to the neck; and if the caſe be dangerous, give a gentle purgative glyſter. In the next place,

℞ *Spermat. ceti* ʒ ſs. *conſerv. cynosbat.* ϑ j. *ſyr. de alth. q. ſ. f. bolus h. ſ. ſumend. ſuperbibendo hauſtum ſequentem.*

℞ *Gum. arab.* ʒ iij. *rad. alth.* ʒ j. *coque in decoct. hord. q. ſ. colaturæ* ℥ v. *adde aq. lumbricor. magiſtral. ſyr. capillor. veneris ãa* ℥ ſs. *tinct. croc.* ʒ ſs. *f. hauſtus.*

Remember to order emulſions with *gum. arabic.* on account of the bliſters.

If the fever be high, on the day following apply veſicatories to the arms; or one to the pained ſide.

Purge as ſoon as the bliſters ceaſe to run.

6. ℞ *Rad. alth.* ʒ ij. *gum. arab. fol. ſen. ãa* ℥ j. *rad. rhei* ʒ ſs. *ſem. fœnicul. dulc. aniſ. bacc. junip. rad. glycyrrhiz. ãa* ʒ j. *ſal. tartar.* ʒ ſs. *infunde in decoct. pectoral.* ℔ ij. *colaturæ adde ſyr. de cichor. cum rheo, roſar.*

roſar. ſolutiv. ăa ℥ iſs. *ſpt. nitri dulc.* ʒ iij. *m. ſumat cochl.* vj. *plus minus, ſubinde, vel pro re nata.*

If the caſe ſhould prove very violent, and be attended with a ſpitting of blood, let the glyſters be given twice a day, eſpecially in the *paraphrenitis*, before purging is begun; and afterwards on the intermediate days of purgation.

7. ℞ *Decoct. com. clyſteriz.* ℥ ij. *elect. lenitiv. ſal. cathart. amar. ăa* ℥ j. *ſyr. de ſpina cervina* ℥ iſs. *ol. lin.* ℥ iij. *m. f. enema.*

Perpetual bliſters and iſſues come in next: cupping likewiſe might be uſed, except in the *peripneumonia notha.*

General forms for pleuritic diſorders.

8. ℞ *Sperm. ceti ſpec. diatrag. frigid. ăa* ℈ j. *ſal. vol. ſuccin. gr.* v. *conſerv. malv.* ℈ j. *cum ſyr. de alth. q. ſ. f. bolus, quinta quaq; hora ſumend. cum cochlear.* iv. *ſequent. julap.*

℞ *Aq. hyſſop. puleg. ăa* ℥ iv. *limac. magiſtral.* ʒ ij. *ſyr. de alth.* ℥ j. *tinct. croc. cum aq. theriac. fact.* ℥ ſs. *m.*

Or,

℞ *Decoct. pectoral.* ℔ ij. *gum. arab.* ʒ j. *f. ſolutio; cui adde aq. theriacal.* ʒ ij. *ſyr. balſam.* ℥ iſs. *tinct. croc.* ʒ j. *m.*

Or,

℞ *Emulſion. commun.* ℔ ij. *gum. arab.* ʒ j. *aq. lumb. mag.* ʒ iij. *ſal. prunel.* ʒ iij. *ſacch. ſaturn.* ʒ ſs. *f. emulſio, de qua frequenter bibat hauſtum tepide.*

9. Oleaginous draughts repeated every five or ſix hours, are very ſerviceable here.

℞ *Ol. amygd. dulc.* ℥ iſs. *ſyr. de alth.* ʒ vi. *m.*

Or,

℞ *Ol. lini recens extract.* ℥ iſs. *ſyr. capillor. ven.* ʒ vi. *m. Bibat vero poſt ſingulos hauſtus cochlearia* vj. *infuſionis ſequentis.*

℞ *Fim. equi non caſtrat.* ℥ vj. *vin. alb.* ℔ j. *infunde frigide & exprime fortiter; colaturæ adde ſyr. papav. errat.* ℥ j. *ſpt. nitri dulc.* ʒ ij. *m.*

Or,

Or,

℞ *Fim. equi non caſtrat.* ℔ ſs. *aq. puleg. hyſſop. decoct. pectoral. ãa* ℔ ſs. *caſtor. ruſs. craſſiuſcule contuſ.* ʒ iſs. *infunde calide per ſex horas; deinde exprime, & colaturæ adde aq. limac. mag. ſyr. de alth. ãa* ʒ ij. *m. bibat cochlearia aliquot ſubinde.*

Alſo,

℞ *Spt. c. c. tinct. caſtor. ſpt. nitri d. ãa* ʒ j. *m. ſumat gut.* xxx. *frequenter cum hauſtulo infuſionis ſupra deſcriptæ.*

Linctus's are very uſeful here.

10. ℞ *Syr. balſam. papav. errat. ãa* ʒ iſs. *ol. amygd. d.* ʒ ij. *ſperm. ceti* ʒ ij. *pulv. croc.* ʒ ſs. *ſacch. albiſs.* ʒ ij. *f. linct. s. a. ſumat cochleare unum ad libitum.*

Mucilages alſo do ſervice.

℞ *Mucilag. ſem. pſyl. & cydonior. cum aq. ceraſ. nig. extract.* ʒ iij. *ſyr. alth. croc. ãa* ʒ vj. *m.*

Or,

℞ *Gum. arab.* ʒ ij. *rad. alth.* ʒ j. *coque in decoct. hord. q. ſ. colaturæ* ʒ iiij. *adde pulv. gum. tragacanth.* ʒ j. *ſyr. de rubo idæo, papav. errat. ãa* ʒ vj. *m. ſumat cochleatim ad libitum.*

11. Here follow ſome proper forms for external pleuriſies; but they ought not to be uſed in caſe of a rupture of the veſſels, or ſpitting of blood, becauſe by rarifying the fluids they augment thoſe ſymptoms.

℞ *Ol. amygd. dulc.* ʒ j. *aq. hungar.* ʒ vj. *ſpt. ſal. armon.* ʒ iij. *camphor. ol. ſuccin. ãa* ʒ j. *m. f. linimentum, cum quo bene fricetur dolens latus calida manu.*

Or,

℞ *Ung. dialth.* ʒ j. *ſpt. vin. camph.* ʒ ij. *lavend. comp. ſpt. terebinth. ãa* ʒ j. *m. utatur ut præcedens.*

And afterwards,

℞ *Emplaſt. de cymino* ʒ ſs. *camphor.* ℈ ij. *ol. ſuccin. gut.* xv. *m. & extende ſuper alutam lateri affecto applicand.*

12. Some-

12. Sometimes this diſeaſe is tranſlated from the *pleura* to the cavity of the *thorax*, and there forms a tumor; which ſuppurating, diſcharges a large quantity of matter therein. This is called an *empyema*, and commonly happens when bleeding and other evacuations have been omitted at the beginning.

A *paraphrenitis* ſuppurating the diaphragm, after the ſame manner, ſometimes collects in the abdomen, and brings on a putrefaction, a conſumption, or death.

Empyema.

Def. 1. *Empyema* is a collection of *pus*, or matter, in the cavity of the *thorax*.

Cauſe. 2. This may be cauſed internally, from a ſuppuration happening in a pleuriſy, or *peripneumonia*; a ſuddain ſtoppage of expectoration, or the rupture of a veſſel; the extravaſed blood being converted into *pus*, or an abſceſs formed in the *pleura*, *mediaſtinum*, or *diaphragma*, breaking and diſcharging the matter thereof: and externally, from contuſions, wounds, *&c.* Sometimes alſo the matter, or extravaſated blood, is collected in the lungs, and ſometimes in the duplicature of the *pleura* and *diaphragma*.

Diag. 3. The ſigns of it in the *pleura* are inflammation, ſharp pain and weight in the membrane, ſlow, continued fever, difficulty of breathing, a dry cough and thirſt, great uneaſineſs in lying on the ſound ſide, and a ſuddain waſting of the body. If it breaks on the diaphragm, theſe ſymptoms ceaſe, and the patient finds ſudden eaſe, but there ſoon follow a perceivable preſſure in the diaphragm, and great inquietude; the fever augments, the pain is felt leſs violent, and from a part lower; and eaſe can now only be obtain'd by lying on that ſide where the matter

ter is. If the diſcharge be made on both ſides, the patient is eaſy on neither; but only in lying on his back or belly.

If *pus* be lodged in the lungs, and proceed from an internal cauſe, the breath is fetch'd with difficulty; and the patient ſinks under the weight he feels. Pain comes on by degrees, with a continual fever, great thirſt, ſputation of purulent matter, dryneſs of the mouth and throat, and redneſs in the cheeks.

Where the cauſe is external, there happen, at firſt, a ſpitting of blood, a ſhivering, cold ſweats, and at laſt the diſcharge of purulent or frothy matter by the mouth. If this matter be yellow, the caſe is eſteem'd highly dangerous. The patient can now reſt only on his back; feels an uneaſineſs in lying on the injured ſide, and a pricking pain in lying on the other; the wounded lobe then preſſing againſt the *mediaſtinum*.

4. If the collection be very large, it often ſuffocates the patient. That which occupies both ſides, is worſe than that which wholly lies on one. When no relief is found by expectoration, the manual operation, a diſcharge of urine, or by ſtool, the patient uſually dies in forty days. If the *pus* appear white after the operation, or in expectoration, and of a good conſiſtence, it prognoſticates a recovery; but if bloody or fetid, *&c.* the contrary. In ſhort, if the eyes be ſunk, the nails turn'd up, and the body be waſted; if there happens a delirium, a ſputation of livid matter, *&c.* the caſe uſually proves mortal. When the diſtemper ſeems to grow better of its own accord, it often returns, and proves mortal; eſpecially if the expectorated matter be fetid. *Prog.*

5. The regimen ſhould be the ſame as in a *pleuriſy* or *peripneumonia*. *Reg.*

6. Bleed

Cure. 6. Bleed in the beginning of the diſtemper, to prevent a collection of matter; and give glyſters, purge, or exhibit balſamics and diuretics, as in caſe of a pleuriſy. Moſt of the internals there preſcribed, are proper here.

The following, after due evacuations have been uſed, are in great eſteem.

℞ *Tereb. è chio* ℥ vi. *balſam. tolut.* ℥ j. *ſperm. ceti, millep. ppt. ãa* ℥ ſs. *ſal. tart. tartar. vitriolat. ſal. vol. c. cerv. ſuccin. ãa* ℥ ſs. *camphor.* ℈ j. *balſam. peruv. gut.* xx. *ſyr. de alth. q. ſ. f. pilul. n°* viij. *è quavis* ℥ j. *ſumat* iv. *mane & veſperi cum cochl.* iiij. *mixturæ ſequentis.*

℞ *Tereb. venet. balſam. capiv. ãa* ℥ ij. *ſperm. ceti* ℥ j. *vitel. unius ovi, decoct. hord. vin. alb. ãa* ℥ iiij. *tinct. ſal. tartar.* ℥ ſs. *m.*

Alſo,

℞ *Tinct. metallor. ſal. tartar. ſuccin. ſpt. nitri dulc. ãa* ℥ j. *m. ſumat gut.* 40. *ter quotidie è quovis liquido apropriato.*

7. In order to diſcuſs the matter in its formation, apply externals.

℞ *Spt. vin. camphorat. lavend. comp. ol. amygd. d. ſpt. ſal. armon. ãa* ℥ j. *ol. ſuccin.* ℥ ij. *m.*

With this embrocate the part twice, and afterwards apply a warm plaiſter, as *emplaſt. è cymino*, to the part.

Or,

℞ *Emp. paracelſ. è cicut. cum ammoniac. ã* ℥ vj. *argent. viv. in pauca terebinth. venet. ſolut.* ℥ ſs. *camphor.* ℥ j. *m. ſ. a. & f. emplaſtrum, ſuper alutam extendendum, & parti affectæ applicandum.*

If this treatment prevents not a ſuppuration, and the *empyema* does not break of itſelf, the operation muſt be perform'd, unleſs it be ſeated in the ſubſtance of the lungs. The matter will ſometimes flow for three or four months, and ſhould not in that caſe be ſtopped.

8. In ulcers of the lungs, detergent balſamics, as *tereb. venet. balſ. capiv.* &c. are of great ſervice.

The

The *vomica pulmonum*, that is a collection of matter in the lungs, lodg'd in a proper *cyſtis*, muſt, when diſcover'd, be treated with the ſame medicines as the *empyema*.

ASTHMA.

1. AN *aſthma* is a difficulty of reſpiration, from a diſorder in the lungs, uſually attended with violent motions of the diaphragm, abdominal, and intercoſtal muſcles, and with a ſtertor or ratling in the throat. *Def.*

If reſpiration be only denſe and quick, without the other attendants, 'tis called *dyſpnœa*.

If the difficulty of breathing be ſo great as to occaſion a violent motion of the muſcles of the *ſcapulæ* and *thorax*, and all the other ſymptoms of an *aſthma*, ſo that the patient cannot be tolerably eaſy, but in an erect poſture, 'tis called *orthopnœa*.

2. It may be cauſed from *pus*, thick, or mucilaginous juices, or *polypus*'s in the *bronchia*; mercurial and other metalline fumes hindering the motion of the lungs; violent exerciſe, ſudden fear, or ſurprize; ſtoppage of ſecretions, or evacuations, as the *menſes*, hæmorrhoids, *&c.* ill digeſtion, cachexies, or whatever affords viſcid chyle, hinders concoction, or, by diſtending, over-charging, or conſtringing the canals, a ſlow circulation; and laſtly, any thing which prevents the animal ſpirits from elevating the thorax, in proportion to the expanſion of the lungs; as too great a viſcidity, or fluidity in the blood, *&c.* *Cauſe.*

3. The diagnoſtics are contain'd in the definition and the cauſe. *Diag.*

4. If the thorax be naturally ſtrait, or an *aſthma* be cauſed by *polypus*'s, or excreſcences in the ſubſtance of the lungs, or by a general or natural viſcidity, *Prog.*

viſcidity, or be hereditary, it proves continual, tho' it alters with the weather, and is thought hardly curable. A *ſtertor* ſhews the *trachea* or *bronchia* to be ſtuffed; when, if the patient expectorates freely, the diſtemper may go off that way. A ſpontaneous looſeneſs ſometimes cures it; but that ſtopping ſuddenly, the diſtemper is apt to return. In old age and child-hood, 'tis hard to cure. A pleuriſy or *peripneumonia* coming on, 'tis dangerous. A *dyſpnœa* is evidently better than an *orthopnœa*, and a plethoric better than a phlegmatic *aſthma*.

Reg. 5. All viſcid diet, as cheeſe, *&c.* is accounted bad. All thin ſpoon-meats, as broths, *&c.* good. If the patient be weak, boil'd meats are prefer'd to ſuch as are roaſted. Let the patient enjoy a clear air, and uſe moderate exerciſe.

Curè. 6. Bleed univerſally, tho' but in a ſmall quantity, as that of ℥ ij. or ℥ iij. now and then; and this may be done even in caſe of weakneſs and old age. But in the plethoric, take away a larger quantity. If the obſtruction be lodg'd deep in the lungs, bleed in the arm; if about the *trachea*, or a *ſtertor* attend, in the jugular.

After phlebotomy, if the patient neither vomits, ſpits blood, nor be ſubject, or evidently liable thereto, give an emetic whilſt the fit is off. If the patient be weak,

℞ *Sal. vitriol.* ℥ j. *oxymel. ſcillit. aq. cinnam. ten.* ãa ℥ j. *m.*

But if ſtrength allows,

℞ *Pulv. ipecacuanh.* ℥ ſs. *oxymel. ſcillit.* ℥ vj. *aq. puleg.* ℥ ij. *m. f. emeticum. Bibat autem libere de infuſion. fol. cardui benedict. inter vomendum.*

Let the vomit be repeated twice a month, or oftner, *pro re nata*. After the operation whereof,

7. ℞ *Sperm. ceti conſerv. cynosbat.* ãa ℈ j. *balſam. tolut. pulv.* ℈ ſs. *ſal. volat. ſuccin. caſtor. opt.* ãa *gr.* vj *flor. benzoin gr.* iiij. *ſyr. capillor. vener. q. ſ. f. bolus*

lus hora ſomni ſumend. una cum hauſtu ſequenti.

℞ *Aq. puleg. hyſſop. ãa* ℥ j. *cinnam. fort.* ℥ ſs. *ſyr. balſam. croc. ãa* ℥ ij. *ſpt. c. c. gut.* xxv. *m. f. hauſtus.*

If the paroxyſms return, apply an epiſpaſtic to the neck; and if it ſhou'd prove more violent than before, two to the arms. Theſe medicines are univerſally ſerviceable; but more particularly ſo in dry nervous *aſthma*'s. Let them therefore be applyed as the caſe requires.

In the next place give glyſters, as in the *angina* 6. as well in the fit as out of it; and in caſe of violent ſymptoms, let them ſupply the place of purges, till thoſe abate; being injected once a day, or *pro re nata.*

For purges,

8. ℞ *Pulv. ſancti* ℈ ij. *ſal. tart. ſuccin. volat. ãa gr.* vj. *cum ſyr. violar. q. ſ. f. bolus mane ſumend. & bis in ſeptimana repetendus.*

At night, after the operation is over, give the bolus and draught juſt mentioned, 7.

Next, as they appear neceſſary, uſe perpetual bliſters, or iſſues, cupping, *&c.*

More forms proper here.

9. ℞ *Sperm. ceti* ℥ ſs. *lact. ſulph.* ℈ ſs. *ſal. volat. ſuccin. gr.* v. *conſerv. cynosbat.* ℈ j. *balſam. peruv. gut.* x. *ſyr. croc. q. ſ. f. bolus.*

Or,

℞ *Sperm. ceti ſpec. diatrag. frigid. ãa* ℈ j. *caſtor. opt. gum. ammon. milleped. pulv. ãa* ℈ ſs. *ol. aniſi gut.* iij. *ſyr. croc. q. ſ. f. bolus.*

Or,

℞ *Sperm. cet. pulv. milleped. ãa* ℥ j. *croc.* ℈ ij. *caſtor. ſal. volat. c. c. ſuccin. flor. benzoin. ãa* ℈ ſs. *pulv. ireos, ſem. aniſi, balſ. tolut. gum. ammon. ãa* ℈ j. *ſacch. alb.* ℥ ij. *ol. cinnam. gut.* vj. *m. f. pulv. chartæ* xv. *quarum ſumat unam quinta quaq; hora durante paroxyſmo, illo vero abſente bis in die, cum julapij ſequent. cochl.* vj.

℞ *Aq. hyſſop. puleg. ceraſor. nig. ãa* ℥ ij. *cinnam. fort.* ℥ iij. *ſpt. lavend. comp.* ℥ vj. *ſyr. croc. balſam. ãa* ℥ j. *m.*

Or,

℞ *Decoct. pectoral.* ℔ iſs. *aq. theriac.* ℥ iiij. *tinct. croc. ſyr. balſam. ãa* ℥ ij. *m. in eundem finem.*

Again,

10. ℞ *Spt. c. c.* ℥ iij. *tinct. caſtor.* ℥ iſs. *m.*

Or,

℞ *Sal. volat. oleoſ.* ℥ iij. *tinct. croc. ſpt. lavend. c. ãa* ℥ j. *m. ſumat gut.* 40. *è cyatho vini canarini.*

Alſo,

℞ *Balſam. ſulphur. aniſat. peruvian. ãa* ℥ ij. *m. ſumat gut.* x. *vel* xv. *cum pauco ſaccharo; ſuperbibendo ſolutionis ſequent. cochlear.* iij.

℞ *Gum. ammon.* ℥ iij. *ſolv. in aq. ceraſ. nig. hyſſop. ãa* ℥ ij. *cinnam. fort.* ℥ iſs. *colaturæ adde tinct. croc.* ℥ ſs. *ſyr. balſam.* ℥ j. *capiat etiam cochl.* iij. *urgente dyſpnœa.*

11. *Millepedes* are excellent in *aſthma's*, eſpecially in ſuch as are nervous.

℞ *Milleped. vivent.* ℥ j. *n. m. croc. ãa* ℥ ſs. *ſacch. alb.* ℥ ſs. *contunde ſimul ſuperaffundendo aq. ceraſ. nig.* ℥ vj. *cinnam. fort.* ℥ ij. *colatura per expreſſionem ſit pro duabus vel tribus doſibus.*

Or,

℞ *Gum. ammon.* ℥ ſs. *ſolve in aq. ceraſ. nig. puleg. hyſſop. ãa* ℔ ſs. *colaturam miſce cum expreſſione ſequent.*

℞ *Milleped. vivent. contuſ.* ℥ iij. *croc. minutiſſime inciſ. vel contuſ.* ℥ j. *ſuperaffunde vin. alb. lisbonenſ.* ℔ ſs. *f. expreſſio, cui adde ſpt. lavend. comp.* ℥ j. *ſyr. balſam.* ℥ iſs. *capiat. cochl.* vj. *bis vel ter in die.*

12. Infuſions made of *fim. equin.* or the juice of it, being deterſive and attenuating, are here excellent. See pleuriſy 9.

Linctus's alſo aſſiſt the cure.

℞ *Conſerv. ſperm. ceti cynosbat. ãa* ℥ ij. *ol. amygd. dulc.* ℥ ij. *ſyr. balſam. croc. ãa* ℥ j. *ſacch. albiſs.* ℥ ſs. *croc. pulv.* ℥ ſs. *ol. ſulphur. p. campan. gut.* xij. *f. linctus, ſ. a.*

Or,

Or,

℞ *Balſam. lucatel. conſerv. cynosbat. ãa* ℥ ſs. *balſam. tolut. pulv.* ʒ ij. *ol. lini opt.* ℥ ij. *ſyr. croc. alth. papav. errat. ãa* ℥ j. *ol. ſulphur. p. camp. gut.* xvj. *m.*

Or,

℞ *Ol. amygd. dulc. vel ol. lini opt.* ℥ iiij. *ſyr. capillor. vener. ſpt. vitriol.* ʒ ſs. *m. capiat cochleare unum frequenter.*

The following is rather better, where the caſe is dangerous.

℞ *Sperm. ceti* ℥ ſs. *balſam. tolutan. opt.* ʒ iij. *ſolve ſ. a. in vitello ovi & paulatim affunde decoct. hord.* ℥ xij. *vin. alb. lisbonenſ.* ℥ iiij. *f. emulſio ſaccharo albiſſimo edulcoranda. Sumat hauſtulum frequenter cum guttis aliquot ſpt. c. c. & tinct. caſtor ãa.*

13. When the conſtitution is ſpoiled by high feeding, or hard drinking, the glands of the *trachea*, with the parts adjacent, are uſually ſtuft in this diſtemper; which occaſions a *ſtertor* and painful reſpiration in the night, or morning: and this continues till the glands are disburthen'd. 'Tis therefore fit there ſhou'd be in readineſs for this purpoſe, ſome ſuch medicine as the following.

℞ *Oxymel. ſcillit. aq. hyſſop. cinnam. fort. ãa* ℥ ij. *tinct. croc. caſtor. ãa* ʒ iſs. *ſpt. c. c.* ʒ j. *m. ſumat cochlear.* ij. *vel* iij. *quolibet mane, jejuno ventriculo, vel urgente neceſſitate.*

Or,

℞ *Acet. & vin. ſcillit. ãa* ℥ j. *aq. puleg. cinnam. fort. ãa* ℥ ij. *ſyr. balſam.* ℥ iſs. *ſpt. c. c. tinct. caſtor. ãa* ʒ j. *m. ſumat ut ſupra.*

Or,

℞ *Gum. ammon.* ʒ iſs. *ſolve in aq. puleg.* ℥ ij. *& colaturæ adde aq. cinnam. fort. oxymel. ſcillit. ãa* ℥ j. *vin. emet.* ℥ ſs. *tinct. caſtor.* ʒ iſs. *tinct. croc. ſpt. c. c. ãa* ʒ ſs. *m. ſumat cochleare unum vel dimidium ſubinde.*

This will uſually give a puke, which may be encouraged occaſionally with carduus tea, or the like. Theſe emetics are not improper in dry nervous or ſpaſmodic *aſthma*'s; but ought then to be given more ſparingly than in the humid kind; becauſe the retchings they cauſe are more painful and fruitleſs in the former, than in the latter.

14. Aſthmatic perſons are generally very uneaſy for want of reſt, on account of their ſhortneſs of breath and cough; in which caſe *laudanum* might be of great ſervice if it would not increaſe this ſhortneſs of breath and cough. A *laudanum* therefore has been contrived that may more ſafely anſwer this purpoſe, being well guarded and warm'd with aromatics and diaphoretics.

℞ *Cinnam. craſſe pulverizat.* ʒ j. *ſal. tart.* ʒ j. *infunde in ſpt. vin. rect.* ℔ j. *& f. tinctura.*

℞ *Tinct. hujus* ʒ xij. *opij colat. tenuiter incis.* ʒ j. *infunde ſ. a & cola: deinde,*

℞ *Reliquam partem tincturæ cinnamomi, balſam. tolut. gum. ſtyrac. ãa* ʒ ij. *flor. benzoin.* ʒ j. *iterum infunde ſ. a. & cola, tum*

℞ *Rad. ireos florent. glycyrrhiz. ãa* ʒ ij. *caryophyll. m. mac. ſem. cardam. minor. ãa* ʒ j. *rad. contrayerv. zinzib. ãa* ʒ ſs. *infunde ſ. a. in aq. theriacal.* ʒ v. *tinct. cort. aurant. croc. ãa* ʒ ij. *denique,*

℞ *Sal. volat. oleoſ.* ʒ iv. *ſpt. lavend. comp.* ʒ j. *ſal. volat. c. c.* ʒ iij. *balſam. peruv.* ʒ ſs. *m. & omnes liquores ſimul confunde, ut fiat laudanum liquidum.*

Twenty drops of this *laudanum*, containing about a grain of *opium*, may be taken at once in a little canary, or *decoctum pectorale*, at bed-time.

The common liquid *laudanum* may more eaſily be adapted to the ſame uſe thus.

℞ *Laud. liquid. ſydenham.* ʒ ij. *balſam. ſulph. aniſat. peruv. ãa* ʒ j. *m. ſumat gut.* xxx. *pro re nata.*

Or,

Or,

℞ *Pil. matth.* ℈ ſs. *ſolve in aq. hyſſop. puleg.* ãa ℥ j. *theriac. lumb. magiſt.* ãa ℥ ſs. *adde ſpt. c. c. tinct. caſtor.* ãa *gut.* xxx. *ſyr. balſam.* ℥ ſs. *m. pro doſi.*

15. The following liniment well rubbed on the breaſt with a warm hand, may be of ſome ſervice.

℞ *Ung. dialth. ol. palm.* ãa ℥ ſs. *ol. mac. per expreſſ. ol. amygd. dulc. ſpt. lavend.* ãa ℥ ij. *m. f. linimentum.*

After each time this is uſed, cover the part with warm flannel, or apply the following plaiſter.

℞ *Empl. de cymin. de ſapon.* ãa ℥ ſs. *gum. ſtyrac.* ℥ ij. *pulv. croc. flor. benzoin* ãa ℥ ſs. *ol. aniſ. gut.* viij. *m. & extende ſuper alutam.*

16. An aſthma being a very common, painful, deſperate, difficult caſe; we would willingly omit nothing that has proved ſerviceable in it. The following forms have been found uſeful, even when the diſtemper ſeemed inveterate and fix'd.

℞ *Mel. deſpumat.* ℥ iv. *pulv. glycyrrhiz.* ℥ ſs. *enul. campan. ſem. anis. flor. ſulphur.* ãa ℥ iij. *m. capiat q. n. m. maj. ter quaterve quotidie.* This is a cheap medicine, and is often uſed with ſucceſs.

The next is better,

17. ℞ *Pulv. milleped. lact. ſulphur.* ãa ℥ ſs. *pulv. irios florent. ſperm. ceti,* ãa ℥ ij. *pulv. balſam. tolut. croc.* ãa ℥ j. *flor. benzoin. ſal. vol. ſuccin.* ãa ℈ ij. *ol. n. m. chym. cinnam. aniſ.* ãa *gut.* iiij. *conſerv. cynoſbat.* ℥ j. *balſ. gilead.* ℥ ij. *ſyr. de alth. de praſſio* ãa *q. ſ. f. electuarium; cujus ſumat quant. nucis moſchat. mane & veſperi.*

18. ℞ *Gum. ammon. pulv. milleped. ſperm. ceti balſam. tolutan. caſtor. opt.* ãa ℥ j. *croc. flor. benzoin. ſal. volat. ſuccin. c. c.* ãa ℥ ſs. *lact. ſulphur. balſam. gilead. ſacch. alb.* ãa ℥ j. *ol. aniſi gut.* x. *cum ſyr. de alth. q. ſ. f. pilul.* x. *è quavis* ℥ j. *harum ſumat* v. *bis vel ter in die.*

19. ℞ *Rad. glycyrrhiz.* ℥ ſs. *milleped. viv. contuſ.* ℥ ij. *croc. caſtor. ruſs. ãa* ℥ ij. *ireos flor.* ℥ iij. *ſem. fœnic. d. aniſ. ãa* ℥ iij. *flor. benzoin.* ℥ j. *cinnam. n. m. caryophyl. ãa* ℥ ſs. *ſal. tart.* ℥ iij. *vin. canarin.* ℔ iij. *aq. puleg. hyſſop. ãa* ℔ ſs. *infunde. ſ. a. colaturæ adde ſpt. lavend. c. ſyr. balſam. ãa* ℥ ij. *m. ſumat cochl. vi. bis vel ter in die.*

20. ℞ *Lign. ſaſſafras* ℔ ſs. *rad. ireos fl. enulæ, alth. hord. gallic. raſur. c. c. ãa* ℥ iiij. *coq. in tinct. bynes cong.* vij. *ad unius; conſumptionem & cola, deinde*

℞ *Milleped. viv. contuſ. paſſul. maj. exacin ãa* ℥ iv. *rad. glycyrrhiz.* ℥ ij. *fol. puleg. hyſſop. ãa m* ij. *marrub. alb. heder. terreſt. capillor. vener. tuſſilag. flor. papav. err. ãa m* j. *cort. aurant.* ℥ ij. *ſem. aniſi fœnicul. d. ãa* ℥ j. *ſal. tart.* ℥ ſs. *contunde. ſaculo include & in colaturam præcedentem immitte; ſtent ſimul per* 4 *dies, deinde. bibat æger.* ℔ ſs. *ſubcalide ter quotidie.*

The like ingredients might alſo be boiled in broths; by a long continued regular uſe of which, tho' a cure cannot reaſonably be expected, the patient may be brought to paſs his Life more eaſily.

Cough.

Def. 1. A *Cough* is a convulſive motion of the diaphragm muſcles, of the *larynx*, *thorax* and *abdomen*, violently ſhaking and expelling the air that was drawn into the lungs by inſpiration.

Cauſe. 2. 'Tis either habitual, accidental, or hereditary.

An accidental cough may be occaſioned by a ſudden alteration of weather, change of clothes, hard drinking, or the catching of cold, as 'tis commonly called; whether that be a ſtoppage of perſpiration, whereby the lungs and glands about the head and throat are overloaded with *lympha*; or whether the nitrous particles of the air, in this caſe, inſinuating themſelves into, and looſning the texture of the blood, permit the ſerum to

go

go off by expectoration, or thro' the noſtrils, while the red part remains behind.

An habitual or natural cough, may proceed from a particular weakneſs of the veſſels, or ſome fault in the conſtitution.

That kind which is called hereditary, may, 'tis thought, be received from the parents, or be owing to ſome particular ſtructure or organization of the body.

3. In pituitous coughs the matter is often ſo viſcid as to lodge in the *foramina ſuperciliaria* and glands of the *trachea*, ſo that the more fluid part running back, perhaps waſhes off the mucus deſign'd to defend the *trachea*; leaving it bare, and expoſed to the injuries of the air; from whence, perhaps, proceeds the hoarſneſs, tickling, excoriation, and the aſthmatic ſymptoms, which ſo frequently appear in coughs. *Diag.*

4. An hereditary cough is reckoned incurable; dry ones, and thoſe of long ſtanding, hard to cure. A ſudden ſtoppage of expectoration happening after a pleuriſy or peripneumony, in thoſe who are ſubject to hæmorrhages, hoarſneſs, or an aſthma, is accounted a bad prognoſtic; eſpecially where the thorax is naturally ſtrait, or the perſon aged. Breakings-out about the mouth and noſe portend a critical ſolution. *Prog.*

5. Let the patient, if poſſible, keep uniformly warm. The diet ſhould be liquid rather than ſolid; linſeed tea is of ſervice. So are the common white and black troches. In weak conſtitutions, and in old age, where expectoration is languid, a glaſs of wine and good broths are allowable. But malt liquors, or ſalt meats, aromatics, and high ſauces, are ſuppos'd to do harm. *Regim.*

6 Bleeding is proper univerſally, except in very weak or aged perſons; and ought to be repeated in proportion to the demand. In the *Cure.*

next

next place, give an emetic of *ipecacuanha* with carduus tea, adding to it *oxymel ſcillit.* or *ſal vitrioli*, as requiſite. Then univerſally,

℞ *Sperm. cet.* ʒ ſs. *balſam. lucatel. conſerv. cynosb.* ãa ℈ j. *balſam. peruv. gut.* x. *ol. aniſ. gut.* ij. *m. f. bolus h. ſ. ſumend. cum hauſtu ſequent.*

℞ *Aq. cinn. ten. puleg. hyſſop.* ãa ℥ j. *lumb. mag.* ʒ vi. *ſyr. balſam.* ℥ ſs. *ſpt. nitri dulc. c. c. tinct. caſtor.* ãa *gut.* xx. *croc. gut.* 40. *laud. liquid. ſydenham. gut.* x ij. *m.*

6. If the cough be dry and vehement, apply a veſicatory to the neck the ſame night; and others to the arms, *&c.* a day or two after, in caſe they are found neceſſary; and when the running of them ceaſes,

℞ *Fol. ſen.* ʒ ij. *rad. rhabarb. ſem. fœnicul. dulc.* ãa ʒ j. *ſal. tartar.* ℈ j. *infunde in decoct. pectoral.* ℥ vj. *colaturæ* ℥ iij. *adde ſyr. de ſpina cervina, roſar. ſolut.* ãa ℥ ſs. *ſal. volat. oleoſ. tinct. caſtor.* ãa ℈ ij. *m. ſumat mane cum regimine, & pro re nata repetatur.*

On the evening exhibit a paregoric.

℞ *Aq. puleg. hyſſop.* ãa ℥ iſs. *limac. mag.* ℥ j. *ſyr. de alth.* ℥ ſs. *ſpt. c. c. tinct. benzoin.* ãa *gut.* xxx. *croc.* ʒ j. *laud. liquid. gut.* xx. *m. f. hauſtus h. ſ. poſt cathartici operationem ſumendus.*

7. On the intermediate days of evacuations, and whilſt the bliſters run, univerſally,

℞ *Sperm. cet.* ʒ ſs. *conſerv. cynosbat.* ℈ j. *gum. ammon.* ℈ ſs. *croc. ſal. vol. c. c.* ãa *gr.* iv. *balſam. peruv. gut.* vi. *balſ. ſulphur. aniſat. gut.* x. *ſyr. de alth. q. ſ. f. bolus mane & ſero ſumend. ſuperbibend. ſolutionis ſeq. cochl.* iv.

℞ *Succ. glycyrrhiz. hiſpan.* ℥ j. *balſam. tolut.* ʒ ij. *croc.* ʒ j. *ſolve ſ. a. in decoct. pectoral.* ℔ j. *aq. puleg. hyſſop.* ãa ℔ ſs. *colaturæ adde aq. lumbricor. mag. theriac. ſyr. de alth.* ãa ℥ ij. *tinct. caſtor. ſpt. c. c.* ãa ʒ ij. *m. ſumat etiam cochl.* iiij. *ad libitum.*

Or,

℞ *Sem. ſinap. contuſ.* ℥ ij. *coque ſ. a. in decoct. pectoral.*

tor. aq. hyſſop. puleg. ãa ℔ ß. *olaturæ adde aq. theriac.* ℥ iv. *tinct. croc.* ʒ j. *tinct. caſtor.* ʒ ſs. *ſyr. pectoral.* ℥ ij. *m. in eundem finem.*

8. If the patient be young, the matter expectorated thin, and the cough proves tickling, and hinders the patient's reſt, let the following be uſed; ſtill continuing the neceſſary evacuations.

℞ *Pulv. oliban.* ʒ iij. *terr. japon.* ʒ j. *conſ. roſar. rub. theriac. andromach. ſyr. de meconio ãa* ʒ j. *m. f. electuarium; ſumat quant. n. m. major. omni nocte h. ſ.*

9. In caſe of a hoarſeneſs, and aſthmatical coughs, give *balſ. ſulph. aniſat. gut.* xv. *vel* xx. *bis terve in die cum pauco ſaccharo.*

The linctus's, mucilages, and oleaginous medicines preſcribed in the pleuriſy, aſthma, and conſumption, are proper here alſo.

Or,

℞ *Balſam. lucatel. conſerv. cynosbat. ãa* ʒ j. *mithridat.* ʒ ſs. *lact. ſulphur.* ʒ ij. *flor. benzoin.* ϑ ij. *balſam. ſulphur. aniſat. gut.* xxx. *m. ſumat quant nuc. caſtan. bis vel ter in die, ſuperbibendo hauſtum theæ ſequentis.*

℞ *Herb. puleg. hyſſop. capillor. vener. ling. cerv. ſcabioſ. heder. terr. tuſſilag. ãa m* ſs. *rad. glycyrrhiz. ras.* ʒ ſs. *ſem. fœnicul. dul. aniſ. leniter contuſ. ãa* ʒ ij. *croc.* ʒ j. *ſuperaffunde aq. bullient. q. ſ. ut f. thea liquor.*

If the caſe proves ſtuborn, let iſſues, ſetons, or a perpetual bliſter be made.

Phthisis and Consumption.

1. A Conſumption is a gradual waſting of all the parts of the body; which apparently proceeding from a cauſe in the lungs, is called *phthiſis.* *Def.*

2. This may be either accidental, natural, or hereditary, and ſo be cauſed (1.) by ulcers, chal- *Cauſe.*

key

key ſtones, or polypus's in the lungs, proceeding from whatever obſtructs the circulation in the pulmonary veſſels, or renders the blood viſcid, as a ſuppreſſion of neceſſary evacuations, whether by the menſtrual diſcharges, lochia, hæmorrhoids, iſſues, ulcers, coughs, *&c.* (2.) By intemperance, creating either a *plethora*, or *cacochymia.* (3.) By peripneumonies, pleuriſies, aſthmas, long continued coughs, and catarrhs falling on the lungs, diarrhœas, and ill digeſtion, occaſioning obſtructions in the lacteals; venereal diſorders ill cured, and exceſſive venery cauſing firſt a *tabes dorſalis.* (4.) By hard ſtudy, or grief. (5.) A natural one may proceed from the ſtraitneſs of the thorax, or a particular configuration of the parts. And (6.) an hereditary one may be communicated from the parents, without any other viſible cauſe.

Diag. 3. A conſumption uſually begins with flying pains and ſtitches; pain at the pit of the ſtomach, or in diaphragm; frequent ſpitting, loſs of appetite, quick pulſe, a ſweetneſs or ſaltneſs in the *ſaliva*, heat and flushings in the face after meals, an hectic fever towards evening, wearineſs, faintneſs, night-ſweats: and where the lungs are firſt diſordered, a cough, catarrh, or aſthma, uſually precede it.

When theſe ſymptoms are violent, 'tis confirmed; and then comes on expectoration of *pus*, ſometimes purulent or bloody matter, and the *vomica pulmonum.* The face and body appear extenuated, and at length a ſwelling of the feet, a diarrhœa, ſtoppage of expectoration, *facies hippocratica*, incurvation and lividneſs of the nails: all which are reckon'd ſure ſigns of death.

Conſumptions from grief, or when the lungs are not immediately concern'd, emaciate faſt, and often come on and continue without a cough,

cough, aſthma, expectoration or loſs of appetite.

4. If a conſumption be hereditary, 'tis uſually reckoned incurable; if natural, or ulcers are already form'd in the lungs; if attended with a violent cough, and a ſpitting of purulent matter, the conſtant motion of the lungs will hardly allow of a cure. Coming after acute diſtempers 'tis dangerous; after chronical ones tedious. In ſhort, when the caſe is confirmed, 'tis hardly to be cured; and when but beginning, with difficulty. A ſimple *tabes dorſalis* is accounted curable, if the patient abſtain from venery. Conſumptions proceeding from grief deſtroy ſuddenly, unleſs the patient can be made chearful. But if laudable matter be expectorated with eaſe; if the appetite be good; if the *thorax* be large; if the noſtrils run; if the body prove laxative; and if the patient be young, the conſtitution not phlegmatic, and the ſymptoms moderate, there are hopes of a cure; which chiefly depends on a proper regimen. *Prog.*

And tho' conſumptions are commonly reckon'd incurable, yet have many bore up under one for ſeveral years together; even when attended with almoſt conſtant expectoration of *pus*, bloody matter, or frequent vomitting of pure blood, from ℔ ij. to ℔ iiij. or more.

5. Baſamic liquids, ſuch as tea mixed with milk, chocolate made with the tincture of tea, panada with wine and ſpice, gellies, ſago, nouriſhing broths prepared with mace, *rad. alth. raſ. c. c. ebor.* raſins, figs, dates, and eringo roots; aſſes-milk drank long and plentifully, with the teſtaceous powders; garden ſnails boiled in milk and long continued; a warm clear air, frequent bodily exerciſe, eſpecially riding, and pleaſant converſation, are all good, in this caſe, and ſome of them abſolutely neceſſary. *Regim.*

Proper

Proper drinks and ſpoon-meats are thought worthy a phyſician's care in this diſtemper.

The following will ſerve for examples; in conformity with which, a great variety of forms may be preſcribed, of ſingular ſervice in conſumptions.

℞ *Gelatin. pan. biſcoct. in aqua pura fact.* ℔ j. *vin. rub.* ʒ iij. *ſuc. limon.* ʒ vj. *ſacchar. alb. q. ſ. m. f. ferculum.*

℞ *Carn. viperar. raſ. c. c. ãa* ʒ iij. *rad. eryng. condit.* ʒ ij. *paſſular major exacinat.* ʒ ſſs. *mac.* ʒ j. *coque in aq. fontan. q. ſ. colaturæ* ℔ iij. *adde vin. canarin.* ʒ viij. *ſacchar. q. ſ. f. ſorbile.*

℞ *Carn. vitulin. q. ſ. raſ. ebor. c. c. ãa* ʒ iſs. *coque in aq. fontan. q. ſ. colaturæ* ℔ iij. *add. vin. alb.* ℔ ſs. *ſuc. limon.* ʒ iſs. *ſacchar. alb. q. ſ. fiat, cum refrixerit, gelatina.*

℞ *Hord. gallic. mund.* ʒ ij. *rad. ſymphit. eryng. ãa* ʒ vj. *coque in aq. fontan. q. ſ. ſub finem coctionis immitte fol. tuſſilg. capil. vener. ãa m.* 1. *colaturæ claræ* ℔ ij. *adde vini viperin.* ʒ ij. *ſyr. limon.* ʒ vj. *balſamic.* ʒ ſs. *f. ptiſana.*

℞ *Nuc. cacao. ppt.* ʒ j. *pulv. rad. eryng.* ʒ ij. *pulv. carn. viperar.* ʒ j. *coque in aq. pur. ſ. q. ut fiat chocolata, pro libitu edulcoranda.*

Cure. 7. If there be no *aſthma*, cough, or ſuſpicion of an ulcer in the lungs, uſe but few evacuations, nor pall the ſtomach with oleaginous compoſitions. It may ſuffice to clear the *primæ viæ* with a gentle emetic and purge; and to order a proper regimen and a reſtorative diet; always regarding the cauſe, as whether it be grief, intemperance, *&c.* In all pulmonic conſumptions, where the lungs are only inflam'd, or an ulcer is not actually forming, which muſt be gueſs'd at from the natural conſtitution of the perſon, and the expectoration, compared with the time ſince the diſeaſe began, 'tis proper to bleed, and repeat it twice or thrice, as the conſtitution will

will bear it, or as the caſe requires. The next day give *ipecacuanha* ʒ ſs. if the patient be not ſubject to vomit blood, or bleed at the noſe. After the operation, give the bolus and draught in *aſthma* 7. A day or two after the emetic, exhibit a purge; not only the lungs, but lacteals being commonly obſtructed here. Mercurial purgatives ſhould be preferred; nor ought the weakneſs, or conſequent weakening of the patient, to deter us from the uſe of them; becauſe they afterwards make abundant amends for that apparent injury.

8. In beginning pulmonic conſumptions, therefore,

℞ *Calomel. reſin. jalap. ãa* ϑ ſs. *pulv. ſanct. cremor. tartar. ãa gr.* xv. *ſal. volat. ſucc. gr.* v. *ol. ſaſſafr. gut.* j. *ſyr. de ſpina cervina q. ſ. f. bolus mane ſumendus.*

Or,

℞ *Calomel. gr.* xv. *conſerv. roſar. parum*; *f. pilula hora ſomni ſumenda, & mane ſequenti capiat potionem ſequent.*

℞ *Fol. ſen.* ʒ iij. *rad. rhabarb.* ʒ j. *tamarind.* ℥ ſs. *ſem. fœnicul. dulc. contuſ.* ϑ ij. *ſal. tartar.* ϑ j. *infunde in decoct. pectoral.* ℥ vj. *colaturæ* ℥ iij. *adde ſyr. de ſpina cervina* ℥ ſs. *vel* ʒ vj. *ſpt. lavend. comp. ſal. volat. oleoſ. ãa* ʒ j. *m.*

Let theſe medicines be repeated, once or twice a week, for a month, or longer, as there is occaſion, a paregoric bolus and draught being taken at night, after each purgation.

9. To forward the removal of theſe obſtructions, on the intermediate days,

℞ *Conſerv. flaved. aurant. abſinth. roman. ãa* ʒ vj. *chalyb. cum ſulphur. pp^t antihect. poterij ãa* ʒ iij. *ſpec. diatrag. frigid. milleped. pulv. ãa* ʒ ij. *cum ſyr. balſam. q. ſ. f. electuarium, cujus ſumat quant. n. m. ter in die ſuperbibendo hauſtulum emulſionis ſequent.*

℞ *Gum.*

℞ *Gum. arab.* ℥ j. *rad. alth.* ʒ vj. *coque in decoct. hord.* ℔ iij. *colaturæ* ℔ ij. *affunde ſuper amygd. dulc. excort. & contus. ſem. papaver. alb. ãa* ℥ j. *ſem. quatuor frigid. major. ãa* ʒ ij. *exprime, & adde aq. limac. mag.* ℥ iij. *ſyr. de alth. balſam. ãa* ʒ vj. *m. f. emulſio.*

10. Veſicatories are very ſerviceable in keeping down the aſthma, cough and hectic, and ought to be applied proportionably.

A courſe of the juices of antiſcorbutic plants has proved ſerviceable in beginning conſumptions. When the aſthma, cough and expectoration are abated by evacuations, a gentle infuſion or decoction of the *cortex* may be exhibited, to remove the hectic, night-ſweats and faintneſs: but if the ſymptoms are violent, or there be a ſuſpicion of an ulcer in the lungs, even a ſlight infuſion of the *cortex* ſhould not be ventured upon; much leſs ſhould it be given in ſubſtance: ſo that to cure the hectic, and prevent night ſweats, we are obliged to uſe ſomething leſs dangerous; as the following.

℞ *Conſerv. cynosbat.* ℥ j. *pulv. gum. arab. tragacanth. rad. alth. cret. alb. coral. rub. pp^t ãa* ʒ ij. *ſyr. balſam. q. ſ. f. electuarium; ſumat quant. caſtan. horis medicis, ſuperbibendo lact. aſinin. vel decoct. pectoral.* ℔ ſs.

11. Want of appetite always attends a pulmonic conſumption; therefore

℞ *Rad. gentian. galang. ſummit. abſinth. roman. ſem. cardamom. minor. ãa* ʒ j. *cort. aurant. ſic.* ʒ ij. *caryoph.* ʒ ſs. *ſuperaffunde aq. bullient.* ℥ xij. *colaturæ cito factæ adde aq. abſinth. mag. comp.* ℥ iij. *ſpt. lavend. comp.* ℥ j. *ſumat cochl.* vj. *hora ante prandium quotidie.*

Apply alſo *emplaſt. ſtomach. mag. cum ol. n. m.* &c. to the ſtomach.

In

In caſe of violent ſtitches, give *ſpt. c. c.* ℥ j. or more, in a draught of any convenient liquid, as often as ſhall be required.

In caſe of a catarrh, give *lact. ſulphur.* ℈ ij. once or twice a day. Moſt of the medicines preſcribed for a catarrh, except the opiates, are alſo proper in a conſumption.

In caſe of fainting, give *ſal. volat. oleoſ. & ſpt. lavend. ãa.*

12. If an aſthma happen to attend, treat it accordingly; but be ſparing of oils, and never give them here without *ol. ſulphur. per camp.* or *ſpt. vitriol*, leſt they deſtroy the appetite. The diſtemper ſtill increaſing, moſt ſtreſs is to be laid on a reſtorative diet and proper exerciſe. *Vinum viperinum*, taken in the quantity of ſix ſpoonfuls, thrice a day, with the following electuary, is excellent.

℞ *Sperm. ceti* ℥ ij. *balſam. tolut. pulv.* ℥ j. *croci* ℈ ij. *flor. benzoin.* ℥ ſs. *conſerv. flaved. aurant.* ℥ j. *ſuc. kerm.* ℨ ſs. *ſyr. pectoral. q ſ. f. electuarium, ſumat quant. n. m. ter in die.*

13. If the patient flags more, and is troubled with cold clammy ſweats,

℞ *Antidot. analept. conſ. flaved. aurant. rad. eryng. condit. ãa* ℨ iſs. *n. m. zinzib. condit. ãa* ℨ ſs. *coral. rub. ppt. pulv. carn. viperar. ãa* ℥ iij. *terr. japon. ſubtiliſſime pulv.* ℥ ij. *croc. opt.* ℥ j. *ſal. viperar.* ℈ ij. *ol. n. m. chym. gut.* x. *ſyr. è cort. citri, balſam. ãa q. ſ. f. electuarium, ſumendum ut præcedens.*

To theſe may be added, near the height of the diſtemper, musk, ambergreece, and the ſtrongeſt cardiacs. The two laſt electuaries may be uſed more ſparingly thro' the increaſe of the diſorder.

14. If the patient be young, the diſeaſe not confirm'd, and ſpring comes on, let him remove to a clear country air, and take the following powders with aſſes milk.

℞ *Margarit. ppt. coral. rub. ppt. gum. arab. lact. ſulph. ãa p. æ. ſacch. roſat. ad pondus omnium. m. ſumat* ℈ ij. *ter in die cum lact. aſinin.* ℔ ſs.

Others, to prevent the milk from curdling, and to correct acidities, uſe only *conſ. roſar. rub. ſacch. roſat.* or ten drops of *ol. tart. per deliq.* to ℔ ſs. of milk.

15. An eaſy, ſtated or returning eructation of florid blood from the lungs, is uſually a lingering dangerous ſymptom. A decoction or infuſion of the *peruvian* bark might be proper for it, if the other ſymptoms would allow thereof; but where this cannot be comply'd with,

℞ *Pulv. terr. japon. coral. rub. ppt. ſpermat. ceti ãa* ʒ ij. *maſtich. bol. arm. ſang. dracon. ãa* ʒ j. *conſ. roſar. rub.* ℥ j. *balſam. peruv. gut.* 40. *ſyr. de roſ. ſic. q. ſ. f. electuarium, ſumat quant. n. m. ter quaterve in die, ſuperbibendo tinct. roſar. rub. cochl* vj.

16. Violent diarrhœas are very dangerous towards the end of the diſtemper.

℞ *Conſ. roſ. rub. ſperm. ceti, pulv. rhabarb. gum. arab. ãa gr.* xv. *cinnam. gr.* x. *ol. nuc. m. gut.* j. *cum. ſyr. de. roſ. ſic. q. ſ. f. bolus, omni nocte ſumendus, ad* 7 *vel.* 8 *vices, ſuperbibendo hauſt. decoct. alb.*

℞ *Sperm. ceti* ʒ ſs. *confect. fracaſt. ſ. m.* ℈ j. *ſolve cum pauco vitello ovi in decoct. hord.* ℥ ij. *& adde ſyr. de roſis ſic.* ʒ ſs. *ſpt. lavend. comp.* ʒ ſs. *f. hauſt. ſexta quaq; hora ſumendus, per tres dies.*

There are ſeveral forms in the pleuriſy, cough, and aſthma, proper to be adminiſtred here, provided the cardiacs in thoſe preſcribed for the aſthma be leſſened, and the opiates every where omitted; balſamics being uſed in their ſtead: for opiates ſhould not be given in conſumptions, without an abſolute neceſſity.

SYNCOPE.

1. *Syncope* is a ſudden retardation, or ſtoppage of the circulation of the blood. *Def.*

2. It may proceed from a natural weakneſs, any violent paſſion, as ſurprize, fear, joy, *&c.* ſudden and large evacuations, as hæmorrhages, hypercatharſes, profuſe ſweating, *&c.* breathing in an air too thin or hot; hunger, loſs of appetite, *&c.* *Cauſe.*

3. 'Tis known by a clammy ſweat on the face, loſs of colour in the lips, a *tremor*, dulneſs and fixedneſs of the eyes; only their white ſometimes appearing; a ſmall languid pulſe, but in the very fit none at all is perceivable; and ſenſe and motion appear to be loſt. *Diag.*

4. When this caſe proceeds from large evacuations, paſſions of the mind, natural weakneſs, breathing in an air too hot, or too much rarified, 'tis often fatal. Happening without any evident cauſe, 'tis reputed dangerous. Frequent relapſes are alſo ſuppoſed dangerous, unleſs they be hyſterical. *Prog.*

5. If the cauſe be an hæmorrhage, diluting liquors, barly-water, wine and water, *&c.* are convenient liquors. The proper regimen, when any thing elſe was the cauſe, is obvious. *Regim.*

6. The *ſyncope* that happens after phlebotomy, is cured by lying down on the bed; firſt drinking a glaſs of wine and water. For that, proceeding from a weakneſs or want of ſpirits, *Cure.*

℞ *Aq. ceraſ. nig. cinnamom. f. ää* ℥ iij. *ſyr. & tinct. croc. ää* ℥ j. *confect. alkerm.* ʒ iij. *ſpt. lavend. comp.* ℥ ſs. *ſal. volat. oleoſ.* ʒ ij. *m. f. julap.*

In the fit apply volatile ſalts, *&c.* to the noſe, dip the hands in cold water, or ſprinkle it on the face, burn brown paper under the noſe,

&c. and when the fit is over, give ſome of the julep laſt ſet down.

7. If it proceed from a furious paſſion, and the patient be plethoric, bleed directly, and apply a bliſter; for fear the caſe ſhould grow convulſive or epileptic, and give a ſtrong narcotic, and repeat it *pro re nata.* But in depreſs'd paſſions, and inſtead of the narcotic, give wine, *&c.* and endeavour to make the patient chearful. An emetic, epiſpaſtic, and the cold bath, are proper for both kinds. In ſhort, proceed here as in the different ſpecies of madneſs, into which theſe caſes often degenerate.

8. If the cauſe were a violent diarrhœa, firſt put a ſtop to that, and then give a ſtrong cardiac or opiate.

9. If from an hæmorrhage, and this does not ceaſe, during the fit uſe phlebotomy, by way of revulſion, or give and repeat an opiate occaſionally. Allow the patient to drink of claret and water, corroborating gellies, or broths; and let all manner of exerciſe and heat be avoided.

10. If the diſorder proceeds from ſweating, thro' a laxity of the pores, uſe the cold bath out of the fit, and *tinct. cort. peruv. ros. rub. in vin. rub.* with proper balſamics and agglutinants. See conſumption 10, 12, 13.

11. If from artificial ſweating; let the patient cool gradually by changing his place in the bed: and what he drinks ſhou'd not be made too warm.

℞ *Aq. ceraſ. n.* ℥ ij. *cinnam. fort.* ℥ j. *ſyrup. caryoph.* ℥ ſs. *pulv. è chel.* 69. *ſimp. coral. rub. ãa* ʒ ſs. *confect. alkerm.* ʒ j. *m. ſumat ſtatim.* Then he may uſe and ſhift.

12. When from mephitical exhalations, immediately expoſe the patient to the cool air; and if this

this ſucceeds not, bleed him, or throw him into cold water.

13. When it proceeds from heat, or the air being too much rarified, remove the perſon into an air that is colder and denſer. But when it is ſymptomatical, regard muſt be had to the original diſeaſe.

14. To prevent its happening from phlebotomy, let the patient bleed in a horizontal poſture, or lying on the bed.

Palpitation of the Heart.

1. A *Palpitation of the heart*, is an immoderate and irregular motion of the blood therein; which obſtructs the proper *ſyſtole* and *diaſtole*. *Def.*

2. This may happen from an hectic conſtitution, a natural ſtraitneſs of the *thorax*, or any violent motion; ſudden rarifaction of the blood, immoderate paſſions, as anger, fear, ſhame, joy, *&c.* from fevers, wherein the pulſe intermits; calloſities, tumours, concretions, or polypus's, *&c.* in the heart, or *aorta*; as alſo from diſorders in the *pericardium*. *Cauſe.*

3. It may be known by laying the hand upon the part, the irregular variations of the pulſe, and by the diſorder it cauſes in reſpiration. *Diag.*

4. If it proceeds from a tumour, or calloſity, a polypus, excreſcence, *&c.* it augments gradually, and uſually proves mortal; the ſooner ſo if the patient be plethoric, or lives irregularly. *Prog.*

When it is from diſorders in the *pericardium*, and ſtraitneſs of the *thorax*, the danger happens late. If the patient grows hectic, and loſes in his fleſh, the caſe is eſteem'd dangerous; eſpecially if the cauſe be internal, or original, and ſeated in the heart. A *polypus* in the heart often kills of a ſudden, and without warning.

Proceeding from a wound in the heart, it is always accounted mortal, eſpecially if the larger veſſels are hurt.

Reg. 5. Let the diet be regular and ſimple, conſiſting chiefly of ſpoon-meats, as greuels, whey, *decoct. hordei*, &c. all which ſhou'd be eat lukewarm. Wines and inflammatory liquors, all paſſions, and too violent exerciſe, muſt here be avoided.

Cure. 6. In caſe of hectics, and ſtraitneſs of the *thorax*, proceed as in conſumptions; omitting only what is apt to rarify the blood.

Bleeding is the grand remedy, if once it begins to affect the pulſe, and diſorder the body. When an *aſthma* attends it, order bliſters. When paſſion is the cauſe, if that ſymptom continue, bleed, bliſter, and give an opiate. If it proceeds from hyſterical diſorders, or a fever, regard thoſe diſtempers reſpectively. When it happens from *polypus*'s in the heart, it has been uſually reckoned incurable: the following medicines, however, may be ſafely tried, after bleeding.

7. ℞ *Terebinth. è chio* ʒ j. *myrrh. milleped.* pp^{t} *ſpermat. ceti ăa* ʒ j. *ſal. volat. ſuccin.* ϑ j. *balſ. peruv. capiv. ăa gut.* xxv. *f. pilul.* viij. *è quavis* ʒ j. *ſumat quinque mane & veſperi cum cochl.* iiij. *ſolution. ſequentis.*

℞ *Gum. arab.* ʒ j. *ſolve in decoct. hord.* ℔ j. *adde vin. alb.* ʒ iij. *ſyr. de alth.* ʒ vj. *ſpt. nitri dulc.* ʒ ij. *tinct. cantharid.* ʒ ſs.

Alſo,

℞ *Spt. terebinth. tinct. ſuccin. ſpt. lavend. ăa, ſumat gut.* xxx. *bis in die è quovis vehiculo.*

Simple and Compound Fevers.

Def. 1. A *Simple continued fever*, is the continuance of an increaſed velocity in the circulation of the blood, beyond what is natural to the conſtitution.

ſtitution. If this velocity often decreaſes, and afterwards riſes to the ſame height, 'tis a continual periodical fever. And if it entirely ceaſes, in the ſpace of a day or two, 'tis called an *ephemeris.*

An *inflammatory fever* is a great rarifaction of the blood, occaſioning violent febrile ſymptoms, at the beginning; and chiefly ariſes in ſanguin conſtitutions, from a neglect of proper evacuations. Of this kind is the ſcarlet fever. The texture of the blood is here ſuppoſed to be not totally deſtroy'd.

An *eryſipelatous fever* is of the inflammatory kind, occaſioning great pain, eſpecially in the face, which ſometimes tending to mortify, gives a ſuſpicion that this is of a malignant nature.

A *malignant fever* is the joint appearance of moſt of the ſymptoms of a continual fever, in their greateſt degree, accompanied with livid or other eruptions on ſeveral parts of the body. In this caſe, the blood is ſuppoſed not only to be greatly rarified, but alſo vitiated; or the texture of it ſpoiled or deſtroyed.

A *colliquative fever*, is a fever attended with large evacuations of any kind.

2. The cauſes of fevers, may be many and various; as anger, hard drinking, the taking of cold, high feeding, amputations, and an obſtructed perſpiration, which creating a plenitude of the veſſels, is ſuppoſed to be the moſt general cauſe. All fevers, of which there may be abundance of kinds, tho' all reducible to ſimple and compound, ſeem to proceed immediately from the quantity, quality, or motion of the blood, being vitiated; ariſing, perhaps, from an obſtruction or dilatation of the glands. *Cauſe.*

An *ephemeris* is ſometimes epidemical; depending, perhaps, upon the conſtitution of the air.

3. The diagnoſtics of a fever are (1.) A quick pulſe. (2.) An univerſal, heat creating great uneaſineſs. *Diag.*

eaſineſs. (3.) A pain ſometimes univerſal, at others, particular; as in the loins, and frequently in the head, ariſing from the diſtenſion of the veſſels by the rariſaction of the blood. 'Tis perceiv'd commonly in the parts mention'd; perhaps upon account of the pulſation of the *aorta* in the loins, and for want of a ſofter reſiſtance there, as well as in the head. (4.) Watching, ſaid to be occaſioned by the ſeparation of more animal ſpirits than uſual. (5.) Convulſions, or the inflation of one muſcle without its antagoniſt: but theſe rarely happen in legitimate fevers, unleſs complicated with other diſeaſes. (6.) Drowſineſs, which ſeldom comes on but when the blood is corrupted, or its texture ſpoiled. (7.) An hœmorrhage, to which ſanguine conſtitutions are chiefly ſubject. (8.) Spots and puſtules, generally red or livid, occaſioned, perhaps, by the broken texture of the blood, whoſe red globules now tranſude, inſtead of cauſing a rupture. (9.) A difficulty of breathing, which may proceed from the rariſaction of the blood, cauſing a plenitude in the pulmonary veſſels; or, perhaps, from the rariſaction of the air inſpired, occaſioned by the increaſed heat of the lungs, *&c.* (10.) A dryneſs of the tongue and thirſt, cauſed by a defect of ſaliva, from the heat and motion of the blood. (11.) A want of appetite, proceeding poſſibly from a diſtenſion of the veſſels in the ſtomach; which, perhaps, cauſes a preſſure of its nervous coat, not unlike the preſſure felt after eating. This continuing long, creates a *nauſea*.

Prog. 4. An intermitting pulſe, as alſo a low and ticking one, is accounted bad. If the fever comes on with a convulſion, 'tis eſteemed very dangerous. Convulſive motions and twitchings of the tendons, are alſo dangerous. A clammy ſweat, pleuritic pains, frequent reachings and vomitings,

mitings, a violent diarrhœa, a lethargy, delirium, the hiccup, dropſy, paſſing the urine and excrements inſenſibly, bloody urine, deafneſs, loſs of memory, violent head-achs, and great hæmorrhages, are reckoned bad ſigns. Laſtly, fevers attended with eruptions of any kind, are accounted dangerous.

On the other hand, an even pulſe, a free diaphoreſis, and a plentiful one about the time that a ſeparation appears in the urine, are good ſigns. If a continual fever intermits, it uſually goes off ſo. A jaundice is a good ſign. A diarrhœa, if moderate, as alſo a hæmorrhage, about the time of the criſis, is good. If a ſediment appear in the urine, about the twelfth, fourteenth or ſixteenth day, ſooner or later, 'tis a ſign of recovery. In ſhort, if the fever be not attended with the foregoing bad ſymptoms, the patient will, in all appearance, eſcape.

5. In depreſs'd fevers, allow a little canary, *Regim.* or white wine to the panada, ſometimes ſago, and chicken broth, to which, in caſe of a diarrhœa, may be added *raſ. c. c.* If the patient be very weak, and no ſymptom contraindicate, a draught of ſmall beer, or a glaſs of wine and water, with a toaſt, may be now and then permitted. But in inflammatory fevers, wine ought to be forbid, or very moderately uſed. White-wine-whey may be indulged. Water-gruel, and barley-water are accounted excellent. Sage-tea will ſerve for a change. At the declenſion, a glaſs of ſack, either alone or diluted, may do ſervice. And here, table-beer, with a toaſt, may be more freely uſed. It is generally allowed, that no fleſh-meat ought to be permitted, and fiſh or fowl but very ſparingly, if at all. 'Tis alſo eſteemed the beſt way to keep to ſpoon-meats, and thoſe not thick neither; tho' regard herein

herein muſt be had to the patient's ordinary way of living.

Cure. 6. In the cure of fevers, whether ſimple or compound, phlebotomy is reputed neceſſary at the beginning; unleſs great weakneſs or old age contraindicate; ſince it uſually occaſions either a remiſſion or a total ſolution of the diſtemper. But, 'tis generally thought, this ought not to be performed after the fifth day, leſt it ſhould prolong the *criſis*. Nor is it judged convenient in the time of the *menſes*. After phlebotomy, 'tis proper to give an emetic.

℞ *Pulv. rad. ipecacuanh.* ʒ ſs. *aq. lact. alex.* ʒij. *ſyr. violar.* ʒ ſs. *m. capiat hora. quinta pomeridiana, bibendo copioſe de decoct hordei inter vomendum.*

And afterwards ſome ſuch quieting draught, as the following,

℞ *Aq. ceraſor. nig.* ʒ jſs. *pæon. comp.* ʒ ij. *ſyr. de mecon.* ʒ ſs. *confect. alkerm.* ϑ ij. *m. f. hauſt. hora ſomni ſumendus.*

When a vomit is omitted at the beginning of a fever, the patient is uſually troubled with reachings, and a looſeneſs, in the progreſs of it; and therefore the cure ſeems to depend pretty much upon the due adminiſtration of an emetic. So that upon occaſion, one may be given on the eighth or ninth day, provided no ſymptoms of a pleuriſy appear, nor any blood be ſpit up.

7. If the fever ſtill continues, preſcribe thus.

℞ *Pulv. è chel. cancr. c. lap. contrayerv. ãa gr.* xv. *ſal. prunel. gr.* x. *m. f. pulv. pro doſi.*

Or,

℞ *Oculor. cancror. ppt. chel. cancror. ſ. ppt. ãa gr.* xij. *coccinel. caſtor opt. ãa gr.* j. *m. f. pulv. vel cum confect. alkerm. bolus, quinta quaq; hora ſumend. cum cochlearib. aliquot julapij ſequent.*

℞ *Aq.*

℞ *Aq. ceraſ. nig.* ℥ vj. *epidem. theriacal.* ãa ℥ j. *ſyr. caryophyl.* ℥ vj. *ſpt. nitri. dulc.* ℥ ij. *m. f. julap.*

Or,

℞ *Aq. cinnamom. ten. lact. alex.* ãa ℥ iij. *pæon. comp.* ℥ ij. *margarit. ppt.* ℥ j. *pulv. gum. arab.* ℈ j. *ſacchar. alb.* ℥ iij. *m. f. julap.*

Alſo,

℞ *Sal. volat. oleos.* ℥ ſs. *ſpt. lavend. comp.* ℥ij. *tinctur. croci* ℥ j. *m. capiat guttas* xxxx. *ſubinde è hauſtulo alicujus liquoris.*

8. If notwithſtanding this, or the like method, the patient be inclinable to a *delirium*, as may be conjecturedby want of reſt, *&c.* we muſt have recourſe to veſicatories, in order to prevent it; or if it be already preſent, to remove it.

Applicetur veſicatorium nuchæ; and if there be occaſion,

Applicentur veſicatoria brachiis internis, carpis, femoribus, ſuris.

9. Plaiſters to the feet alſo may be of ſervice.

℞ *Emp. cephal. duplicato euphorbio, & extende ſuper alutam, plantis pedum applicand.*

Or,

℞ *Pic. burgund. galban.* ãa *p. æ. m. in eundem finem.*

Then at night,

℞ *Aq. ceras. nig.* ℥ ij. *theriacal.* ℥ ſs. *ſyr. de mecon.* ℥ ſs. *laudan. liquid. gut.* xij. *ſal. volat. oleos. gut.* xxx. *m. f. hauſt. h. ſ. ſumend.*

10. If the diſtemper ſtill continues bad, now ſuppoſe at the tenth or fourteenth day, we may uſe more generous medicines. For example,

℞ *Pulv. è chel. cancr. c.* ℈ j *caſtor. opt. croci rad. ſerpent. virg.* ãa *gr.* iij. *f. pulv. vel cum ſyrupo aliquo, bolus quinta vel ſexta quaq; hora ſumend.*

If theſe fail of ſucceſs, our chief hope is in bliſtering; and here, ſometimes, we apply a veſicatory to the head: but this is to be uſed cautiouſly; for in caſe the eyes are inflam'd, during

during the diſtemper, bliſters are found to do harm.

11. When the *criſis* begins to appear, that is, when the urine begins to have a ſediment, we may venture upon diaphoretics, or other medicines proper to promote it.

℞ *Lap. contrayerv. gr.* xv. *pulv. croci gr.* v. *rad. ſerpent. virg. camphor. ãa gr.* ij. *ſal. vol. c. c. gr.* iv. *theriac. andromach.* ʒ j. *confect. alkerm. q. ſ. f. bolus ſexta quaq; hora ſumend. cum julap. ſequent.*

℞ *Aq. ceras. n. lact. al. therical. ãa* ℥ iij. *ſyr. croci* ℥j. *ſal. vol. oleos.* ʒ j. *m. f. julap. de quo capiat etiam cochlear.* iv. *in languore.*

12. And if the fever goes off thus, it is proper to give a gentle cathartic or two, and ſo conclude the cure.

℞. *Fol. ſen.* ʒ ij. *rhabarb. incis.* ʒ j. *ſal. tartar.* ʒ j. *infund. in aq. fontan.* ℥ jv. *colaturæ adde, ſyr. de ſpin. cerv.* ℥ ſs. *ſal. cathart. amar.* ʒ ij. *aq. mirab.* ʒ ij. *m. f. potio.*

13. There are ſeveral ſymptoms, which, belonging not to a ſimple fever, conſtitute one of the compound or putrid kind. And firſt, the livid ſpots, which prognoſticate danger to the patient, and ſeldom appear without convulſions and a *delirium*. In this caſe, ſtrong alexipharmics are uſually preſcribed.

℞ *Camphor. croci. ſal. ſuccin. ãa gr.* iv. *mithridat.* ʒ j. *conf. alkerm. q. ſ. f. bolus.*

Or,

℞ *Pulv. è chel. cancror. c.* ʒ j. *rad. contrayerv. pulv. caſtor. croci ãa gr.* iv. *m. f. pulv. quarta quaq; hora ſumend.*

Or,

℞ *Pulv. de guttet. gr.* xv. *rad. ſerpent. v. ſpec. diambr. ãa gr.* x. *theriac. androm.* ʒ j. *ol. n. m. gut.* 1. *ſyr. caryophyl. q. ſ. f. bolus, ſumend. cum julap. ſequent. cochlear.* iv.

℞ *Aq.*

℞ *Aq. ceras. n.* ℥ vj. *theriacal. pæon. c. tinct. rad. ſerpent. v. ſyr. caryophyl. ãa* ℥ j. *ſucc. kerm.* ℥ ſs. *ſpt. lavend. c. ſpt. nitri dulc. ãa* ℥ j. *m. capiat etiam cochlear.* iv. *in languoribus.* Obſerve that *ſpt. c. c. & tinct. caſtor.* ought not here to be omitted.

14. In all inflammatory fevers, the patient is order'd to drink largely of ſmall thin liquors, ſuch as white-wine-whey, ſage-tea, barly-water, *&c.* and in each draught of theſe, it may be proper to mix ſome of the following.

℞ *Spt. vitriol.* ℥ ij. *capiat gut.* x. *in omni hauſtu potulenti.*

Or,

℞ *Spt. nitr. dulc.* ℥ ſs. *ſpt. lavend. c.* ℥ ij. *m. ſumat gut.* xxx. *ſæpius in die, è quovis liquore.*

Emulſions alſo come in properly here, made of *ſem. pæon. ſem. papaver. alb.* &c. according to the common forms.

15. In ſanguin conſtitutions, we often find an *opthalmia* in the progreſs of a fever, which indicates bleeding after the *criſis.* This ſeems to be chiefly occaſion'd by a neglect of evacuations at the beginning.

16. It is of ſome ſervice to bathe the forehead and temples, twice or thrice a day, with the following mixture, in caſe of great inflammation.

℞ *Spt. vin. camphorat. aq. roſar. ãa* ℥ iij. *tinctur. croci* ℥ j. *m.*

Or,

℞ *Aq. hungaric.* ℥ ſs. *ſpt. lavend. c. laud. liquid. ãa* ℥ j. *m.*

17. It frequently happens that the patient is pleuritic in the progreſs of this diſtemper, and troubled with a cough or aſthma, ariſing likewiſe, it may be, from the omiſſion of bleeding, *&c.* at the beginning; or ſometimes from the particular conſtitution of the patient. The cure of this ſymptom depends upon proper pectorals,

rals, ſuch as common linctus's with *ol. amygd. d.* &c. taken pretty freely.

18. An obſtinate vomiting too, ſeems often to proceed from a neglect of an emetic at firſt; and if it be too late to give one now, or thro' the weakneſs of the patient, or other ſymptoms, we dare not venture upon it, we proceed to remedy this ſymptom by the *mixtura antiemetica*, thus.

℞ *Suc. limon. recens expreſ.* ℥ ſs. *ſal. abſinth.* ʒ ſs. *m. pro doſi.*

Or,

℞ *Suc. limon.* ℥ iij. *ſal. abſinth.* ʒ ij. *aq. cinnamom. fort.* ℥ j. *menth. ceraſ. n. ãa* ℥ ij. *ſpt. lavend. c.* ʒ j. *m. ſumat cochlear.* iij. *poſt ſingulos conatus.*

Spt. lavend. c. taken frequently in the liquids which the patient uſes, is of ſervice; as alſo the following plaiſter applied to the ſtomach.

℞ *Emp. ſtomach. magiſtral.* ℥ ſs. *ol. menth. chym. gut.* xx. *extende ſuper alutam, ventriculo applicand.*

19. A diarrhœa is no leſs frequent, troubleſome and dangerous. However, care muſt be taken, that it be not ſtopt or checkt about the *criſis*; or if the patient be of a very ſanguin conſtitution: but in caſe the fever ſinks, and the patient grows weak, it is proper to reſtrain it, raiſe the fever, and recover ſtrength.

℞ *Aq. cinnamom. ten. menth. ãa* ℥ iij. *ſyr. de mecon.* ℥ j. *diaſcord.* ℥ ſs. *ſpt. lavend. c.* ℥ ſs. *m. ſumat cochlear.* ij. *vel* iij. *poſt ſingulas dejectiones liquidas.*

In caſe this proves ineffectual, we add *pulv. bol. armen. coral. rub. terr. japon*, &c. and likewiſe make uſe of *laudanum liquid.* in the quantity of fifteen or twenty drops, over night, or as occaſion requires, in a little *decoctum album*, which together with *aq. cinnamom. fort.* ℥ iij. to ℔ ij. ought to be the patient's common drink at this time.

Bolus's may be preſcribed after this manner.

℞ *Pulv.*

℞ *Pulv. terr. japon.* ℈ ſs. *cinnamom. ſpec. hyacinth.* ãa *gr.* vj. *coral. rub. gr.* xv. *conf. fracaſtor. ſine melle,* ʒ ſs. *ſyr. de mecon. q. s. f. bolus ſumend. pro re nata.*

Reſtringent glyſters are of ſingular ſervice, when this ſymptom proves obſtinate.

℞ *Decoct. alb.* ℥ vj. *diaſcord. theriac. androm.* ãa ʒ iſs. *laud. liquid.* ʒ j. *m. f. enema.*

Or,

℞ *Cort. granator. contuſ. flor. balauſt. roſar. rub.* ãa ʒ ij. *coque in aq. font. q. s. colaturæ* ℥ viij. *adde boli armen.* ℥ ſs. *theriac. androm. diaſcord.* ãa ℥ ij. *laudan. liquid.* ʒ j. *f. clyſter.*

In caſe of bloody ſtools, or exquiſite gripings, 'twill be very proper to add to either of the glyſters *balſam. capiv.* (*in vitello ovi ſolut*) ℥ ſs. and to increaſe the quantity of the decoctions; or rather inſtead thereof to uſe mutton broth ℔ j.

20. If the patient ſhou'd be lethargic or comatous, opiates muſt be omitted; and, on the contrary, ſuch medicines made uſe of, as are known to excite a brisk motion in the blood or ſpirits: *viz. ſal. vol. corn. cerv. ſal. ſuccin.* &c. ſhou'd here be given internally. Sternutatories alſo in theſe caſes, may be very proper; but the moſt certain of all externals are veſicatories.

21. A bleeding at the noſe is no uncommon ſymptom in this diſtemper: and if it ſhou'd happen about the time of the *criſis*, the fever may go off that way; and therefore it ſhou'd not be ſtopt; eſpecially if the ſanguine conſtitution of the patient requires ſuch an evacuation. But if the flux ſhou'd prove immoderate; and the patient be conſiderably weaken'd thereby; it then becomes neceſſary to put a ſtop to it; which may either be done by revulſion as they term it, (that is, by opening a vein,) or by local application.

℞ *Acet.*

℞ *Acet. vin. alb.* ℥ ij. *vitriol. alb.* ʒ ij. *ſacch. ſaturn.* ℈ j. *m.*

If this ſhou'd prove painful, mix a little *aq. roſar.* with it. And if it ſhou'd not ſtop the flux, add to the mixture *alum. rup. & vitriol. roman. ãa* ʒ j. In caſe this alſo fails, give cooling emulſions plentifully, *diacodium*, &c. at night, and laſtly, laxative glyſters.

22. The *menſes* happening in a fever ought, by all means, to be encouraged, if they don't flow regularly. To which purpoſe,

℞ *Pulv. caſtor. croci ãa gr.* iij. *ſal. vol. ſuccin. gr.* iv. *pulv. myrrh. gr.* viij. *conſ. rutæ* ℈ j. *ſyr. atriplic. olid. q. s. f. bolus pro re nata ſumend. cum julap. ſeq.*

℞ *Aq. ceras. n. puleg. rutæ ãa* ℥ ij. *bryon. c.* ℥ ij. *ſyr. artemis.* ℥ j. *f. julap.* At this time we apply *galbanum* plaiſters to the navel. The flux here proving immoderate, ought to be ſtopped by ſuch medicines as are uſed in the diarrhœa, glyſters excepted.

23. The hiccup is look'd upon as a dangerous ſymptom in fevers; perhaps the following may be of ſervice for it.

℞ *Lap. contrayerv.* ℈ j. *ſpec. diambr. gr.* viij. *ſal. vol. ſuccin. camphor. ãa gr.* iv. *pulv. caſtor. gr.* iij. *ol. n. m. gut.* j. *m. detur pro re nata.*

24. Sometimes when the diſtemper is very violent, 'tis attended with a dropſy; this julap wou'd be proper in ſuch a caſe.

℞ *Aq. petroſelin.* ℥ vj. *raphan. c.* ℥ ij. *ſyr. de alth.* ℥ j. *ſpt. nitri d.* ʒ ij. *m. capiat cochlearia aliquot frequenter.*

Let it be obſerv'd, that at firſt, 'tis commonly thought the patient had better be looſe than coſtive, but in the progreſs otherwiſe, 'till the *criſis*; after which, the laxative ſtate is again accounted beſt.

25. The

25. The great thirſt and drought which accompany this diſtemper, are beſt allay'd by cooling emulſions, acidulated liquors, or ſharp gargles: and in caſe of extraordinary dryneſs, and pain in the jaws and throat, let the patient frequently ſwallow a ſpoonful of ſome ſuch mucilage as the following.

℞ *Sem. cydonior.* ʒ ij. *infund. in aq. fontan.* ℥ iv. *colaturæ adde ſyr. limon. de rub. idæis ãa* ʒ vj. *f. mucilago.*

26. One of the laſt, and worſt ſymptoms in a compound fever, is an involuntary paſſing of the urine; a ſtill worſe, and almoſt infallible ſign of death, is its appearing bloody; both of which may be attempted by the ſame remedies. For example,

℞ *Gum. arab.* ℥ j. *tragacanth.* ʒ ſs. *ſolve in decoct. hordei* ℔ ij. *& affunde ſuper amygd. d. excort. contus.* ℥ ſs. *colaturæ adde ſyr. de alth.* ʒ j. *aq. cinnamom. ten.* ℥ iij. *f. emulſio, libere bibenda.*

In a draught of this may be given, now and then, ten or fifteen drops of liquid laudanum. Mucilages alſo may be of ſome ſervice here.

27. The laſt mention'd remedies are more ſerviceable in curing the *dyſury* occaſion'd by the bliſters, applied in this diſtemper; but a ſtrong ſolution of gum arabic (ſuppoſe ℥ ij. to a quart of barly-water) plentifully drank, will anſwer this end as well.

28. Sometimes a compound continued fever is ſucceeded by an intermittent, which, if the blood be not rendred too poor by the former diſtemper, may happily be cured by the following.

℞ *Pulv. flor. chamæmel. gr.* xv. *rad. ſerpentar. v. gr.* v. *ſal. abſinth.* ℈ ſs. *m. capiat ter in die, abſente paroxyſmo, cum decocto amaro.*

If this proves ineffectual, it muſt be treated with the bark, as a true intermittent. Chalybeate bitters are here ſuppoſed of ſingular ſervice, if the patient be not hectical; which is a caſe that often happens after a continued fever, and ſometimes ſeems to ſettle upon the lungs; at others, to ſeize the whole nervous ſyſtem, and ſo occaſions a conſumption, or *ſubſultus tendinum*; in which caſes, after proper purgation, the patient ſhou'd remove into a clearer and warmer air; and enter into a courſe of aſſes milk and teſtaceous powders, together with proper reſtoratives; ſuch as *vinum viperinum*, &c.

29. It is not very unuſual to ſee a complication of the dropſy and jaundice follow upon this diſtemper; which appearing to ariſe from a poorneſs of blood, purging is ſuppoſed improper; and the cure is thought to be beſt attempted by aromatics and chalybeates.

30. The fever ſometimes ſeems to fall upon the legs, occaſioning a ſwelling there; which gives way to purging, or the application of cataplaſms.

℞ *Micæ panis albi* ℔ ſs. *coq. in lact. vaccin. q. s. add. ung. ſambuc.* ℥ j. *& f. cataplaſma.*

31. A kind of madneſs now and then happens to follow one of theſe fevers, when the patient's nerves ſeem to have been much affected. The cure of this likewiſe depends, not upon evacuations, but a nouriſhing diet, reſtoratives, and a moderate uſe of wine, and generous liquors.

32. There are many more ſymptoms, or diſtempers, either occaſioned by the preceding fever, or following upon it; ſuch as loſs of appetite, convulſions at particular times, univerſal weakneſs, tremors, deafneſs, loſs of memory, &c. which are to be treated as original diſtempers,

without

without any regard to the fever, that ſeem'd to give them riſe.

Intermitting Fevers and Agues.

1. AN *ague* is the ſeiſure of a cold ſhivering, which being ſoon ſucceeded by heat, goes off in a *diaphoreſis*. *Def.*

When the coldneſs or ſhivering is ſcarce perceptible, or there is a periodical return of a hot fit only, 'tis called an intermitting fever.

According to the different returns of theſe fits, the diſtempers are differently term'd, *viz.* *quotidian*, *tertian*, or *quartan* ague, or fever.

A *quotidian* is the return of the fit once every day: if it comes twice every day, 'tis a double *quotidian*.

A *tertian* is the return every other day, *i. e.* every third day incluſive: if it return twice on the ſaid day, 'tis a double *tertian*.

A *quartan* is the return every third day: if it happen twice on the ſaid day, 'tis a double *quartan*.

2. The principal cauſe of *agues* ſeems to be an obſtructed perſpiration; or whatever by overloading the juices retards their motion, or creates a *lentor* in the blood. *Cauſe.*

3. The diagnoſtics are heavineſs, dulneſs, drowſineſs, reaching and vomiting. A ſmall ſlow pulſe, coldneſs and ſhivering, beginning in the joints, and thence creeping all over the body; pain in the loins, paleneſs in the face, ſinking of the eyes, and a quick involuntary motion of the under jaw. *Diag.*

In the hot fit; internal heat, quick and ſtrong pulſe, thirſt, reſpiration ſhort, watchfulneſs and pain in the head, urine pale, or red, univerſal ſweat.

4. A vernal ague is eaſily cured, but an autumnal one will ſometimes laſt for ſix months. Happening in aged and cachectical perſons, 'tis bad; as alſo if it be complicated with the dropſy, dyſentery, pleuriſy, peripneumonia, hoarſneſs, pain in the tonſils, *&c.* But breakings-out on the lips, noſe, *&c.* the hæmorrhoidal flux, black and concocted urine, ſucceeded by a diarrhœa; a ſwell'd belly in children, and ſwell'd legs in adults, are eſteem'd good ſigns; eſpecially if the perſon be ſtrong. When an ague proves fatal, the patient uſually dies in the cold fit.

Reg. 5. The diet ſhould be warm, attenuating and ſomewhat aſtringent. If exerciſe be uſed, fleſh may be allow'd. Muſtard and aromatics eat plentifully, are of ſervice. Red wine is thought proper: but ſalt meats, cheeſe, and any thing viſcid, ſhou'd be avoided.

Cure. 6. In the cure of agues or intermittents, the firſt thing preſcrib'd is uſually an emetic of *ipecacuanha*, to be exhibited about an hour before the fit is expected.

If it be an autumnal ague, purgation and another emetic may be convenient, to prepare the body for the *cortex*. At leaſt 'tis proper to ſee two or three paroxyſms over, before the cure of an autumnal be attempted with the bark.

In vernals leſs preparation is neceſſary.

To prevent the fit,

7. ℞ *Pulv. peruv.* ʒj. *rad. ſerp. v.* ʒj. *ſyr. caryoph. q. s. f. elect. ſumat q. n. m. tertia quaq; hora, incipiendo ſtatim à peracto paroxyſmo, ſuperbibendo cyathum vin. rub. vel julap. ſequent.*

℞ *Aq. ceras. n.* ℥vj. *cinnam. fort. gentian. c. ā* ʒiſs. *ſyr. croc.* ʒj. *ſpt. lavend. c.* ℥ij. *m. f. julap.*

Or,

Or,

℞ *Pulv. peruv.* ℥ j. *ſal. abſinth.* ʒ ij. *vin. rub.* ℔ iſs. *m. capiat cochlear.* vj. *ter quaterve quotidie, dum abſit paroxyſmus; agitato prius vaſe.*

If the *cortex* be good, and freſh pulveriz'd, ʒ vj. taken in the interval of two fits, are uſually ſufficient to ſtop a vernal ague; and an autumnal one will ſeldom require more than an ounce. But altho' this quantity may put by the fit for the preſent; yet the uſe of the *cortex* muſt be continu'd for a conſiderable time, to prevent a relapſe.

Let a doſe then be given twice or thrice a day for the firſt week after the fit is ſtopp'd, and once a day for another week, and then once in three or four days, for a month.

If the bark take downwards, ten or fifteen drops of liquid laudanum added to each doſe, eſpecially the night doſe, may prevent it.

8. Some recommend plaiſters and cataplaſms, but theſe are leſs certain.

℞ *Thur. terebinth. com. ãa* ℥ j. *ſal. nitri, cinnab. nativ. ãa* ℥ ſs. *camphor. pulv.* ʒ ij. *pulv. croci* ʒ ſs. *f. emplaſtr. ſuper alutam extendend. carpis & plantis dum applicandum.*

Thacamahac. & pulv. ellebor. alb. are here added by others.

9. ℞ *Mithridat. theriac. androm. ſapon. nig. ãa* ℥ j. *ſal nig. cepæ ſub cineribus coctæ ãa* ℥ ſs. *camphor. ulv. euphorb. gran. paradis. ãa* ʒ j. *m. f. cataplaſma; applicandum ut præcedens.*

Some for this purpoſe are fond of *fol. rutæ, acet. vin. alb. fuligio, pulv. tabaci, telæ aranear. ſterc. pavon. pulv. ſabin. balſ. peruv. ſal. armoniac.* &c.

10. In weak conſtitutions, infuſions and decoctions of the bark uſually agree better than the ſubſtance.

℞ *Pulv. peruvian. opt.* ℥ j. *vin. alb.* ℔ ij. *infunde frigide, per ſex vel octo dies, agitando ſæpe vas,*

dein. ſubſidat pulvis, & ſumat cochlear. vj. *omni mane.*

Or,

℞ *Cort. peruv. contus.* ℥ j. *ſal. abſinth.* ʒ j. *rad. ſerpentar. virg.* ʒ ij. *ſit demum poſt tres coctiones in aq. font. colaturæ* ℔ ſs, *cui adde vin. rub.* ℔ ſs. *ſumat cochlear.* iv. *ter in die.*

Or,

℞ *Cort. peruv. contus.* ℥ j. *ſal. abſinth.* ʒ j. *Aq. font. q. ſ. f. tribus coctionibus decoctum, cui adhuc bullienti infunde rad. gentian. incis. galang. zedoar. ãa* ʒ ſs. *cort. urant. exter.* ʒ iij. *ſummit. abſinth. rom. flor. chamæmel. ãa* ʒ j. *ſem. cardamom. min.* ʒ iſs. *colaturæ* ℥ xx. *adde aq. abſinth. magis comp.* ℥ iv. *ſpt. lavend. c.* ℥ ſs. *m. capiat cochlear* iv. *ter in die.*

11. In cold and leucophlegmatic conſtitutions, ſomewhat like the following is reckoned more proper.

℞ *Pulv. rad. ſerpentar. virg.* ʒ ij. *ſpec. diambr.* ʒ j. *mithridat.* ʒ ij. *pulv. peruv.* ʒ vj. *ſyr. chalybeat. q. s. f. elect. capiat. q. nuc. caſtan. ter quaterve in die, vel pro re nata.*

To this end conduce *chalybs per ſe vel cum ſulphur. ppt. ſal. abſinth. ol. cinnamom. n. m. chym. theriac. androm.* &c.

12. When the cold and hot fits are not diſtinct and regular, the following powder is thought preferable to the cortex.

℞ *Flor. chamæmel. rad. gentian. ſal. abſinth. ãa* ʒ j. *caſtor. opt. gum. guaiac. myrrh. croci, bacc. lauri ãa* ʒ ſs. *f. pulv. ſumat.* ℈ ij. 4ta *quaq; hora è pauco vino rubro, vel infus. ſalviæ com.*

The ſame intention is anſwered by *cort. aurantior. n. m. rad. galang. cort. winteran. flor. benzoin. camphor. rad. ſerpentar. contrayerv. zedoar.* &c.

13. A *diarrhœa* prevents the effects of the cortex, and therefore ſhould be ſtopt with all convenient ſpeed. If laudanum, uſed as before mentioned,

tioned, fails; now and then ℈j. of ipecacuanha, with carduus tea, may be of ſingular ſervice. The *decoct. alb.* muſt be here uſed for common drink, and reſtringent glyſters given *pro re nata.*

The cortex, in the different forms of exhibiting it, may be mixed with *conf. fracaſtor. ſ. m. cons. roſ. rub. ſyr. de mecon. pulv. terr. japonic, cinnamom. ſpec. hyacinth. coral. rub. bol. armen. aq. cinnamom. fort. menth. ſpt. lavend. comp.* &c.

14. A *chloroſis* happening in this caſe, may be treated thus.

℞ *Pulv. cort. peruv.* ℥ vj. *chalyb. cum. ſulphur. ppt.* ℥ j. *conſ. rutæ* ℥ ſs. *pulv. croci, myrrh. caſtor ãa* ℥ ſs. *ſyr. è* 5. *rad. q. s. f. elect. ut ſupra ſumendum, cum julap. ſequent.*

℞ *Aq. puleg.* ℥ vj. *hyſteric.* ℥ ij. *ſyr. atriplic. olid.* ℥ j. *tinctur. caſtor.* ℥ ij. *m. f. julap.*

Alſo,

℞ *Elix. proprietat.* ℥ iij. *tinctur. mart. myns.* ℥ ij. *elix. vitriol.* ℥ j. *m. ſumat. gut.* 40. *frequenter è quovis liquore.*

15. The cure of ſtubborn agues in very groſs conſtitutions is to be attempted thus.

℞ *Pulv. peruv.* ℥ vj. *æthiop. min. pulv. ari c. ãa* ℥ ij. *conſ. lujulæ* ℥ ij. *ſyr. de* 5. *rad. q. ſ. f. elect. more ſumendum conſueto, cum julap. ſubſequenti.*

℞ *Aq. ceras. nig. vin. chalyb. ãa* ℥ iv. *ſyr. è* 5. *radicib.* ℥ j. *ſpt. nitri d.* ℥ ij. *m. f. julap.* Or, inſtead of this julap,

℞ *Sem. ſinap. rad. raphan. ruſt. ãa* ℥ ſs. *infunde frigide in vin. alb.* ℔ ij.

16. In hectical, aſthmatical or phthiſical conſtitutions,

℞ *Pulv. peruv.* ℥ j. *ſal. abſinth.* ℥ j. *fiant tres coctiones in aq. fontan. q. s. ſub finem vero coquendi adde balſ. tolutan.* ℥ ij. *ſtyrac.* ℥ j. *colaturæ* ℥ xij. *adde aq. lumbric. mag.* ℥ iv. *tinct. croc.* ℥ ſs. *ſyr. capil. vener.* ℥ ſs. *m. capiat cochlear.* vi. *ter quaterve in die, abſente paroxyſmo.*

Or,

Or,

℞ *Pulv. peruv.* ℥ j. *croci. pulv.* ʒ j. *balſ. tolut. flor. benzoin. caſtor. opt. ãa* ʒ ſs. *ſal. vol. c. c.* ϑ j. *cum ſyr. balſam. q. ſ. f. electuarium, cum julap. ſeq. ſumendum.*

℞ *Aq. ceras. nig.* ℥ vj. *theriacal.* ℥ ij. *ſyr. croci* ℥ j. *m.*

Alſo,

℞ *Sal. vol. oleos.* ʒ iij. *ſpt. c. c. tinct croci, caſtor. ãa* ʒj. *m. capiat. gut.* 40 *cum pauca hyſſopi infuſion. theæ adinſtar.*

Veſicatories are here to be applied upon occaſion.

17. In caſe 'tis complicated with a dropſy and jaundice,

℞ *Pulv. peruv.* ℥ j. *ſal. abſinth.* ʒ j. *pulv. milleped.* ʒ iſs. *ſal. vol. ſuccin.* ϑ ij. *theriac. andromach.* ʒ ij. *ſyr. chalyb. q. ſ. f. electuar. cum ſequenti ſumendum.*

℞. *Rad. raphan. ruſtican. curcum. ſem. ſinap. limatur. chalyb. cort. peruv. ãa* ℥ ſs. *croci,* ʒ ij. *ciner. geniſt.* ℥ j. *infunde frigide in vin. alb.* ℔ ij. *bibat etiam cochlearia* v j. *ſubinde, cum guttis aliquot ſpt. nitri dulc.*

When this diſtemper is attended with a quincy, or any great inflammations, obſtructions, or impoſtumes, the cortex is dangerous, and ought not to be exhibited before the removal of ſuch ſymptoms; and this is alſo to be obſerved of the iliac paſſion. Likewiſe, when intermittents change into continuals, the bark muſt not be uſed; but the cure is then to be attempted as before mentioned.

19. About the declenſion of autumnal agues, children ſometimes have a ſwelling of the ſpleen or parts adjacent, which gives way to emollient liniments. Antient perſons, and thoſe of a weak conſtitution, are ſubject to a *mania*, towards the end of this diſtemper; for which a free uſe of wine, and a nouriſhing diet, is the moſt approved cure.

20. The

20. The method of curing agues by glyſters, is not much in uſe, that by the mouth being found more certain; but in caſe of an averſion to the bark, they may be employed.

℞ *Pulv. peruv.* ℥ j. *coque partitis vicibus in aq. fontan. vel vin. canarin. q. ſ. colaturæ* ℥ x. *adde theriac. androm. conf. fracaſtor. ſ. m. ãa* ʒ iſs. *f. enema abſente paroxyſmo injiciend. diu retinend. & ter quaterve de die iterandum.*

In caſe of a looſeneſs, add to the decoction *rad. tormentil. biſtort. cort. granator. flor. balauſt.* &c. and after ſtraining *bol. armen. ter. japon. laud. liquid.* &c.

21. Children are here to be treated ſomewhat otherwiſe than adults; a child of a year old thus.

Apply a bliſter-plaiſter to the neck, at night, after the fit, if there be occaſion; and the next morning, if the fit be off,

℞ *Pulv. ſanct. rhabarb. ãa* ℈ ſs. *m. capiat. cum regimine.*

After another fit,

℞ *Pulv. peruv.* ℈ ſs. *ſal. abſinth. gr.* v. *m. detur* 3^tia *vel* 4ta *quaq; hora ad* 8 *vices, abſente paroxyſmo.*

22. In weakly conſtitutions, or where the *cortex* cannot be given internally,

℞ *Pulv. peruv.* ʒ vj. *terebinth. venet. q. ſ. extend. ſuper alutam ut fiant emplaſtra applicanda toti abdomini, plantis pedum, & internis carpis.*

23. Glyſters will often ſucceed well in children.

℞ *Pulv. peruv.* ʒ iſs. *coque tribus vicibus in aq. fontan. colaturæ* ℥ iij. *adde conf. fracaſtor. ſ. m.* ʒ ſs. *f. enema ter in die injiciendum.*

This may be uſed at the ſame time that the above-mentioned plaiſters are worn.

For a child of about ſix or ſeven years old,

24. *Pulv. rad. ipecacuanh. gr.* xv. *vel* xviij. *capiat è pauco quovis liquore, hora una vel duabus ante paroxyſmum.*

After the operation is over,

— ℞ *Aq.*

℞ *Aq. menth.* ℥ j. *cinnam. fort.* ʒ ij. *theriac. androm.* ℈ j. *ſpt. lavend. c. gut.* xv. *ſyr. de rubo idæo* ʒ ij. *f. hauſt. h. ſ. ſumendus.*

Afterwards,

℞ *Pulv. peruv.* ʒiij. *aq. ceras. nig.* ℥ iv. *cinnamom. f.* ʒ vj. *ſpt. lavend. c. gut.* 50. *m. ſumat cochlear.* ij. *mane ſequenti, ſi abſit paroxyſmus, & totidem omni trihorio, in tertiana, omni vero bihorio in quotidiana, agitato prius vaſe.*

In caſe of a diarrhœa, here alſo are to be uſed glyſterwiſe, tho' in a leſs quantity, the aſtringent ingredients before-mentioned.

25. The following method of managing the *cortex* has rendered it effectual for the cure of obſtinate agues, when other ways of treating it had failed.

℞ *Cort. peruvian. craſſiuſcule pulverizat.* ℥ j. *ſal. abſinth.* ʒ ij. *coque in aq. fontan. tribus vicibus ad colaturæ* ℔ ij. *quam affunde ſuper rad. gentian. incis. zedoar. galang. calam. aromat. ſerpentar. virg.* ää ʒ iſs. *cort. aurantior. ſic.* ℥ ſs. *ſummit. abſinth. rom.* ʒ j. *centaur. min.* ℈ ij. *ſtent ſimul leni calore per aliquot horas, deinde cola & adde aq. theriacal. epidem.* ää ℥ ij. *vin. chalybeat.* ℥ iij. *ſpt. lavend. comp.* ℥ ſs. *ſumat cochlearia* vi. *ter quaterve quotidie, abſente paroxyſmo.*

26. 'Tis ſuppoſed, be the method of cure what it will, that the proceſs which proved ſucceſsful, is to be repeated in about a week, and again in two weeks after, to prevent a relapſe.

27. The cold bath is recommended as one of the laſt things in the cure of an ague: but this is not to be uſed in the winter, nor by antient or extreamly debilitated perſons.

After all other things had prov'd unſucceſsful, a removal from a chill air to a warmer, has made a cure.

SMALL-POX.

1. THE *Small-Pox* is a general eruption of particular puſtules on the body, gradually tending to ſuppuration. *Def.*

2. The true cauſe of this diſtemper, is hitherto unknown. It is ſaid, in order to account for it, (1.) That new-born infants muſt needs have their cuticular pores, their fluids, and the circulation of them, much altered by the air and nouriſhment, which are different from what they received in the womb. (2.) That the quantity of the nutriment after they are born, is often greater, and the change of it more conſiderable than before; ſince it cannot well be known how much they require in proportion to their faculty of digeſting; as is clear from the frequent convulſions, gripes, vomiting and diarrhœa, which few eſcape, and abundance die of. (3.) By this means the texture of all the fluids muſt needs be altered, and imperfect chyle be made, and ſo the blood be rendered foul, if it is not actually corrupted; which foulneſs or corruption, in the circulating fluids, may, it is ſuppoſed, arrive, by degrees, to a fitneſs for eruption, when excited to it by concurrent accidents or ſome diſpoſition of the body, changes in the air, ſurfeits, *&c.* in which caſes the diſorder thence ariſing, may ſhew it ſelf under the form of the ſmall-pox. But if this be the cauſe, it ſhould not take place till after the birth of the infant; yet children, 'tis ſaid, have been found to have had the ſmall-pox in the womb. The reaſons aſſign'd why ſome people have it not upon this ſuppoſition, are (1.) Becauſe ſuch perſons may never have been in places where the air was epidemic in this reſpect. (2.) Becauſe the digeſtion of ſuch might have been ſtronger; or they might *Cauſe.*

have

have dieted themſelves more regularly. (3.) Becauſe, when they were grown up, they might have had a greater preſence of mind, whilſt they ſaw others around them, afflicted with the diſtemper. And, (4.) Becauſe they might not have been voracious, or guilty of any great exceſs. For ſuch reaſons as theſe, 'tis ſuppoſed people may die without having the ſmall-pox. It will, however, be ſaid, ſome have lived an irregular life, and ſpoiled their conſtitution; have been in ſuch air and ſuch company, when the ſmall-pox actually raged: but were theſe people ſickly? if not, this ſhews a good ſtate of the ſolids and fluids; which might enable them to reſiſt ſuch an attact, were it actually made; and ſo no eruptions ever appear, tho' the cauſe had actually exiſted in ſo ſtrong a body. But if ſuch perſons were ſickly, did no extraordinary evacuations attend that ſtate? If they did, as when do they not, theſe might be as ſo many *criſes*, which, tho' they conld not totally eradicate, might ſo weaken the cauſe of the ſmall-pox, as never to ſuffer it to appear in that form. If this ſeems probable, it may from hence be conjectured why all perſons have them not in their infancy; why all have them not at the ſame age, or all in a family at once; why ſome have 'em more mildly than others; and why ſome about eighty years of age. But why is it that people have them not twice? Dr. *Drake* ſuppoſes, becauſe the glands of the skin, having been once greatly dilated by theſe eruptions; were the ſame cauſe to act again, after the ſame manner, the ſame reſiſtance would not be made; but the matter now readily exhale thro 'the widen'd orifices without cauſing eruptions a ſecond time. This would ſeem more probable, were it not that ſome have ſo very few of theſe eruptions, perhaps,

no:

not above twenty or thirty, which cannot fairly be allowed ſo far to enlarge the pores of the skin.

It may more plauſibly be ſaid, that in a genuine eruption, the cauſe of the diſtemper is ſo far evacuated, as ſcarce to leave a poſſibility of a return; and that if part of the original cauſe did remain behind, it might, when the air favours it, or when by other accidents 'tis ſecreted from the blood, appear in the form of eruptions, and ſo prove to be the meaſles, chicken-pox, *&c.* It may, indeed, be objected, that theſe laſt mentioned often happen before the ſmall-pox: But whatever be the cauſe of the ſmall-pox, the ſeparating power muſt be in ſuch a determin'd proportion, or it will fail to cauſe a regular ſmall-pox; and ſo acting proportionably, may produce any of the other diſtempers juſt mentioned. It may alſo be ſaid, that the nature and phænomena of the meaſles, *&c.* are different from theſe of the ſmall-pox. But granting this, 'tis only ſuppoſing the original cauſe to differ as to *majus & minus*, and that alone will ſufficiently deſtroy the objection. But to leave theſe uncertain conjectures; the occaſional cauſes that the ſmall-pox is ſeparated from the blood, may be (1.) From ſome alteration in the air; ſince they happen moſt frequently about the ſpring ſeaſon; and both in *Europe* and elſewhere, are more epidemical and mortal at particular times. (2.) From fear; which appears more evident than eaſy to explain. (3.) From ſurfeits, as by eating any thing too chilling to the blood, as cucumbers, oranges, *&c.* in hot ſeaſons; or when the body is heated by motion, the drinking of cold liquors. (4.) From too plentiful feeding. (5.) From any way overheating the blood, or too ſuddenly cooling it after it is heated, whereby a ſudden check is given to perſpiration; and this more eſpecially

if

if the air favors ſuch an eruption. Other cauſes aſſign'd for this diſtemper, may be reduced to theſe.

Diag. 3. There are two kinds of ſmall-pox, the diſtinct or regular, and the confluent or irregular; called alſo the flux-pox; or when the puſtules appear black on their tops, the black ſmall-pox. The ſigns of the firſt kind, are (1.) A pain in the head, back, and *ſcrobiculum cordis.* (2.) A fever, which decreaſes as the eruptions increaſe; with redneſs of the eyes. (3.) *Nauſea* and reachings. (4.) Little reddiſh ſpots, or beginning puſtules, appearing on the neck, face, breaſt, *&c.* about the third or fourth day incluſive, from the beginning of the illneſs. (5.) Reſtleſneſs. (6.) About the ſeventh or eighth day, other little red ſpots uſually appear between the growing puſtules. (7.) The puſtules about the ninth day are at their ſtate, being then generally as big as a large pea; the matter in them well concocted, of a whitiſh colour, inclined to yellow; at which time, (8.) The patient is uſually light-headed and feveriſh. (9.) About the tenth day the puſtules begin to dry on the face. (10.) And about the fifteenth, they appear ſhrunk, and begin to ſcale off; and now the danger is eſteem'd to be over.

We here conſider the diſtinct kind, unattended with a looſeneſs and other ſymptoms, which ſometimes happen in it, as well as in the other.

The ſigns of the confluent kind in adults, are (1.) violent pain in the head, back and *ſcrobiculum cordis.* (2.) *Nauſea* and reaching, with a fever, which rather increaſes than decreaſes after the eruption. (3.) In children, a diarrhœa, which uſually precedes the eruption, and attends the diſtemper throughout. (4.) A *ptyaliſmus* in adults, and but ſeldom a *diarrhœa.* (5.) *Deliria*, convulſions, hoarſneſs, difficulty of breathing, fixedneſs of the eyes, and reſtleſneſs; which may alſo in a leſſer degree attend the diſtinct ſort. (6.) The

ſpots

ſpots are here more red, thick, and cloſe than in the diſtinct; and the ſpaces between them more inflamed and ſwell'd: purple or livid ſpots alſo often appear in theſe ſpaces, from whence the ſmall-pox with purples. At other times, in theſe ſpaces, or on the heads of the eruptions, appear bladders full of clear water, vulgarly called the *white-hives*. And laſtly, theſe eruptions are frequently depreſſed in the middle, and there turn black, from whence the black ſmall-pox. (7.) The eruptions often riſe and ſink in the progreſs of the diſtemper. They uſually firſt appear about the fourth or fifth day, and come to their ſtate about the fifteenth.

4. The ſooner they appear in the ſpring, and the more the air is diſpoſed to favour the diſtemper, the more fatal they prove. (2.) The confluent ſpecies, both in adults and children, is dangerous; and the more ſo, if attended with a ſuppreſſion of urine, nauſea, reaching, delirium, purple ſpots, cryſtallines, bloody urine, *&c.* after the eruption; but the blackneſs of them is not dangerous before the criſis. (3.) Diarrhœas in the confluent kind, are not ſo bad in children as in adults. (4.) A *ptyaliſmus* is a regular attendant of the confluent kind in adults from the ſixth or ſeventh day till after the criſis; and is ſo neceſſary, that if it ſtop ſuddenly, and return not for twenty four hours, the patient is ſuppoſed to be in great danger. (5.) A quincy here is highly dangerous. (6.) The eruptions and ſwelling ſinking ſuddenly are bad ſigns. (7.) The danger is not over till about the twentieth day in the confluent ſpecies. But if the eruptions be diſtinct, few, round, plump, riſe full, and grow up ſharp at the top; if the ſickneſs, vomiting, *&c.* go off or remit upon the appearance of the eruptions, and the patient be under no dreadful apprehen- *Prog.*

ſions;

ſions; the danger is uſually over about the tenth day in the diſtinct kind. Convulſions attending the firſt ſymptoms of the ſmall-pox in children, are ſaid to foreſhew the appearance of the eruptions within twelve hours; which then generally prove diſtinct, and the patient does well. The ſmall-pox ſucceeding a debauch in liquors, or happening upon an irregular courſe of life, is uſually mortal.

Reg. 6. The patient ſhould be kept warmer in winter, and when the eruptions appear ſlowly, than in ſummer, and when they come out faſt, and the fever is high. A hot regimen, and the uſe of ſtrong cardiacs, will eaſily change the diſtinct into the confluent kind; and by throwing the patient into profuſe ſweats, deſtroy the texture of the fluids, and prevent the matter of the eruptions from coming to its due conſiſtence; at the ſame as it increaſes the number of puſtules; which apparently endangers the patient's life. Let the liquors be ſage-poſſet-drink, ſage-tea, ſack-whey, or white-wine-whey, table-beer warm, with a toaſt, unleſs there be fear of a looſeneſs; in which caſe give *decoct. alb.* becauſe that evacuation may prevent the increaſe and ſuppuration of the eruptions, *&c.* If therefore it happens before the criſis, give ſago with claret, *&c.* If the eruptions riſe not plump and regular, let the drink be a decoction of tares. About the criſis allow a glaſs of white-wine, mountain or claret, with a toaſt and nutmeg, twice or thrice a day; but if they ſhould begin to ſink before this time, give wine or other proper cordials more plentifully, eſpecially, if there be a diarrhœa. Sometimes ſuch a caſe will require that a pint or more be drank in a day. Panada, water-grewel, rice-grewel, *&c.* with a little wine, may be given, till the time of the criſis; after which, when the face begins to dry, the patient may

may eat pretty freely, provided he be not of an inflammatory conſtitution, and have no ſwelling or ulcers in his legs; but the uſe of fleſh ſhould not be allowed before purgation.

6. In the beginning of the diſtemper, before the eruption, whether you ſuſpect the diſtinct or confluent kind, bleeding at the arm *pro ratione virium*, eſpecially if the patient be plethoric, and to children of a groſs habit, the application of leeches, may prevent much danger. If you bleed in the morning, give an emetic in the evening; or in caſe of weakneſs, the next morning. *Cure.*

For adults,

℞ *Pulv. ipecacuanh.* ʒ ſs. *vel* ϑ ij. For children of three or four years old, *gr.* xv.

In very young children of a groſs habit, an emetic might better be omitted than leeches. After the operation of the emetic,

℞ *Pulv. è chel. cancor. comp.* ʒ ſs. *ſal. prunèl. coccinel. ãa gr.* vj. *confect. alkerm. q. ſ. f. bolus hora 5ta pomerid. vel h. ſ. ſumend. cum. hauſt. ſequent.*

℞ *Aq. ceraſ. n.* ʒ ij. *ſyr. pæon. comp.* ʒ ſs. *de rubo idæo* ʒ iij. *ſpt. nitri. d. lavend. comp. ãa* ʒ ſs. *laud. liquid. gut.* x. *m. f. hauſtus.*

For a child of four or five years old,

℞ *Lapid. contrayerv. gr.* xv. *coccinel. gr.* ij. *m. f. pulv. ſumat hora commoda cum hauſtus præcedentis parte tertia.*

Neither of the above-mention'd evacuations, are generally thought proper after the appearance of the eruptions, tho' we have ſometimes ſeen a vomit ſucceſsfully given two days after a plentiful eruption; but few care to venture this, except in deſperate caſes, and where there is a great danger of ſtrangulation.

7. If laxative glyſters are requiſite at the beginning, they may more ſafely be given in the firſt three days from the eruption, than afterwards. But if the pulſe be languid, the fever low,

the eruptions inconſiderable, or a diarrhœa be ſuſpected, they muſt be omitted. On the contrary, if the fever is high, the patient coſtive or plethoric, and bleeding or vomiting has been omitted, a glyſter or two may be injected, at proper intervals, as occaſion ſhall require; provided they be not too ſtrong, and after the operation, a proper paregoric be exhibited; as the bolus and draught juſt ſet down. Obſerve that the ſame medicines being duly proportioned, in their doſes, are proper for adults and children in both ſpecies, only the cardiacs, in general, ſhould be augmented in the confluent, unleſs the fever or a great number of eruptions forbid. And in inflammatory conſtitutions, or where the fever is high, cardiacs ſhould be cautiouſly given, in point of quantity, or frequency, 'till after the criſis.

8. Before and about the time of the eruption, if any medicines at all are neceſſary,

℞ *Pulv. è chel. cancror. comp.* ʒ j. *lapid. contrayerv.* ϑ ij. *ſal. prunel.* ʒ ſs. *coccinel. croc. ãa gr.* vj. *m. f. chart.* iij. *ſumat unam* 5*ta quaq; hora cum julap. ſequent. cochl.* iiij.

℞ *Aq. ceraſ. n. lact. alexit. ãa* ℥ iij. *pæon. comp.* ℥ ij. *ſyr. de rubo. idæo* ℥ j. *ſpt. lavend. comp.* ʒ ij. *m. ſumat etiam cochl.* iiij. *in languoribus.*

If the fever be high, the proportion of the compound waters muſt be leſſen'd in the julap; and *ſpt. nitri dulc.* may ſupply the place of *ſpt. lavend. comp.* Or thirty drops of *ſpt. nitri dulc.* or eight or ten drops of *ſpt. vitriol.* may be given thrice a day, in any proper liquid. But this latter ſhould not be continued for many days, becauſe it tends to coagulate the blood.

9. About the fifth or ſixth day, cardiacs may be given to raiſe the fever a little, if it be too low; but if it riſes of it ſelf, 'tis beſt to give none at all. When they are neceſſary,

℞ *Pulv.*

℞ *Pulv. è chel. cancror. ſimp.* ʒ iſs. *rad. ſerpent. virg. coccinel. caſtor. opt. croc. ſpec. diambr.* ãa *gr.* iiij. *mithridat.* ϑ ij. *confect. alkerm. q. ſ. f. boli tres*; *capiat unum* 4*ta vel* 5*ta quaq*; *hora cum julap. ſeq. cochl.* iiij.

℞ *Aq. cinnam. ten. lact. alexit. ceraſ. nig.* ãa ℥ ij. *mirab.* ℥ iij. *margarit. pp*t. ʒ iſs. *gum. arab. pulv.* ϑ j. *ſyr. ſacch.* ʒ vj. *m. f. julapium*; *cui adde, ſi opus fuerit, ſal. volat. oleoſ. ſpt. croc. ſpt. ceraſor. nig.* &c. *ſumat etiam cochl.* iiij. *cum ſpt. lavend. comp. gut.* 50. *in languore.*

10. Continue thus, increaſing or diminiſhing the cardiacs, in order to raiſe or depreſs the fever, as it ſhall be found neceſſary, till the time of the *criſis*. Then,

℞ *Lapid. contrayerv.* ϑ j. *rad. contrayerv. croc.* ãa *gr.* vj. *ſal. volat. corn. cerv. ſuccin.* ãa *gr.* iiij. *mithridat.* ϑ j. *ol. n. m. gut.* j. *ſyr. caryophylor. vel confect. alkerm. q. ſ. f. bolus, repetend. ut opus fuerit una cum hauſtu ſequenti.*

℞ *Aq. ceraſ. n. cinnamom. ten.* ãa ℥ j. *theriacal. pæon. comp.* ãa ℥ ſs. *ſyr. caryophyl.* ʒ iij. *tinct. rad. ſerpent. virg. croc. ſpt. lavend. comp.* ãa ʒ j. *m.*

11. About this time, eſpecially in the confluent kind, if the eruptions ſink, and the patient be greatly weakened, or rendered faint thereby, without a diarrhœa, and continues thus for twelve hours, notwithſtanding the frequent exhibition of ſtrong cardiacs, give a pretty ſtrong glyſter, and during the operation, let him be ſupported by the ſtrongeſt cordials and alexipharmics. This method has appear'd to ſnatch many from imminent danger; but if it ſhould fail, and the matter ſeem to be ſo far ſunk as to fall upon the *viſcera*, and internal parts, out of the reach of a glyſter, give a purge directly, and evacuate the matter by the inteſtinal glands.

℞ *Fol. ſen. rad. rhabarb. ãa* ℥j. *ſem. fœnicul. dulc.* ℥ ſs. *ſal. tartar. gr.* xv. *infunde in aq. font. q. ſ. colaturæ* ℥ iij. *adde mann. ſyr. roſar. ſolut. ãa* ℥ vj. *ſal. volat. oleoſ. ſpt. lavend. comp. ãa gut.* xxxx. *m. f. potio.*

Or,

℞ *Pulv. ſanct.* ℥ ſs. *ſumat hora commoda.*

If this operate not effectually, within the ſpace of a few hours, give another, or half another doſe, as occaſion ſhall require, and repeat it thus, or increaſe the doſe till an evacuation be procured, adequate to the ſymptoms and ſtrength of the patient.

12. Remember in the mean time to exhibit ſtrong cardiacs, or to allow a few glaſſes of warm wine. The laſt remedy here, as well as in *deliria* and convulſions, is bliſtering in all the uſual parts, as the caſe requires. This is alſo very proper upon a ſuddain ſtoppage of the *ptyaliſmus* in the confluent kind, before the *criſis*. Nor in the caſe laſt mention'd, is it improper to blow up the noſtrils, now and then, a little of a mild ſternutatory; and in caſe of great danger, an emetic of *ipecacuanha* may be exhibited. Convenient doſes of calomel, alſo, have at proper intervals been ventured upon; the patient being ſupported at the ſame time with ſuitable cardiacs. Every one knows, that the patient muſt drink plentifully of ſmall liquors warm'd, thro' the cure; eſpecially when ſuch hot cardiacs are given as are neceſſary in this dangerous ſtate of the diſtemper. The vulgar at ſuch a time as this, often preſerve their patients, by giving them freely of ſack and ſaffron. When the *criſis* and the danger is over, the cardiacs muſt be leſſen'd or omitted, and a proper diet ordered in their ſtead.

13. About

13. About the ninth or tenth day in the diſtinct, and 15th or 16th in the confluent ſpecies, the eruptions upon the face begin to dry, grow cruſty and black; at which time 'tis proper to anoint the face, now and then, with ſome emollient unguent. The vulgar for this purpoſe uſe unſcented pomatum, hogs lard, oil of almonds, or the fat of unſalted beef, ſkim'd off in boiling, ſmall beer and butter, *&c.* Some indeed think it beſt to uſe nothing. But the following liniment appears to be excellent.

℞ *Ol. amygd. dulc.* ℥ ij. *ceræ alb. ſperm. ceti ãa* ℥ j. *bals. gilead.* ℥ ſs. *ſolve & f. linimentum.*

14. When the puſtules are pretty well dry'd, and begin to ſcale off the body, and the patient has a little recovered his ſtrength, purge him; the ſooner 'tis done the better, to prevent a ſecondary fever; and repeat the doſes at proper intervals, in proportion to the demand there is for them, that is, as the caſe has proved gentle or ſevere. A neglect of this caution has had very deſtructive conſequences. 'Tis of the greateſt moment to purge proportionably, after the ſmall-pox.

15. There are ſeveral ſymptoms which often happen in the diſtinct, but more frequently, and in a greater degree, in the confluent ſpecies, that require each a particular remedy. Thus, a *nauſea* and vomiting frequently appear in children, eſpecially in the confluent kind, and as we before hinted, are always more violent when an emetic is omitted at the beginning. If theſe continue violent, and an emetic was not exhibited at firſt, we may in adults, even after the eruption venture to give *oxymel. ſcillit.* ℥ j. or *ſal. vitriol.* ℥ j. *in infuſion. card. benedict.* and afterwards, the *mixtura antiemet.* as in *continual fevers* 18. tho' that mixture ſhould not here be too freely uſed, becauſe it is ſuppoſed to looſen the texture of

the blood. Sixty drops of *ſpt. lavend. comp.* may here be frequently given in ſome proper liquid: and other cardiacs are alſo convenient; but all malt liquors are ſuppoſed to do harm.

If to theſe be join'd a want of reſt, give now and then *laud. liquid. gut.* x. See *continual fevers* 18.

16. A diarrhœa alſo happens frequently in the confluent kind, and is eſteem'd leſs dangerous in children than in grown perſons; tho' the common practice univerſally teaches to ſtop it in the diſtinct ſort, as ſoon as can be done with convenience; but if it happen to a child in the confluent ſpecies, or about the *criſis* in either kind, or comes after a ſinking of the eruptions, and the patient bear it pretty well, we are allow'd rather to encourage than check it. At other times it ſeems proper to mix cardiacs with reſtringents, or to give them intermediately, ſuch as *coral. rub. bol. armen. terr. japon. ol. cinnam. confect. fracaſtor. ſ. m.* &c. If the patient be reſtleſs, we alſo give *laud. liquid. gut.* xv. *pro re nata*; and the *miſtura reſtringens, bolus reſtring. & enema reſtring.* preſcribed in *continual fevers* 19. *Spt. lavend. comp.* is alſo uſeful here. The omiſſion of an emetic at the firſt ſeiſure of the diſtemper, ſeems ſometimes to occaſion this ſymptom.

17. A ſudden and untimely ſinking of the puſtules, either with or without a diarrhœa, is accounted a dangerous ſymptom. If attended with a diarrhœa, and it happens before the *criſis*, that muſt be immediately ſtopped. In order whereto, let the patient drink *decoct alb. vel rubefact. cum coccinel.* &c. give ſtrong cardiacs and alexipharmics; and if requiſite, reſtringent glyſters. Theſe things failing, and the patient growing light-headed, or lethargic, apply veſicatories to the uſual parts. In a ſinking of the puſtules without a diarrhœa, in both ſpecies, and for a

ſtoppage

ſtoppage of the *ptyaliſmus* in the confluent kind, proceed as 11. 12. The purples and cryſtallines together, or the purples alone, ſhew an univerſal tendency to mortification; and muſt be attempted by ſtrong alexipharmics, as in *continual fevers* 13.

18. In caſe of a lethargy, or great drowſineſs, all opiates muſt be avoided, and *ſal vol. c. c. ſal. ſuccin. pulv. caſtor.* &c. be given frequently, as well as cordial drops of *ſal. volat. oleoſ. ſpt. c. c. lavend. comp.* &c. And at length apply epiſpaſtics; but before theſe are laid on, 'tis proper to enquire whether the patient has not now long continued reſtleſs; for if that ſhou'd be the caſe, ſleepineſs may afterwards be of real advantage; eſpecially if it happen after the *criſis*, and therefore ought not to be remedied by medicines. See *apoplexy*, 28. and *continual fevers*, 20.

19. Againſt *deliria* and convulſions, or the *ſubſultus tendinum*, we have already recommended bliſtering, as one of the laſt and moſt powerful remedies. Strong cardiacs and perſpiratives, as in *continual fevers*, 13. after the *criſis*, are alſo of ſervice. A lenient cathartic likewiſe, as before directed, may in this caſe very properly be given about the *criſis*, eſpecially in the confluent kind, and repeated as there ſhall be occaſion. If the patient be very reſtleſs, give a few drops of *laudanum* often. See *continual fevers*, 13.

20. Reſtleſneſs and ſoreneſs of the body, which often occaſion the laſt mention'd ſymptoms, uſually begin about the ſixth or ſeventh day, and continue till after the *criſis* in both ſpecies: to remedy theſe before the time of the *criſis*,

℞ *Aq. ceraſ. nig.* ℥ iſs. *mirab.* ʒ iij. *ſyr. de meconio* ℥ ſs. *m. ſumat bis vel ter in die pro rei exigentia.*

When the *criſis* is at hand,

℞ *Aq. lact. alexit. cinnam. ten.* ää ℥ j. *theriacal.* ʒ vj. *laudan. liquid. gut.* xx. *syr. croc.* ℥ ſs. *ſpt. lavend. comp.* ϑ ij. *m. f. hauſtus eodem modo ſumend.*

21. A ratling in the throat is no uncommon ſymptom in the confluent ſmall-pox, proceeding from the dryneſs or inflammation thereof, or the puſtules obſtructing or ſtraitening the paſſage; from whence alſo a difficulty of reſpiration and deglutition. To remedy this, let the mouth and throat be ſyringed frequently with warm *decoctum pectorale*; which if done with force enough, will break the puſtules that lye in the way. Mucilages and balſamic linctus's are alſo here proper to be ſwallowed down gently. Let the patient likewiſe drink often of *decoct. pectoral.* firſt made warm. Red cloth, ferret, or flannel, have been apply'd to the throat, to remedy this dryneſs and ratling; and ſome think, that a piece of red hot iron quenched in what the patient drinks, will infallibly prevent them. However this be, 'tis certain, that if theſe ſymptoms ſo far increaſe as to threaten the patient's life, an emetic ought to be directly given, of carduus tea, *oxymel. ſcillit. ſal. vitriol.* or *ipecacuanh.* &c. the former whereof ſeems the ſafer, and is the oftenеſt uſed for this purpoſe, being repeated as occaſion requires. And in caſe of a very dangerous *angina* here, phlebotomy muſt be perform'd, whatever the *ſtadium* of the diſtemper, or whatever almoſt be the ſymptoms that ſeem to contraindicate it.

22. A difficulty of breathing, or aſthma, is a frequent attendant on the ſmall-pox, in plethoric, or inflammatory conſtitutions; bleeding is counted proper for it, if the *criſis* be over; and if there be an oppreſſion at the ſtomach, an emetic. In other reſpects proceed as in the aſthma; and afterwards give laxative glyſters and proper purgatives. If the *criſis* be not over, give

freely

freely of the *decoct. pectoral.* and now and then a bolus with *sperm. ceti*, as *pag.* 98. 7.

23. Thirst is sometimes very troublesome in the small-pox. In the beginning of the distemper, give acidulated liquors for it, or a little tamarinds; but in the progress or state, about forty drops of *spt. nitri dulc.* or a few grains of *sal. prunel.* now and then in a draught of some cooling emulsion. See *continual fevers*, 25.

24. The *menstrua* happening here, ought rather to be encouraged than in the least obstructed, unless they flow too plentifully. See *continual fevers*, 22.

25. The hiccup is always reckon'd a dangerous symptom in the small-pox. To remedy this, recourse must be had to strong alexipharmics, as in *continual fevers*, 23. Sternutatories also are thought serviceable here.

26. A difficulty of making water, or the strangury, usually happens towards the latter end of the confluent small-pox. If this proceeds from blisters, give emulsions with *gum. arabic.* as in *continual fevers*, 26. 27. If otherwise, order *spt. nitr. dulc. sal. prunel.* &c.

27. The making bloody urine is a very dangerous symptom; let it happen in what time soever of the distemper, the patient seldom lives above three or four days after. The chief remedy here is thought to be *laudanum*, repeated in a proper dose, *pro re nata*, together with a suitable emulsion, as in *continual fevers*, 26. To boluses, powders, *&c.* may be added such balsamics as are allow'd to give a consistence and thickness to the fluids; as *species diatrag. frigid. pulv. haly, gum. tragac.* &c. or gentle astringents, such as *coral. rub. bol. armen. spec. hyacinth. aromat. rosat. conf. fracast.* &c.

28. A

28. A ſwelling or inflammation in the legs, uſually comes on, as the diſtemper ſeems to go off; and is perhaps occaſion'd by ſome remains of the matter, falling downwards; or may proceed from feeding too heartily, or walking too ſoon before purgation. In this caſe, if the patient be plethoric, bleed and purge, as there ſhall be occaſion; and let the legs be held in a horizontal poſture: or perhaps the patient wou'd do well to keep his bed for ſome days, and uſe the following cataplaſm.

℞ *Cataplaſm. ex farin. avenac. in aq. com. coct. extend. ſuper linteum duplicatum, & applica bis in die cruri-vel cruribus affectis.*

Fomentations alſo may be of ſervice.

℞ *Flor. ſambuc. chamæmel. melilot. fol. malv. alth. ãa m. j. coque in lact. vaccin. aq. calc. ãa q. ſ. colaturæ* ℔ ij. *adde ſpt. vin. camph.* ℥ iij. *f. fotus.*

Sometimes theſe inflammations degenerate into ulcers, which ought to be dreſſed with *baſilic. flav.* or *liniment. arcæi*, and ſoon after with *diapomph.* or *deſic. rub.* for a flux of humours ſhou'd not be encouraged by the too long uſe of attractives.

If the cure proves tedious, or the flux too great, cut an iſſue in the oppoſite leg: but above all, purgation is neceſſary from the firſt, and ought all along to be uſed at proper intervals.

If the inflammation and ulcer continue very bad, after the firſt purge give calomel conſtantly the night before the others.

For children of five or ſix years old,

℞ *Pulv. ſanct. warvicenſ. rhabarb. ãa* ℈ ſs. *calomel. gr.* v. *ol. ſaſſaſras, gut.* ſs. *m. f. pulv. ſumat mane pro re nata.*

29. A weakneſs, and ſometimes an inflammation of one eye or both, now and then happens even after purging, and when the patient ſeems otherwiſe well. The weakneſs may perhaps be remedied by a piece of green ſilk worn over the eye

eye for a conſtancy; and the inflammation by proper evacuations, and this collyrium.

℞ *Aq. roſar. rub. plantag. ãa* ℥ j. *troch. alb. rhaſ.* ℥ j. *m. f. collyrium.*

If this prove of no ſervice, apply a bliſter-plaiſter to the neck, and make it perpetual if neceſſary; or cut an iſſue.

30. A tendency to a conſumption, is no unuſual conſequence of the confluent ſmall-pox. This is cured by a nouriſhing diet, and a removal into a clear warm air; uſing at the ſame time teſtaceous powders and aſſes milk, as in caſe of an original conſumption.

Small-Pox by Inoculation.

1. *Inoculation* of the *ſmall-pox* is an artificial introduction of the diſtinct kind of that diſtemper, which is uſually practiſed after the following manner. An inciſion of the length of a quarter of an inch, and no deeper than the *cutis*, being made with a lancet, in the brawny part of the arm; and another in the leg of the oppoſite ſide, a pledget, which has imbibed a little of the variolous matter, is preſently convey'd into each wound; and kept therein for twenty four hours, by means of a roller, or a ſticking plaiſter. The pledgets are afterwards taken out, and the ſores kept dreſſing once a day, with common diachylon plaiſter, or a warm colewort leaf; but when the diſcharge comes to be conſiderable, they are dreſs'd twice a day. *Def.*

2. This artificial method of giving the *ſmall-pox*, has been practiſed in hopes of preventing the miſchiefs that attend it, when taken in the natural way. *Cauſe.*

3. In about eight days after the operation, the diſtemper begins to manifeſt itſelf in eruptions, of the ſame kind with thoſe in the natural *ſmall-* *Diag.*

pox,

pox; being uſually preceded by a feveriſhneſs, and a leſs degree of the ſame ſymptoms with that. In four days after the inciſions are made, they begin to appear red, inflam'd, and grow painful; and in two days more, to digeſt and diſcharge a thin purulent matter. This diſcharge leſſens when the feveriſhneſs comes on; but increaſes as the eruptions appear; the inciſions then alſo growing wider and deeper; and continues till the turn of the diſtemper; after which it gradually decreaſes; ſo that the inciſions are uſually heal'd up in the compaſs of five weeks.

Prog. 4. The *ſmall-pox* given by inoculation appear to be the diſtinct kind; the ſymptoms here being generally light and favourable; the puſtules few, and not apt to pit or mark the face; and the danger little thro' the whole courſe of the diſtemper. Tumours and boils, in various parts of the body, ſometimes follow upon inoculation; but ſoon tend to ſuppuration, and prove of eaſy cure. The operation is ſaid to take no effect, when the ſubject has had the *ſmall-pox* before. It appears not to ſucceed ſo well where the patient lives low, as when he uſes a generous diet. When the inciſions are made too ſhallow, the diſcharge is not plentiful. When convulſions happen after inoculation, 'tis eſteem'd a ſign that the *ſmall-pox* will appear in a few hours after, and the ſymptoms abate. When the matter for the operation is taken from wither'd puſtules, the inciſions ſoon heal up, and the operation proves ineffectual. The larger the diſcharge by the inciſions, the more favourable the diſtemper is ſuppoſed to prove. In caſe the inoculated perſon has iſſues, they run more freely than uſual during the time of the diſtemper. The operation ſeems to prove ineffectual in perſons advanced in years, oftener than in ſuch as are young. The matter of the inoculated ſort

is

is ſaid to give the diſtemper, as well as that of the natural one.

5. If the ſubject be plethoric, phlebotomy is eſteem'd a good preparative to the operation. An emetic alſo in caſe of a foul ſtomach, or too great a fulneſs is allow'd of; and a gentle glyſter or cathartic if the patient be coſtive. But 'tis generally thought ſufficient that the perſon lives temperate for ſome time before he is inoculated. The ſubject for this operation, is to be of a good habit of body, and free from any apparent diſeaſe. The matter to be infuſed, is ordinarily taken from a young perſon of a ſound conſtitution, having the diſtinct kind of *ſmall-pox*, whilſt the diſtemper is upon the turn. Two or three of the puſtules being ripp'd up with a lancet; two ſmall pledgets of lint are dipt in the matter of them, and immediately put into a little wide-mouth'd vial, or a box, to be carried in the warm hand or boſom, till the time of the operation; for which, 'tis ſaid, it will be fit, tho' kept in this warm ſtate, the ſpace of twelve hours. After the operation is perform'd, the patient is allow'd to continue in his uſual manner of living, as to eating, drinking and exerciſe, provided it be moderate. At moſt, the regimen need only be the ſame with that obſerved in the favourable kind of the natural *ſmall-pox*. *Regim.*

6. The cure of the *ſmall-pox* from inoculation is the ſame with that of the natural diſtinct kind; tho' the ſymptoms proving generally mild, this kind ſeldom requires any particular medicines. But if it proves violent, it is to be treated as a fever. Opiates and anodynes given too freely in this caſe, are ſuppoſed to cauſe troubleſome boils. *Cure.*

CHICKEN-

Chicken-Pox and Swine-Pox.

THE *chicken-pox* and *ſwine-pox* ſeem to be the *ſmall-pox* in a leſs degree, tho' they ſometimes precede, and ſometimes ſucceed the *ſmall-pox*. The puſtules appear to be of the ſame kind, only in the *ſwine-pox* they are much larger, and in the *chicken-pox* ſomewhat leſs than in the *ſmall-pox*. There commonly appear five or ſix, ſometimes twenty or thirty on the face, and but very few on the body. The patient is very little indiſpoſed, either before, at, or after their appearance, tho' the ſudden ſinking of them often cauſes ſome diſorder; but 'tis preſently relieved by a little ſack and ſaffron, or a doſe of treacle-water. Grown perſons ſeldom keep within doors for either; and upon that account the eruptions may continue the longer, becauſe the cold air is ſuppoſed to hinder their ripening; ſo that it is ſometimes three weeks or a month before they totally diſappear. Theſe caſes being ſo very ſlight, ſeldom come under the care of a phyſician; but if they do, 'tis uſual to preſcribe thus. For a child of three or four years old,

℞ *Pulv. è chel. cancror. comp.* ℈ j. *croc. gr.* iij. *m. f. pulv. ſumat omni nocte h. ſ. cum julap. ſequent. cochlear.* iij.

℞ *Aq. ceraſor. n.* ℥ iv. *theriacal. epidem.* ãa ℥ ſs. *ſyr. croc.* ʒ vj. *ſpt. lavend. comp.* ʒ j. *m. f. julap. ſumat etiam cochlear.* ij. *bis in die.*

After the eruptions are vaniſhed, the patient is to be purged.

Measles.

Def. 1. THE *meaſles* is a general appearance of particular eruptions, not tending to ſuppuration.

2. The

2. The cauſe is unknown, unleſs it be of the ſame kind with that of the *ſmall-pox*. *Cauſe.*

3. The ſigns of the *meaſles* are, (1.) *Nauſea* and vomiting. (2.) Pain in the head, and a violent fever. (3.) A troubleſome cough; and theſe uſually continue from the beginning to the end of the diſtemper. (4.) A looſeneſs, in caſe of dentition. (5.) Swelling and inflammation of the eyes. (6.) Effuſion of tears and ſneezing. (7.) Eruptions, which uſually appear about the fourth day, tho' ſometimes not till the ſixth, like ſmall flea-bites, over all the ſurface of the body; being thicker and redder, and attended with greater inflammation than the firſt eruption of the *ſmall-pox*; tho' they vaniſh in four or ſix days time from their firſt appearance; being, when at the height, not bigger than large pins heads. *Diag.*

4. The *meaſles* is accounted much more threatening than really dangerous, tho' it often inclines to conſumptions by the continuance of the cough it leaves behind; which ſometimes changes to the hooping-cough, or chin-cough, as 'tis vulgarly called. The looſeneſs attending here in the time of dentition, is not accounted dangerous, but ought not to be too much encouraged. *Prog.*

5. The regimen may be the ſame here as in the *ſmall-pox*; only as the *meaſles* is a more inflammatory diſeaſe than that, we allow leſs wine in it. *Reg.*

6. Bleeding and vomiting are eſteemed highly proper at the beginning of the diſtemper, ſo that bad conſequences often ſeem to be cauſed by the omiſſion of them. Give ſmall doſes of *ſpt. nitri d.* and *ſal. prunel.* frequently in proper liquids. The vulgar ſeldom give any thing more than *aq. theriacal.* and *ſyr. croc.* till after the *criſis*; and then *ſyr. de ſpina cervina & cichor. cum rheo,*

rheo, for a purge, when the ſpots diſappear; and this they do almoſt always with good ſucceſs.

℞ *Pulv. è chel. cancror. comp.* ℈ j. *ſal. prunel.* ℈ ſs. *croc. gr.* v. *m. f. pulv. ſumat quinta quaq; hora cum julap. ſequent. cochl.* iiij.

℞ *Aq. ceraſor. n. lact. alexit. ãa* ℥ iij. *theriac. limac. mag. ãa* ℥ iſs. *ſyr. de rubo idæo* ℥ j. *ſpt. nitri dulc. confect. alkerm. ãa* ℈ ij. *m. f. julap.*

6. Several medicines deſcribed in *ſmall-pox* are alſo proper here, provided you diminiſh the cardiacs; ſince the inflammation in the *meaſles* is ſo much more violent, and of a ſhorter duration than in the *ſmall-pox*.

7. For the cough, ſee proper forms of linctus's, *pleuriſy*, 10.

8. Other material ſymptoms attending this diſtemper, are to be treated as in the *ſmall-pox*; care being always had not here to increaſe the inflammation.

9. Soon after the diſappearance of the eruptions, exhibit a purge, and repeat it occaſionally.

10. The cough remaining, or turning to a convulſive or hooping-cough, bleed, and apply an epiſpaſtic to the neck. See *ſmall-pox*, 22.

11. A weakneſs of the eyes alſo happens here, which will not give way ſometimes, but to an iſſue, or perpetual bliſter. See *ſmall-pox*, 29.

12. For a conſumption following this diſtemper, ſee *ſmall-pox*. 30. and *conſumption*, p. 7. 8, 9. &c.

SURFEITS.

Def. 1. A *Surfeit* is a ſickneſs, or the ſenſation of a load at the ſtomach, uſually attended with eruptions; and ſometimes with a fever.

2. *Surfeits*

2. *Surfeits* may be cauſed, (1.) By voracity, from whence the ſtomach and inteſtines are overcharged, digeſtion weakened, and the chyle rendred crude or viſcid, and the blood corrupted. If what was thus devoured were high ſeaſoned or inflammatory, or happens to lye long in the body, it is ſuppoſed to cauſe a fever alſo. (2.) The drinking of ſmall liquors in hot weather, or when the body is heated by exerciſe; which perhaps chills the fluids, and gives a check to perſpiration; from whence alſo may ariſe a fever and eruptions. Summer fruits likewiſe, as cucumbers, apples, cherries, *&c.* may have the ſame effect. (3.) Too great exerciſe or heat, whence the fluids are rarified and thrown into too rapid a circulation; which being ſuddenly ſtopped, as may happen by cooling too faſt, there enſues alſo a ſtoppage of perſpiration. (4.) By the ſtate or ſome change of the air, as by blaſts, or vehemently hot and ſultry weather, or cold winds giving a ſudden check to, and preventing perſpiration. *Cauſe.*

3. Eruptions may not appear in *ſurfeits*, either by reaſon of the ſlightneſs of the cauſe, or ſome wrong management at the firſt. Nauſea's, oppreſſion, ſickneſs, and ſometimes vomiting and a fever, but ſeldom eruptions, attend an overloaded ſtomach. This ſpecies of a *ſurfeit* is called *crapula*. Sickneſs, gnawing at the ſtomach, ſometimes eruptions and a fever, attend *ſurfeits* from the bad quality of any thing uſed as food. The fever always decreaſes as the eruptions increaſe; and if theſe ſuddenly diſappear, the fever increaſes. Thoſe *ſurfeits* which proceed from too great exerciſe, or too ſudden cooling after it, appear with ſickneſs, a fever and eruptions; tho' the two laſt ſymptoms may be wanting. Thoſe cauſed from ſome alteration in the air, and vulgarly called blaſts, appear with redneſs *Diag.*

of the face, ſpots, and a fever, often with bliſters upon the lips.

Prog. 4. Thoſe that proceed from fevers, the *ſmall-pox*, &c. and thoſe from gluttony, are dangerous; but the other are ſeldom mortal; unleſs thro' ignorance or miſtake, in the regimen or medicines made uſe of; whereby the eruptions are check'd, or the fever too violently ſuppreſs'd.

Regim. 5. In *ſurfeits* from gluttony, let the diet be very thin and ſparing, ſuch as tea, ſage-tea, barley-water, water-gruel and panada: in the other ſorts, ſack-whey, white-wine and water, panada with wine, *&c.* but much wine, and eſpecially fleſh-meat, is not proper, if the fever be high.

Cure. 6. In all *ſurfeits* proceeding from an exceſs of quantity, or ſome ill quality, whether of the ſolids or liquids, uſed as food, or from motion, bleed, if the patient be plethoric, or inclin'd to a fever; and the ſame day, or the day after, give a puke of *oxymel. ſcillit.* ℥ j. or *ipecacuanh.* ʒ ſs. with carduus-tea, or barley-water; and after the operation a paregoric. If the fever comes on, proceed as in caſe of a fever. If eruptions appear, forward and keep them up as long as poſſible by proper cardiacs, perſpiratives and ſudorifics; but if a fever accompanies 'em, warm medicines muſt be given more ſparingly.

℞ *Lapid. contrayerv. pulv. è chel. cancror. comp. ăa* ʒ ſs. *croc. gr.* xij. *coccinel. gr.* vj. *m. f. pulv. chart.* iij. *ſumat unam quinta quaq; hora cum julapij ſequent. cochlear.* iv.

℞ *Aq. ceraſ. nig.* ℥ vj. *theriacal.* ℥ iij. *ſyr. croc.* ℥ j. *ſpt. nitri d.* ʒ ij. *m. ſumat etiam cochlear.* iv. *in languoribus.*

Alſo,

Alſo,

℞ *Sal. vol. oleoſ. ſpt. lavend. comp. ſpt. croc. ãa* ℥ ij. *m. ſumat gut.* 40. *vel* 50. *ſubinde è quovis liquido appropriato.*

7. Repeat theſe or the like till the eruptions go off, and then exhibit a gentle purge or two. But if neither eruptions nor a fever appear, purge directly. For example,

℞ *Pil. ſtomach. cum gum. ruff. ãa gr.* xv. *calomel.* ϑ ſs. *reſin. jalap. gr.* vj. *ol. n. m. gut.* j. *f. pilulæ ſummo mane ſumendæ, cum regimine.*

Or,

℞ *Calomel. gr.* xv. *conſerv. roſar. rubrar. parum, ol. menth. gut.* j. *f. pilula h. ſ. ſumenda, & mane ſequent. capiat ſequentes pilulas.*

℞ *Pil. ex duobus, extract. rud. ãa gr.* xv. *tart. vitriolat. ſal. tartar. ãa gr.* v. *ol. cinnam. gut.* j. *m. f. pilulæ pro doſi.*

8. The following is perhaps more proper, if the viſcidity of the juices does not require calomel.

℞ *Tinct. ſacr. cum duplo ſpecier.* ℥ iiſs. *aq. menth.* ℥ j. *ſpt. lavend. comp. elixir. propriet. ãa* ℥ j. *m. f. hauſt. mane ſumend. & bis terve in ſeptimana repetend. ad* iv. *vel* vj. *vices.*

The ſtomachics preſcribed in want of appetite are here alſo proper.

9. *Surfeits* from blaſts, occaſioning an eryſipelas in the face, lips, *&c.* bleed, give gentle purgatives, and apply veſicatories. If it happen in the legs, give the purging waters with *cremor. tartar. manna*, &c. and for externals, ſee *ſmall-pox*, 28. But bliſter cautiouſly, where-ever an inflammatory fever attends; becauſe cantharides are thought to diſſolve the texture of the blood; which is here already too much diſſolved.

PLAGUE.

Def. 1. THE plague is taken for a general, precipitate, deſtructive, contagious, malignant, nervous fever.

By malignant, nervous fever, is meant the worſt kind of compound fevers, which ſeeming to be particularly ſeated in the nervous ſyſtem, often gives no ſigns of a common or inflammatory fever, either in the pulſe, tongue or urine.

Cauſe. 2. The cauſe differs as the plague is original or ſecondary. An original plague, or at leaſt a malignant or contagious fever, may ariſe conjunctly with other cauſes; from unwholeſom proviſion too freely fed on; from exhalations of ſtagnating ponds, marſhy places, priſons, dead carcaſes, and other filth or corruption; from inſects floating about, or dying in the air; the airs ſtagnation, or bad conſtitution; long continued heat, or ſudden change of weather; and laſtly, from mineral effluvia, whether arſenical, mercurial, *&c.*

The ſecond kind, may, perhaps, proceed from inſpiring, or any way receiving the breath or exhalations of infected perſons, wearing their cloaths, uſing their utenſils, or too haſtily inhabiting an infected houſe, *&c.* and poſſibly, alſo, from infected goods, eſpecially thoſe of the ſpungy ſort, and perſons coming from infected places.

Diag. 3. The diagnoſtics here are not ſo certain as in other diſtempers; but a ſudden ſucceſſion of a number of the following ſigns, will manifeſt the plague; eſpecially when the air is peſtilential; *viz.* chilneſs, ſhivering, heavineſs, pain in the ſtomach, head and back, *nauſea*, reaching, *cardialgia*, reſtleſneſs, broken ſleep, drowſineſs, confuſion, fear, anxiety, dejection, deſpondency, a wild,

wild, fixed or diſtracted look, difficulty of reſpiration, internal heat, hiccup, ſyncope, *delirium*, *ſubſultus tendinum*, or convulſive twitchings, diarrhœa, pulſe high and quick, in ſome low and quick, in others natural, intermitting, unequal, and often varying; eyes inflamed or ſunk, tongue black and dry, tho' in ſome 'tis white, in others natural; violent drought, high fever, which abates upon the appearance and increaſe of tumors in the *inguina*, *axillæ*, or behind the ears; but renews if they ſink, diminiſh or diſappear; fetid ſweat, breath fetid, carbuncles, ſpots, livid, purple, violet, green, and black; ſometimes broad, and diſappearing of a ſudden, at others ſmall, diſtinct and conſtant; but not uſually raiſed above the *cuticula*, as is common in ſome fevers.

4. All degrees of this infection are ſuppoſed dangerous; but if attended with any of the following ſymptoms commonly mortal; *viz.* an hæmorrhage, diarrhœa, dyſentery, ſternutation, hiccup, conſtant profuſe ſweats, continual drowſineſs, ſudden diminution or entire unſeaſonable vaniſhing of ſpots or tumors; ſpots black or green, eſpecially in ſcorbutic conſtitutions; many carbuncles; ſyncope, delirium, *ſubſultus tendinum*, intermitting pulſe, *facies hippocratica*, hoarſneſs, pain in the throat, diabetes, bloody urine, deſpondency, *&c.* But if the patient be free of theſe; if his body be coſtive, his reſt moderate, and the fever, tho' high, yields an equal pulſe; if buboes or *parotides* appear ſoon, grow gradually large and hard, happen before the fever, or about the time of the criſis, and ſuppurate kindly, there are hopes of recovery. It cannot, however, be determined what ſymptoms will happen firſt, what laſt, or when the plague will come to its ſtate; only as ſoon as large eruptions appear, we may ſuppoſe the criſis to begin; when theſe are

in their ſtate, then is the middle of the criſis, and as they regularly go off, ſo does the diſtemper. When the criſis happens with regular tumors, *viz.* In the *axillæ*, *inguina*, or behind the ears, 'tis a good ſign; but ſpots or carbuncles appearing without theſe tumors, the cauſe is accounted very deſperate.

Regim. 5. From a conſideration of the ſymptoms, and conſequent effects of the plague, it is ſuppoſed that the regimen which is beſt fitted to keep up the circulation, and prevent putrefaction, is moſt proper here. This regimen is thought chiefly to conſiſt in a free uſe of freſh air, acids, and generous liquors, proportion'd to the exigence of the ſeveral ſymptoms.

But when the fever is languid, and the ſpirits are depreſſed; when the peſtilential ſymptoms are urgent; when the eruptions appear late, ſink ſuddenly, or ſuppurate unkindly; when the diſeaſe is at its ſtate, *&c.* in ſuch circumſtances as theſe, a glaſs of pure wine is allowed of, and both that and acids are mixed with the panada, grewel, *&c.* They allow alſo good chicken-broth with mace, cloves, *&c.* And upon the appearance of livid, purple, black or green ſpots, it is thought convenient to give wine burnt with aromatics; and even compound waters, as *aq. mirabil.* &c. more eſpecially if no large tumors, but many carbuncles appear.

Cure. 6. The cure of this diſtemper is generally attempted by ſtrong ſudorifics, alexipharmics and cardiacs, given at the very beginning; but bad conſequences have ſeem'd to flow from phlebotomy, purging and vomiting; whether attempted in a great or ſmall degree. Omitting therefore all evacuations, and even emollient glyſters, for fear of a fatal diarrhœa, let the following *formulæ* ſerve as an example in the beginning, ſtate and declenſion

declenſion of the diſtemper; regard being always had to omit, diminiſh or augment the hot cardiacs, as the abſence, or preſence of the febrile ſymptoms require.

℞ *Conf. fracaſtor. ſ. m. lap. contrayerv. ãa* ℈ ij. *ſpec. diambr. camphor. ſal. vol. ſuccin. c. c. ãa gr.* vj. *ſyr. è ſucco citri q. ſ. f. bolus extemplo ſumendus; iteretur vero ut opus fuerit, una cum hauſtu ſequenti.*

℞ *Acet. vin. alb.* ℥ ij. *aq. theriacal.* ℥ j. *ſyr. è corticib. citri* ℥ ſs. *ſpt. lavend. c.* ʒ ij. *nitri dulc.* ʒ j. *m.*

Or,

7. ℞ *Lap. contrayerv.* ʒ ſs. *rad. angel. hiſpan. ſerpent. contrayerv. ãa gr.* x. *camphor. caſtor. opt. coccinel. ãa gr.* viij. *ol. cinnamom. gut.* ij. *ſpt. ſulphur. per campan. gut.* iv. *f. pulvis è cochleari julap. hujuſmodi ſumend. ſuperbibendo cochlear. aliquot.*

℞ *Aq. ceraſ. n. cinnamom. ten. theriacal. ãa* ℥ iij. *ſyr. limon.* ℥ j. *ſpt. lavend. c. ſal. vol. ol. ãa* ʒiij. *ſpt. vitriol.* ʒ j. *m. f. julap. de quo bibat etiam cochlear.* iv. *ſubinde.*

Or,

8. ℞ *Lap. contrayerv.* ʒ ij. *ſal. nitri purificat.* ʒ j. *rad. contrayerv. croc. caſtor. myrrh. ãa* ℈ ij. *camphor.* ℈ j. *ol. vitriol. gut.* ij. *f. pulver. ch.* vj. *ſumat unam.* 3 *tia vel* 4 *ta quaq; hora, cum julap. ſeq. cochlear.* iv.

℞ *Aq. ceraſ. n. rutæ ãa* ℥ iij. *cinnamom. fort. theriacal. ãa* ℥ ij. *ſyr. è ſucco citri* ℥ ſs. *margarit. pp^t.* ʒ ij. *gum. arab.* ʒ j. *ſal. vol. ol. ſpt. nitri d. ãa* ʒ ij. *m. f. julap. de quo capiat etiam cochlear.* iv. *in languore, cum ſpt. nitri d. lavend. c. ãa guttulis aliquot.*

10. Some ſuch proceſs as this is to be continued till the criſis approaches; about which time the acids may be omitted, and the doſes of the cardiacs augmented, or repeated ſomewhat oftener.

When the criſis actually appears, 'tis commonly thought that more powerful ſudorifics

ſhould be exhibited. But this method is by ſome eſteem'd more proper towards the end of the criſis, if the patient's ſtrength will allow; at which time they may be of ſervice to compleat a cure, if any ſeeds of infection remain.

℞ *Theriac. andromach. confect. fracaſtor. ſ. m. ãa* ℈ j. *antimon. diaphoret.* ℥ ſs. *rad. contrayerv. ſerpent. virg. ãa gr.* xij. *camphor. croci, ſal. vol. ſuccin. c. c. ãa gr.* vj. *ol. cinnamom. gut.* ij. *ſyr. de. mecon. q. ſ. f. bolus, pro re nata repetend. cum julap. ſequent. cochlear.* iv.

℞ *Aq. lact. alex.* ℥ vj. *theriacal. epidem. tinct. rad. ſerpent. virg. ãa* ℥ ij. *tinct. croci, ſyr. è corticib. citri ãa* ℥ j. *ſpt. lavend. c. ſal. vol. ol. confect. alkerm. ãa* ℥ ij. *f. julap. de quo capiat cochlearia aliquot ſubinde.*

11. After a criſis is regularly obtained, the doſe of theſe alexipharmics and ſudorifics muſt be proportionably decreaſed, as health comes on. Veſicatories being univerſally good in nervous caſes, of which this ſeems to be the chief; they may be ſervicable in this diſtemper; except, perhaps, in the caſe of purple ſpots, or bloody urine: but the moſt proper ſeaſon for them ſeems to be, when the regular tumors appear; provided you apply them ſomewhat below thoſe tumors, in order to diſcharge the matter of them. But other ſymptoms may require their aſſiſtance before, or after the appearance of eruptions; in which caſe let them be applied to the uſual parts: only obſerve that ſo many are not to be laid on at once in *deliria* as in depreſſions; and that their ill effects on bladder, muſt be here carefully prevented, or remedied by a ſtrong ſolution and *gum. arabic.* &c.

12. Sleepineſs being accounted no good ſymptom here, there will ſeldom be occaſion for the ſtronger opiates. When they are uſed, let them be mixed with proper cardiacs, and given only in ſmall quantities; at ſuch times chiefly when they have leaſt effect by way of narcotic; as

in

in caſe of vomiting, diarrhœas, hæmorrhages, *&c.* but after the criſis, they are allowed to be uſed more freely.

13. The concomitant ſymptoms of the plague, are generally the ſame with thoſe of a compound fever; excepting that in the former they are more ſudden, violent and mortal: each ſymptom has its proper cure; tho' the original is principally to be regarded. See *fevers* 13--27.

14. Peſtilential buboes are fix'd or moveable tumors happening in the *axillæ* or *inguina*, painful in their formation, and conſequent upon receiving the infection. When the like tumors happen behind the ears, they are called *parotides*. Theſe ſwellings are by all means to be encouraged with internal cardiacs, and external applications; for if they ſuppurate kindly and ſeaſonably, they are ſuppoſed to cure the diſtemper. Cupping-glaſſes have been uſed to forward them. The *emplaſt. paracelſ.* or the following cataplaſm, may anſwer the ſame end.

℞ *Rad. lilior. alb. cepar. ſub. cinerib. coct. ãa* ℥ iv. *ficuum ping. coct. no.* xv. *medul. pan. alb.* ℔ ſs. *in lact. vaccin. coct. pulv. ſem. lini, fœnugrec. ãa* ℥ ſs. *vitell. ovor.* ij. *ung. baſilic.* ℥ ij. *m. f. cataplaſma, ſ. a.*

A proper quantity of this may be applied warm to the part once in four or five hours, by means of a proper bandage. As ſoon as there is any appearance of matter in the tumor, it is to be open'd, by means of a cauſtic; and the eſchar to be ſeparated with *liniment. arcæi*, let down with a little *ol. roſar.* When the eſchar is ſeparated, or if the tumor be opened by inciſion, a proper digeſtive muſt be uſed to ripen an incraſſate the matter, and promote the diſcharge thereof. Dreſs with the following for this purpoſe.

℞ *Terebinth. venet.* ℥ ij. *vitellum unius ovi, m.*

& add. unguent. baſilic. liniment. arcæi ãa ℥ ſs. *pulv. myrrh.* ℥ iis.

If the lips grow callous, cut them down, or touch them with *lapis infernalis*; or elſe ſprinkle thereon *præcipit. rub. lævigat.* and apply over it a pledge of *unguent. apoſtolor.*

If the new fleſh be ſpongy, uſe the following for the dreſſing, and cover it with a plaiſter of *diachylon cum gummi.*

℞ *Liniment. arcæi* ℥ ſs. *præcipitat. rub. lævigat.* ℈ ij. *m.*

In caſe of a ſcirrhoſity, proper emollient fomentations muſt be employed; and when the fleſh is fully grown up, it may be cicatrized or skinn'd over with *unguent. deſiccativ. rub. & diapomphol. ãa.*

15. Carbuncles are ſmall eruptions, which coming on any part of the body ſoon diſcharge their contents, and afterwards appear in the form of a cruſty tubercle, of the ſize of a millet-ſeed; being ſurrounded with a very red and fiery circle. The ſmaller theſe are, the fewer in number, and the nearer to the extremities of the body, the leſs danger they foreſhew. Their cure is to be attempted by cataplaſms made of *theriac. londinenſ. allium. cepæ coct. ſapo nig. &c.* care being taken that they prove not too ſtimulating. If a gangrene be threatened, 'tis to be treated with penetrating embrocations, made of *ſpt. vin. elix. proprietat. theriac. androm.* &c. And if theſe avail not, recourſe muſt be had to inciſion, actual cauteries, *&c.*

Anorexia.

Def. 1. *Anorexia*, or loſs of appetite, is a longer continuance than what is natural, without any inclination or deſire to eat.

When

When the thoughts or ſight of proper food, create a ſickneſs in the ſtomach, or a tendency to vomit, 'tis called *nauſea.*

2. Theſe diſorders may proceed from hard drinking, great heat, a fever, conſumptions, laxity of the ſtomach, occaſioned by tea, *&c.* narcotics, as tobacco, *&c.* paſſions of the mind, as fear, *&c.* ſuppreſſion of evacuations, as the *menſes*, &c. cauſing a plenitude; a foul ſtomach, or any tenacious humors lodged therein; a diarrhœa, vomiting, *&c.* want of ſaliva, or its being vitiated, *&c.* *Cauſe.*

3. If an *anorexia*, or want of appetite, be conſtant, 'tis reputed dangerous, in proportion to its increaſe, rather than its continuance. When it proceeds from viſcid humors lodged in the ſtomach, 'tis not reputed ſo dangerous as when from hard drinking; which often ends in an incurable *icterus*, dropſy or conſumption. Happening on account of the ſummers heat, 'tis not thought dangerous; but coming upon the palſy, bad. Corpulent bodies are thought better able to bear it, than ſuch as are lean or emaciated. When from a relaxation of the fibres of the ſtomach, 'tis not eſteemed dangerous if taken in time; but when it proceeds from other diſtempers, it is to be judged of from them. If it continues after thoſe are gone off, it may be looked upon as original. *Prog.*

4. Reliſhing ſauces are here allowable, if not over-doſed with unctuous ingredients. All acids are here accounted good. The night-meal ſhould be very eaſy of digeſtion, and made an hour or two before bed-time. Riding is thought excellent. The ſleep ſhould be moderate, and the air clear. *Regimen.*

5. If the patient be plethoric, or the diſorder proceeds from a ſtoppage of evacuations, bleed; and in caſe of ſour eructations, pain in the head, ſickneſs at the ſtomach, dulneſs, heavineſs; *Cure.*

neſs; or if crapula's, or the uſe of narcotics have preceded, give an emetic; and afterwards a paregoric. In the next place purge; eſpecially if the menſes are ſuppreſſed, and that with calomel. The *tinctura ſacra* is alſo excellent, being taken in the quantity of an ounce at a time.

The following purging pills alſo, are excellent in this caſe.

℞ *Pil. ruffi, ſtomach. cum. gum. extract. rudij, tart. vitriol. ãa* ʒ ſs. *ol. n. m. ſtillit. menth. ãa gut.* ij. *m. f. pil. n°* xx. *quarum ſumat* v. *bis in ſeptimana.*

At night going to reſt, after the operation of each purgative, give a cardiac draught, without opiates. Thus,

℞ *Aq. ceraſ. nig.* ℥ ij. *cinnamom. fort. mirabil. ãa* ʒ iij. *ſpt. menth. lavend. comp. ãa* ℈ ij. *ſal. volat. oleoſ. gut.* 40. *ſyr. è ſucc. citri* ℥ ſs. *m. f. hauſtus.*

6. Purgatives and bitters here agree well, when mixt together.

℞ *Rad. gentian* ℈ j. *ſummit. abſinth. roman. ſem. cardamom. min. rad. galang. ãa* ʒ ſs. *cort. aurant.* ℈ ij. *caryoph. gr.* xv. *infunde in aq. bullient.* ℥ vj. *colaturæ adde fol. ſen.* ʒ iij. *ſal. tart.* ℈ ſs. *coque & colaturæ* ℥ iij. *adde ſpt. lavend. c. ſal. volat. oleoſ. ãa gut.* xxxx. *ſyr. de ſpina cervina* ℥ ſs. *m. f. potio.*

7. The following drops may help to diſſolve or diſlodge ſuch viſcid humors as proceed from hard drinking or the like.

℞ *Elixir. propriet.* ℥ ſs. *elix. vitriol.* ʒ j. *m. ſumat. gut.* xxxx. *omni mane cum hauſtu infuſion. card. benedict. vel vin. alb.*

Or,

℞ *Elixir. propriet.* ℥ vj. *elixir. vitriol.* ʒ iij. *tinct. mart. mynſicht.* ℈ ij. *m. in eundem finem.*

8. When the blood is depauperated by hard drinking, or the *menſes* are obſtructed, and the heat of the weather will permit the uſe of ſteel,

℞ *Elixir.*

℞ *Elixir. propriet. tinct. chalyb. ãa, m. ſumat gut.* xv. *bis terve quotidie è hauſtulo tinct. quavis ſtomach. vel. aq. puleg.*

9. In caſe of tremors and paralytic affections,

℞ *Spt. lavend. comp. elixir. proprietat. ãa ſumat. gut.* 80. *bis terve in die cum vin. alb. cyatho.*

Or,

℞ *Spt. lavend. comp. tinct. croc. aurantior. ãa* ℥ ſs. *m. in eundem finem.*

10. The following may be uſed univerſally, after proper evacuations.

℞ *Rad. gentian. zedoar. inciſ. ãa* ℥ j. *ſem. cardamom. minor.* ℥ ſs. *ſummit. abſinth. rom.* ℥ iſs. *cort. aurant. ſicc.* ℥ ſs. *croc. caryoph. ãa* ℈ j. *coccinel. gr.* x. *vin. alb.* ℔ ij. *ſtent ſimul frigide per tres dies, & colaturæ capiat cochlear.* iv. *hora una ante & poſt prandium.*

Or,

℞ *Cort. aurant. recent.* ℥ ij. *rad. gentian.* ℥ j. *ſpt. ſacchar.* ℔ ij. *coccinel.* ℈ j. *capiat gut.* 100. *pro doſi è quovis vehiculo.*

The following ſeems to be ſtill better.

℞ *Cort. aurant. ſicc.* ℥ j. *rad. gentian.* ℥ ij. *ſem. cardamom. minor. zedoar. ãa* ℥ j. *caryoph. croc. ãa* ℈ j. *coccinel. gr.* x. *ſpt. vin. gallic.* ℔ j. *m. f. tinct. in eundem finem.*

Or,

℞ *Cort. aurant.* ℥ j. *rad. gentian.* ℥ vj. *ſpt. vin. rect.* ℥ xij. *infunde. ſ. a. colaturæ add. ſpt. ſulphur. per campan.* ℥ vj. *ſumat gut.* xx. *vel* xxx. *pro doſi.*

11. Here follow ſuch extemporaneous preſcriptions, as may be uſed where ſpirituous compoſitions are improper.

℞ *Rad. gentian.* ℥ ij. *ſummit. abſinth. roman. p.* ij. *calam. aromat.* ℥ ij. *cubeb.* ℥ j. *cort. aurant.* ℥ iſs. *infunde in aq. bullient.* ℥ xx. *colaturæ* ℥ xv. *adde aq. abſinth. mag. comp. aq. gentian. ãa* ℥ j. *m. ſumat cochlear.* iiij. *bis terve quoditie.*

12. The

12. The following is very uſeful.

℞ *Rad. gentian. zedoar. galang. ſem. cardamom. minor. ãa* ʒj. *cort. aurant.* ʒij. *infunde in aq. bullient.* ℔j. *colaturæ adde aq. abſinth. pæon. comp. ãa* ʒij. *ſpt. lavend. comp.* ʒſs. *m. ſumat cochl.* vj. *bis quotidie.*

13. For thoſe of a leucophlegmatic conſtitution, add to this, *vin. chalyb.* inſtead of the compound waters. When there is a general laxity of the pores, and much ſweat attending, the infuſion of *cort. peruv. in vin.* is ſuppoſed to be of great ſervice; as alſo a moderate uſe of the cold bath.

If narcotics become abſolutely neceſſary, join them with warm cardiacs, ſuch as *croc. caſtor. ſal. volat. ſuccin.* &c.

14. If the indiſpoſition continues after the opiates are left off, bliſter, vomit, purge, give warm bitters, and adviſe the cold bath ſucceſſively. When it proceeds from any paſſion, bliſtering, emetics, the cold bath, free air, and diverſions, are of ſervice, together with proper ſtomachics, as before preſcribed.

15. If it comes from a ſuppreſſion of any evacuations, promote them, and uſe ſtomachics. Proceed in the ſame manner when this caſe is a ſymptom in other diſtempers. If it was cauſed by too liberal an uſe of tea, let it be left off by degrees, and a glaſs of red wine be drank in its ſtead, or an infuſion of cortex in red wine. And laſtly, let the cold bath be try'd.

16. The chewing of rhubarb is good in moſt of theſe caſes, eſpecially if they are attended with great coſtiveneſs.

Apepsia, or Want of Digestion.

Def. 1. *Apepſia*, or want of digeſtion, is ſome defect in the ſtomach, which prevents the aliment taken in from affording a proper chyle for

for ſupplying the blood, and nouriſhing the parts of the body.

2. This may have the ſame cauſes with *anorexia*, as alſo gluttony, the *fames canina*, much ſleep after eating, the uſing improper food, *pica* and *malacia*, the lientery and cœliac paſſion, too long detention of the aliment, an univerſal weakneſs of the muſcles, want of proper ſaliva, *&c.* *Cauſe.*

3. This diſorder is commonly attended with paleneſs of the face, eructations of crude indigeſted aliment, inactivity, dulneſs after eating, and a ſweetiſh nauſeous taſte, ſometimes voracity, and at others a want of appetite, now and then with a nauſea and vomiting, and a tenſion about the *ſcrobiculum cordis* and abdomen. *Diag.*

4. When it proceeds from a crapula, or the eating things hard to be digeſted, 'tis eaſier cured than when hereditary, or when from an internal cauſe. After it has produced a cachexy, *anaſarca* or *icterus*, 'tis uſually accounted incurable. *Prog.*

5. The regimen here may be the ſame as in the *anorexia*; only wine might be allowed more freely in this caſe, provided it was not the cauſe of the diſeaſe; and now and then a little ſnake-root-brandy might be of ſervice. *Reg.*

6. The medicines in *anorexia*, are all proper, and may prove ſerviceable here. But the following may be uſed when an *anorexia* is complicated with an *apepſia*, as it frequently happens. *Cure.*

Applicetur ventriculo empl. ſtomach. magiſt. ſuper alutam extenſ. & cum ol. macis, vel n. m. & menth. ãa illitum.

℞ *Pulv. caſtor. gr.* vj. *ſerpent. virg. croc. ſpec. diambr. ãa gr.* iv. *extract. gentian. gr.* xv. *ol. cinnamom. n. m. ãa gut.* i. *confect. alkerm. q. s. f. bolus ſumat. hora una poſt prandium quotidie, in ſeptimanas aliquot.*

Or,

Or,

7. ℞ *Conſ. abſinth. rom.* ℈ j. *pulv. cinnam.* ℈ ſs. *cort. aurant. extern. gr.* xv. *rad. angel. hiſpan. lign. aloes, ãa gr.* v. *zinzib. gr.* iij. *ol. menth. caryoph. ãa gut.* j. *ſyr. è cort. citri q. s. f. bolus, eodem modo ſumendus.*

Or,

8. ℞ *Pulv. cortic. winteran. cinnam. ãa* ℥ iij. *cort. aurant.* ℥ iſs. *croc. mac. caryoph. n. m. ſpec. diambr. rad. angel. hiſpan. ãa* ℈ j. *ſem. cardamom. minor. zinzib. ãa* ℈ ſs. *conſerv. abſinth. roman.* ℥ j. *ſyr. è cort. citri q. s. f. elect. cujus ſumat quant. n. m. ter quotidie.*

Or,

9. ℞ *Cort. aurant. cort. citri, caul. angelic. rad. zinzib. condit. ſucc. kerm. aã* ℥ ſs. *ol. cinnam. n. m. caryoph. mac. gut. ãa* iv. *ſyr. de mentha q. s. f. electuarium eodem. modo ſumendum.*

Or,

10. ℞ *Pulv. cinnamom. cort. aurant. fol. menth. ãa* ℥ j. *extract. gentian.* ℥ ij. *croc.* ℥ j. *zinzib. piper. long. caſtor. rad. ſerpent. virg. mac. lign. aloes, rad. angel. hiſpan. contrayerv. caryroph. ãa* ℈ j. *coccinel. gr.* xv. *ol. n. m. gut.* vj. *ſyr. limon. q. s. f. pil.* x. *è* ℥ j. *capiat.* v. *bis terve in die.*

Or,

11. ℞ *Croc. rad. angel. hiſpan. lig. aloes ãa* ℥ j. *ol. cinnamom. n. m. menth. äa gut.* vi. *ſacch. alb.* ℔ ſs. *ſpt. lavend. comp.* ℥ ſs. *mucilag. gum. tragacanth. q. s. f. troch. in ore tenendi ad libitum, præſertim vero poſt paſtus.*

Or,

12. ℞ *N. M. cinnamom. mac. caryoph. croc. ãa* ℈ j. *ſem. cardamom. minor. rad. angel. hiſpan. contrayerv. lign. aloes, zinzib. coccinel. ãa* ℈ ſs. *pulv. cort. aurant.* ℥ j. *ſacch. alb.* ℥ ij. *m. f. pulv. ſumat* ℥ iſs. *bis vel ter in die cum cochlearib. aliquot vini albi.*

13. The

13. The following julep may be uſed occaſionally with any of the foregoing medicines.

℞. *Aq. ceraſ. nig. cinnam. fort.* ãa ℥ iij. *ſpt. lavend. comp.* ℥ ſs. *ſyr. de menth.* ℥ j. *ſpt. menth.* ʒ ij. *m.*

Or,

14. ℞ *Aq. cinnamom. ten.* ℥ iiij. *angel. comp. mirab. epidem.* ãa ℥ j. *ſpt. lavend. comp. croc.* ãa ʒ iij. *ſyr. è cortic. citri* ℥ j. *m. f. julapium.*

Alſo,

15. ℞ *Spt. menth. lavend. comp. tinct. croc.* ãa *m. ſumat gut.* xxx. *frequenter è quovis liquore.*

16. In leucophlegmatic conſtitutions,

℞ *Cinnamom.* ℥ ſs. *ſem. cardamom. minor.* ʒ j. *mac. n. m. caryophyl.* ãa ϑ j. *lign. aloes, zinzib. coccinel.* ãa ϑ ſs. *infunde in vin. alb.* ℔ ij. *colaturæ adde ſacch. alb.* ℥ iſs. *ſpt. lavend. comp. croc.* ãa ℥ j. *m. ſumat cochl.* iiij. *bis terve quotidie.*

17. If the patient be icterical or leucophlegmatic, chalybeates ſhould be added to the aromatics above-preſcribed. If the caſe ſtill proves obſtinate, a courſe of chalybeate waters may do ſervice. Obſerve that throughout the cure, the hot cardiacs are to be ſparingly exhibited to children, and to ſuch as are of a ſanguine conſtitution, for fear of inflammatory diſeaſes. It may be convenient to mix them, when neceſſary, with ſimple waters.

Fames Canina.

1. *Fames canina* is an increaſe of the appetite beyond what is natural to the conſtitution, attended with a vomiting: but when unattended with that, and joined with a ſinking of ſpirits, or a *deliquium*, and coldneſs of the extremities, 'tis called *bulimia*. *Def.*

2. This may proceed from a too ſudden digeſtion, whatever be the cauſe of that in the *Cauſe.*

human body; from too great evacuation; from acids too freely uſed; from worms and pregnancy. If the cauſe be external, 'tis not reputed dangerous; but if internal, and a vomiting, or other violent evacuations, or *deliquia* attend, it often brings on a cachexy, dropſy, lientery, *&c.* In pregnancy, 'tis not dangerous.

Reg. 3. Let the food made uſe of be fat, the ſauce rich and unctuous, or well ſtored with butter: allow gellies and rich ſweet wines, as ſack, *&c.*

Cure. 4. If the patient be ſanguine, bleed; afterwards give an emetic, and repeat it *pro re nata.* Order lenient purgatives; and let both the emetic and cathartic be ſtronger or weaker as a vomiting or looſeneſs are preſent or abſent. Allow the perſon to drink freely of fat broth in the operation of purgatives, and of barley-water, made very ſlimy, in that of emetics. After the operation of each, exhibit an oleaginous paregoric draught. Suppoſing the ſtomach deprived of its *mucus*; the quantity of its natural fluid augmented, or its texture changed; ſtrong ſolutions of *gum. arabic. in decoct. hord.* may be ſerviceable; as will alſo oleaginous medicines, mucilages, and linctus's of *balſam. peruv. ſperm. ceti*, &c. taken in large quantities.

5. If a vomiting or diarrhœa continue, and are attended with fainting; after proper evacuations, particular regard muſt be had to thoſe ſymptoms. Exhibit opiates freely for them, if the patient be not lethargic.

6. If too free an uſe of venery be the cauſe of the diſorder, give *ſal. prunel. ſacchar. ſaturni, camphor.* &c. cooling emulſions, and other proper refrigerants. But if it proceed from pregnancy, the way is to allow of the thing longed for.

A courſe of bitters may prove ſerviceable after this diſeaſe appears to be conquered.

PICA

PICA or MALACIA.

1. *Pica* or *malacia*, is an unnatural deſire of feeding on ſuch things as are accounted noxious, or unfit for nutrition. *Def.*

2. This diſorder is ſeldom original, but ſometimes the effect of a delirious hypocondriacal affection in men; a chloroſis, ſtoppage of the *menſes*, or their eruption, about the ſecond or third month of pregnancy in women; or elſe it may be hereditary in children, from ſome cauſe affecting or reſiding in the mother. *Cauſe.*

3. Leanneſs, an ill colour of the face, or *facies hippocratica*, and irregular evacuations, uſually attend this diſtemper. *Diag.*

4. When ſymptomatical, 'tis judged of by the original diſeaſe: a long continuance of it vitiates both the ſolids and fluids. When it is the conſequence of a delirious hypocondriacal affection, the cure is difficult. *Prog.*

5. A nutrimental diet is recommended; with proper exerciſe. *Reg.*

6. If the patient be plethoric, bleed, vomit and purge; then order chalybeates, and proceed as in *apepſia*. When 'tis from pregnancy, it uſually goes off before the delivery; and demands no particular cure. If it be ſymptomatical, regard muſt be had to the original diſeaſe; and afterwards a courſe of chalybeates may be proper. *Cure.*

VOMITING.

1. VOmiting is a convulſive motion of the ſtomach, whereby its contents are thrown up thro' the mouth, inſtead of deſcending thro' the *pylorus*. *Def.*

Cauſe. 2. A vomiting may be cauſed internally either from too great a quantity of aliment taken in, as happens in crapula's, *&c.* or from the quality of it being too ſtrong or diſagreeable to the conſtitution; alſo from ſome particular medicines or poiſons; or from an abſceſs in the coats of the ſtomach. It may alſo be occaſioned by a diſorder in the fluids of the ſtomach, or the nerves thereof being affected; as happens in conſumptive, hectic, or paralytic and cachectical conſtitutions, or in ſuch as have been hard drinkers. It may happen externally from blows, *&c.* diſagreeable ſights, bad ſcents, and ſailing on the ſea: 'tis often ſymptomatical, as in the iliac paſſion, *cholera mōrbus*, colic, worms, obſtructions, fevers, women with child, *&c.*

Diag. 3. If it be original, an uneaſineſs is firſt felt in the ſtomach; but if ſymptomatical, in other parts.

Prog. 4. After crapula's, *&c.* a vomiting is often of ſervice; but when it proceeds from poiſon, overdoſed emetics, or purgatives, abſceſſes in the ſtomach, violent blows, the iliac paſſion, *cholera morbus*, malignant fevers; and when very violent in women with child, it is reputed dangerous, if not timely remedied. Otherwiſe, when original, 'tis not accounted dangerous; and when ſymptomatical, it depends upon the original diſtemper.

Reg. 5. Malt liquors are here to be avoided; ſage or mint-tea is eſteemed good. Burnt wine, chicken-broth, ſago, panada with wine, fine ſugar, and nutmeg, are thought uſeful. But nothing that is too ſolid, ſhould be eat. Reſt and ſleep are to be indulged.

Cure. 6. If the caſe be original, and the patient at all plethoric, bleed; and afterwards exhibit an emetic, unleſs there be an abſceſs in the ſtomach. If the patient be very weak, carduus-tea drank freely, or with *oxymel. ſcillit.* ℥ ſs. or *ſal. vitriol.* ℈ j. in the firſt draught, may be ſufficient.

After

After the operation,

℞ *Mithridat.* ℈ j. *ſpec. diambr. croc. ol. cinnamom. menth.* ãa *gut.* j. *laud. londinens. gr.* i. *ſyr. de menth. q. s. f. bolus, ſtatim ſumend.*

Or,

℞ *Flaved. aurant.* ʒ ſs. *philon. roman. extract. gentian.* ãa ℈ j. *ol. cinnamom. n. m.* ãa *gut.* i. *ſyr. limon. q. s. f. bolus, poſt operationem emetici ſumendus, ſuperbibendo hauſtum ſequentem.*

℞ *Aq. ceraſor. nig. menth. cinnamon. fort.* ãa ʒ vj. *ſyr. de menth.* ʒ iij. *ſpt. lavend. comp.* ʒ j. *m.*

Or,

℞ *Aq. cinnam. ten.* ℥ iſs. *theriac. mirab.* ãa ʒ vj. *ſyr. de meconio* ℥ ſs. *ſpt. menth. tinct. croc.* ãa ʒ ſs. *laudan. liquid. gut.* xv. *m. f. hauſtus.*

Give alſo frequently a few drops of *ſpt. lavend. comp.* in a glaſs of wine.

7. The following ſeldom fails of ſucceſs.

℞ *Succ. limon.* ℥ ſs. *ſal. abſinth.* ℈ j. *ſacchar. alb. parum. m. f. hauſtulus bis terve in die repetend.*

Or,

℞ *Succ. limon.* ℥ ij. *ſal. abſinth.* ʒ j. *aq. cinnam. fort. ceraſor. nig.* ãa ℥ j. *ſacchar. alb. q. ſ. m. ſumat cochlear.* ij. *poſt. ſingulas vomitiones.*

8. If theſe ſucceed not, and weakneſs comes on, we muſt have recourſe to opiates; which are to be exhibited in doſes ſuitable to the demand there is for them.

℞ *Aq. cinnamom. fort. ceraſor. nig.* ãa ʒ vj. *laud. liquid. ſpt. lavend. comp.* ãa *gut.* xxxx. *ſyr. de mecon.* ʒ ij. *m. f. hauſtus bis in die, vel pro re nata, repetend.*

Or,

℞ *Conſerv. flavend. aurantior* ℈ ij. *laudan. londinenſ. gr.* iſs. *ol. n. m. cinnamom. ſyr. de mecon. q. s. f. bolus quem ſumat vel per ſe, vel cum hauſtu præcedente.*

Allow a proper time for theſe opiates to have their effects, and repeat them occaſionally, increaſing or diminiſhing the doſe as the caſe ſhall require.

9. The following *fotus* may be ſerviceable.

℞ *Bacc. junip. laur. ãa* ℥ ſs. *n. m. mac. caryoph. ãa* ℥ j. *cort. granat. flor. balauſt. ãa* ʒ ij. *herb. menth. meliſs. ãa m* j. *croc.* ʒ ſs. *coque in vin. rub.* ℔ iſs. *acet. vin. alb.* ℔ ſs. *colaturæ adde ſpt. vin. camphor. ãa* ℔ ſs. *theriac. lond.* ℥ ſs. *opij crudi gr.* x. *m. f. fotus cum pannis linteis calide adhibendus.*

Afterwards,

10. *Ol. amygd. ducl.* ℥ j. *camphor.* ϑ j. *ol. n. m. caryoph. mac. menth. ãa gut.* iiij. *ſpt. lavend. c.* ʒiij. *opij gr.* vj. *m. & inunge ventriculi regionem.*

Or,

℞ *Balſam. peruv.* ℥ ſs. *ol. mac. per expreſs.* ʒ ij. *ol. menth. caryoph. ãa gut.* vj. *laudan. liquid. ſydenh.* ℥ ſs. *m. in eundem uſum.*

11. This plaiſter is often uſed to children.

℞ *Mithridat.* ℥ ſs. *pulv. croc. ol. mac. per expreſs. ãa* ϑ j. *m. & extende ſuper alutam, ventriculo adhibend.*

For adults,

℞ *Theriac. venet.* ℥ j. *ol. mac. p. expreſs.* ʒ ij. *ol. nuc. moſch. menth. ãa gut.* iv. *m.*

12. In a lax or cold conſtitution, when the vomiting is frequent, the medicines in *anorexia*, 10, 11, 12. are of uſe.

If coſtiveneſs happen in a violent vomiting, a doſe of an opiate ſhould a little precede or be joined with a purgative; the doſe of the latter being augmented proportionably in reſpect of the opiate. And let the form, in this caſe, be rather ſolid than liquid.

13. In caſe of morning retchings; firſt exhibit a gentle emetic, and afterwards let a quart of carduus-tea be drank for a few mornings running. In the next place may be uſed the medicines preſcribed in *anorexia*.

14. If an abſceſs happen in the ſtomach, a courſe of terebinthinate medicines, with *balſam. peruv.* and a decoction of the woods, are ſuppoſed

ſuppoſed proper. Otherwiſe proceed as in caſe of an *empyema.*

15. When the vomiting proceeds from blows or bruiſes; bleed, give *ſperma ceti* with *pulv. rhei* and the *decoct. pectoral.* likewiſe make uſe of this embrocation.

℞. *Ol. roſar. aq. hungar. ãa* ℥ j. *camphor.* ℥ j. *ſpt. lavend. c.* ℥ iij. *ol. ſuccin.* ℈ ij. *m.*

16. When from an intermitting fever, as often happens in the cold fit; unleſs the caſe be very urgent, endeavour not to ſtop it by anti-emetics; but rather encourage it with carduus-tea, and proceed as in caſe of agues.

17. When it ariſes from a foggy air, as happens in aſthmatical and hectic conſtitutions, allow of rheniſh wine, whey, tea, grewels, *&c.* and avoid malt liquors and much fleſh-meat.

18. When from the uſe of violent emetics, let the remains of them be well waſhed off the ſtomach with barley-water; and when a truce is procured, exhibit a grain or two of opium alone, or in a proper bolus, and repeat it *pro re nata.* Burnt brandy will often ſucceed here. Remember to bleed if the patient be plethoric. A cathartic with calomel, and an opiate, is ſometimes neceſſary to recover the inverted periſtaltic motion. The *ſucc. limon. & ſal. abſinth.* ſeldom fail to give relief in this caſe.

19. When it is cauſed by too ſtrong a purgative,

℞ *Confect. fracaſt. ſ. m.* ℈ ij. *coral. rub. ppt.* ℈ j. *terr. japon. bol. armen. ãa gr.* xv. *ol. cinnamom. n. m. ãa gut.* j. *confect. alkerm. q. s. f. bolus h. s. ſumendus & pro re nata repetendus.*

20. When a vomiting is joined with a diarrhœa, malt liquors muſt be avoided; but red wine, in moderation, is allowed; and *decoct. alb.* made uſe of for ordinary drink.

℞ *Pulv.*

℞ *Pulv. rhei* ℈ j. *confect. fracaſtor. ſ. m.* ℈ ij. *laudan. liquid. gut.* xv. *ol. cinnamom. gut.* ij. *ſyr. de meconio q. s. f. bolus, h. s. ſumendus & pro re nata repetendus cum hauſtu ſequenti.*

℞ *Aq. cinnamom. tenuis* ℥ ij. *mirab.* ʒ vj. *ſyr. croci* ℥ ſs. *ſpt. lavendul. comp.* ℥ j. *m.*

21. And if neceſſary,

℞ *Aq. ceras. nig. menth. ăa* ℥ iij. *theriacal. epidem. ăa* ℥ j. *confect. fracaſtor. s. m.* ʒ ij. *bol. armen. coral. rub. ăa* ʒ iſs. *ſyr. de meconio, de menth. ſpt. menth. ăa* ʒ iij. *laud. liquid. gut.* xxx. *m. capiat cochl.* ij. *vel.* iij. *poſt ſingulas dejectiones, vel vomitiones.*

22. When it ariſes from a too free uſe of unctuous or fat bodies, acids, ſuch as the *ſucc. limon.* &c. in white wine, are of ſervice.

23. When from diſagreeable ſights or ſcents, ſnake-root brandy, and grateful odours are the cure.

24. Vomiting from ſailing, has been prevented by plentifully drinking of wine. In ſome conſtitutions, reſt, and the enjoyment of a free air, will cure it. Grateful acids are of ſervice in the caſe; and ſo is keeping in the ſame place and poſture.

Inflammation in the Stomach.

Def. 1. THE ſtomach is ſaid to be inflamed, when any part thereof is excoriated, or præternaturally diſtended; whether it be from any excoriating thing taken at the mouth, or an inflammatory diſpoſition, *&c.*

Diag. 2. It manifeſts it ſelf by pain, heat, diſtenſion, and pulſation in the part, reaching thro' to the back; a tumor in or about the *ſcrobiculum cordis*, which may be either felt or ſeen; difficulty of deglutition, and reſpiration; a pain in ſneezing, yawning, *&c.* If it be violent and of long ſtanding, 'tis ſometimes attended with an internal burning, and

and a violent thirſt, while the external parts feel cold.

3. When it proceeds from poiſons, ulcers, ſcirrhoſities, inflammations, fevers, *&c.* 'tis accounted dangerous. *Prog.*

4. The regimen may be the ſame as in an *angina* or pleuriſy; but the exerciſe ſhould be little, the ſleep much; and the body ought to be kept ſoluble by emollient glyſters of fat broths, *&c.* *Reg.*

5. If it be cauſed by an inflammatory diſpoſition, repeat bleeding *pro re nata*; and give the balſamics preſcribed in pleuriſy and *angina*. When 'tis from a ſcirrhoſity, uſe the ſame internals as in ſcrophulous caſes and cancers. If it turns to an abſceſs, treat it as an empyema, or adviſe a long continued courſe of *emplaſt. flor. unguent. vel de mucilag.* made into pills; or *balſam. capiv.* in milk. When it proceeds from any thing ſwallowed too hot, it ſeems very proper that ſome cold liquors ſhould be drank immediately. If a pain ariſe in the ſtomach, from too large a quantity of food taken in, adviſe a vomit. 'Tis remarkable that exerciſe in one man, but ſleep in another, beſt promotes digeſtion. When 'tis from corroſives ſwallowed, treat it as a poiſon. If the pain cauſes a fever, bleed; give laxative glyſters, and avoid hot cardiacs. *Cure.*

Cholera Morbus.

1. *Cholera morbus*, is a plentiful diſcharge of a bitter, green, tranſparent fluid, both by vomit and ſtool. *Def.*

2. This may proceed from any cauſe which ſo affects the ſtomach and pylorus, gall-bladder, *porus bilarius* and *pancreas*, as to occaſion a great or ſudden ſeparation of the bile and pancreatic juice. *Cauſe.*

3. 'Tis

Diag. 3. 'Tis attended with convulſions in the inteſtines, and ſickneſs at the ſtomach, a quick, and ſmall pulſe, cold ſweats and coldneſs of the extremities, tho' at ſometimes the pulſe is high and quick, and then a feveriſh indiſpoſition ſucceeds. A greater quantity is at this time evacuated than was taken in. 'Tis attended with thirſt, great nauſea, and a loathing of ſolid food. Vomiting, or a ſtool, generally follows upon each draught of drink. If this diſeaſe continues for a few days, a ſyncope uſually enſues, and then convulſions. This diſtemper is moſt frequent in the middle and end of ſummer. When it attends the iliac paſſion, 'tis known by a bitter taſte in the mouth, and the green colour of what is caſt up.

Prog. 4. This proves much more dangerous than a common vomiting and diarrhœa. If the patient be ſtrong, the diſeaſe not violent, and no ſymptoms appear beſides the ſickneſs, vomiting and looſeneſs, 'tis not ſo dangerous as when there are cold ſweats, an intermitting pulſe, a ſyncope, and eſpecially when it happens in old age. But if frequent faintings prevent the evacuations, whilſt the diſpoſitions to them ſtill continue, and there be a ſwelling in the *ſcrobiculum cordis*, with the *facies hippocratica*, there are no hopes. In a true *cholera morbus*, the dirrhœa, uſually goes off before the vomiting; which is accounted a good ſign.

Regim. 5. The exerciſe muſt be very moderate, and ſleep is to be encouraged. Let the drink here be *decoct. alb.* made, if neceſſary, with the addition of *rad. tormentil. biſtort. fl. roſar. rub.* A little cinnamon-water, or plague-water, drank now and then, is not amiſs, if no fever appears. In caſe any thing that is a little ſolid can be reliſhed, give panada or ſago, with white wine, nutmeg and ſugar.

Cure. 6. In a bilious, or very ſanguine conſtitution, it ſhould not be ſtopped too ſuddenly. If the patient

tient be florid and bilious, bleed; and if the ſtrength will allow, and the ſymptoms are violent, give ℈ j. of *ipecacuanha*, or at leaſt a moderate quantity of carduus tea or *decoct. hord.* with a little *oxymel. ſcillit.* and after the operation,

℞ *Aq. ceraſ. n. cinnamom. fort. ãa* ℥ j. *ſucc. limon.* ʒ vj. *ſal. abſinth.* ʒ ſs. *ſacchar. alb.* ʒ iſs. *opij pur. gr. i. f. hauſtus ſtatim ſumendus.*

7. In the mean time a glyſter *de juſculo vervecin. vel pullino abſque ſale*, may be injected every hour; and after a few repetitions, add to one of them *vitellum unius ovi, theriac. andromach. diaſcord. ſ. m. ãa* ʒ iſs. If theſe fail of ſucceſs, proceed as in caſe of vomiting, 7, 8. next give a rhubarb bolus, afterwards an anodyne glyſter, and then proceed as in caſe of a fever. If both the vomiting and diarrhœa ſtill continue, and endanger an excoriation of the ſtomach and inteſtines, which is known by the coming away of a froathy *mucus* and blood, with intolerable gripings; let *balſam. capiv.* be always injected with the glyſters, or elſe mucilages, oils, *&c.* and let the broth uſed for the glyſter be boiled to a jelly. Here alſo give ſtrong ſolutions of *gum. arabic. pro potu ordinario.* Let this be the form of the glyſter.

℞ *Gelatin. è pedibus vitulin.* ℥ viij. *axung. porcin. mucilag. gum. tragacanth. ãa* ℥ iij. *balſam. capiv.* ℥ j. *vitel. ovor. duor. laud. liquid. ſydenh.* ʒ ij. *m. f. enema diu retinendum.*

Opiates given in proper doſes, are the laſt refuge.

9. If it proceeds from too pungent things uſed as food, ſuppoſe *rad. raphan. ruſtican.* &c. and the perſon be plethoric; bleed, bliſter, and give gentle cardiacs, jellies, mucilages and glyſters, if neceſſary, as before-mentioned.

10. Sometimes only a vomiting happens; in which caſe, a due time after the operation of an emetic, a cathartic may be exhibited.

℞ *Pil.*

℞ *Pil. ruff. ſtomach. cum. gum. ãa gr.* xv. *ſal. ſuccin. gr.* v. *ol. n. m. gut.* ij. *f. pil.* v. *ſumat duas hora ſomni & reliquas mane ſequenti ſi fuerit opus.*

Or,

℞. *Pulv. rhei* ℈ j. *ſen. gr.* xv. *ol. cinnamom. gut.* ij. *m. f. pulv. mane ſumend.*

If there be a ſuſpicion that the purge cannot be retained by the ſtomach, give a grain of laudanum a quarter of an hour before it is taken.

11. When this attends the iliac paſſion, the cure is the ſame with that uſed for the latter.

Heart-Burn.

Def. 1. WHAT we commonly call the *heart-burn*, is a painful ſenſation of heat or acrimony, at particular times, about the upper orifice of the ſtomach.

Cauſe. 2. 'Tis ſuppoſed to proceed from the acrimony or acidity of the fluids, or contents of the ſtomach, occaſioning a ſmall excoriation. Stale liquors, vinegars, ſpices, *&c.* may alſo cauſe it. Some conſtitutions are more ſubject to it than others; and, perhaps, 'tis moſt commonly found in the ſanguine and bilious.

Diag. 3. The uneaſineſs is firſt felt about the *cartilago xiphoides*. Its coming is uncertain if natural, or independent; but if accidental, it generally happens ſoon after eating or drinking.

Prog. 4. 'Tis ſometimes ſo great as to cauſe a nauſea, *cephalalgia* or *vertigo*.

Happening in fevers, 'tis accounted bad; otherwiſe, 'tis ſeldom dangerous, tho' always troubleſome.

Reg. 5 A ſlender diet, conſiſting of grewel, panada, ſago, fat broths, oils and gellies, is accounted moſt proper here.

6. A

6. A due quantity of any teſtaceous pow- *Cure.*
ders, ſuch as oyſter-ſhells, crabs-eyes, *&c.* ſeldom fails to cure it; or leſs ſeldom, the inner coat of a fowl's gizzard dry'd, beaten to powder, and taken about ℥ j. at a time, eſpecially when the ſtomach is almoſt empty.

7. The following is eaſie, ſafe and uſeful.

℞ *Pulv. teſt. oſtrear. vel cretæ alb.* ℥ j. *ol. n. m. gut.* iv. *m. pro* 4. *vel* 6. *doſibus.*

The next is more powerful,

℞ *Pulv. è chel. cancror. ſimpl. ocul. cancror. ppt. coral. rub. ãa* ℥ ij. *pulv. gum. tragacanth. ſacch. alb. ãa* ℥ j. *ol. n. m. cinnamom. ãa gut.* iij. *f. chart.* vi. *ſumat unam bis vel ter in die è cochlearibus aliquot emulſionis commun.*

8. Thoſe ſubject hereto, may always carry about them ſome of theſe lozenges.

℞ *Pulv. teſt. oſtrear.* ℥ iv. *cret. alb.* ℥ ij. *chel. cancror. ſimp. ocul. cancror. ppt. ãa* ℥ iſs. *ſacch. alb.* ℥ iv. *bol. armen. terr. japon. ãa* ℥ ij. *coccinel.* ℥ j. *ol. cinnam. gut.* xv. *mucilag. gum. tragacanth. q. s. f. trochiſci* ℥ j. *pendentes, quorum duo ſint pro doſi.*

Hiccup.

1. THE *hiccup* is a convulſive motion of the *Def.*
larynx, oeſophagus, ſtomach, diaphragm, or other parts of the *thorax.*

2. 'Tis cauſed by whatever is apt to irritate *Cauſe.*
the fibres of thoſe parts, as ſometimes by drinking or eating too much; at others, by eating any thing which is too dry, as bread or biſket; at others again, by the want of proper nouriſhment, the drinking of cold liquors, or the attack of a malignant fever, *&c.* and ſo may be either original or ſymptomatical.

3. Original hiccups are common, but not *Prog.*
dangerous, unleſs ſometimes in old age; but the ſymptomatic, as thoſe that happen in dyſenteries,

ries, *&c.* are always accounted bad; ſo alſo are thoſe in aſthmas, and fits of vomiting. The original return by fits, but the ſymptomatical are almoſt continual. Thoſe from fulneſs are accounted leſs dangerous than thoſe from the contrary cauſe.

4. The regimen here is the ſame with that in caſe of an aſthma.

Regimen. 5. A fit of this in children, and ſometimes in adults, is uſually put away by drinking a draught of ſome ſmall liquor, or by ſtrongly compreſſing the pulſe in the wriſt; but if theſe fail, proceed with children, proportionably, as with adults. And firſt, a hiccup from emptineſs, may be cured by eating and drinking; but if it be from fulneſs, or no ſigns of emptineſs appear, and it continue long, and grow dangerous, give a gentle emetic of carduus tea, and ſoon after apply a veſicatory. Whether this be done or not, or in caſe it fail of ſucceſs, a drop or two of *ol. aniſ. n. m.* or rather *ol. cinnamom.* may be taken twice or thrice a day in a little ſugar or *diaſcordium*; and more frequently fifty drops of *ſpt. lavend. comp. tinct. croc. caſtor. ãa* in ſugar; drinking after it a little *aq.* or rather *ſpt. menth.*

6. If theſe relieve not,

℞ *Pulv. è chel. cancror. comp.* ℥ j. *croc. caſtor. ãa* ℈ j. *rad. ſerp. virgin. contrayerv. angel hiſpan. camphor. ãa gr.* xv. *ſal. vol. c. c. gr.* x ij. *ſuccin. flor. bonzoin. ãa gr.* v iij. *moſch. ambr. gris. opij ãa gr.* ij. *ol. n. m. cinnam. ãa gut.* ij. *theriac. androm.* ℈ ij. *balſ. peruv.* ℈ j. *confect. alkerm. q. ſ. f. boli* iv. *ſumat unum* 5ta *vel* 6ta *quaq; hora cum julap. ſequent. coch.* iiij.

℞ *Aq. ceras. nig.* ℥ vj. *cinnamom. fort.* ℥ ij. *angel. comp. ſyr. croc ãa* ℥ j. *ſpt. menth. lavend. c. croc. ãa* ℥ ſs. *ſal. vol. oleoſ.* ℥ ij. *m. f. julap.*

℞ *Spt.*

℞ *Spt. c. c. tinct. ſuccin. ãa, dentur. guttæ* 40. *ſæpius in die è quovis liquore.*

7. Surprizing the patient will often put away the fit; and ſtrong ſternutatories are proper to be try'd. If all theſe ſhould fail, the patient muſt be treated as in caſe of a ſpaſmodic aſthma.

Bite of a Viper.

1. IN the bite of a viper, a very ſmall quantity of the *virus* of the creature appears to be infuſed immediately into the blood; upon which ſoon follow a train of particular ſymptoms. *Def.*

2. Theſe ſeem to be cauſed by the *ſtimuli* or ſharp pungent ſaline *ſpiculæ* of the *virus*. *Cauſe.*

3. The ſymptoms are an acute pain in the wounded part, attended with a ſwelling, which is firſt red, then livid, and gradually ſpreads it ſelf around; faintneſs; a quick, low and ſometimes an interrupted pulſe; ſickneſs at the ſtomach; bilious, convulſive vomiting, and cold ſweats. Sometimes a pain is felt about the navel; and if the poiſon be not overcome by the natural ſtrength of the patient, ſpeedy death enſues. If the perſon recovers, the ſwelling continues inflamed for ſome time; or the other ſymptoms abating, the wound grows worſe, and diſtils a ſaneous matter; ſmall puſtles being raiſed about it, and the whole skin appearing of a yellow caſt. *Diag.*

4. All bites of the viper are dangerous, if the *virus* be at the ſame time emitted into the wound, otherwiſe not. The hotter the ſeaſon or climate, the more inraged the viper, the greater the quantity of *virus* infuſed, *&c.* the worſe. *Prog.*

5. The cure regards either the wounded part directly, or endeavours to ſubdue the *virus* already mixed with the blood. Neither a hot iron, nor *Cure.*

the

the ſnake-ſtone, nor *ſal viperarum*, nor cupping with ſcarification, nor enlarging and dreſſing the wound with *ung. ægyptiac.* need be here tried, ſince the *axungia viperarum* proves ſo excellent a remedy, if directly applied and rubbed well into the wound, a few minutes after the bite was received. The quantity of this fat ſhould be proportioned to the demand of the *virus* infuſed, if that can any way be known. But when the *virus* has once got fully into the blood; even this great ſpecific will fail. If, therefore, ſome minutes have paſſed ſince the bite, externals muſt not be truſted to alone; but internals alſo ſhould be uſed. If the conſtitution or the ſymptoms indicate it, bleeding is allowed: then proceed to give anodynes and diaphoretics.

6. ℞ *Aq. ceraſ. nig.* ℥ ij. *theriacal.* ℥ iſs. *ſyr. croc.* ℥ ſs. *camphor. (in album ovi ſolut.)* ʒ ſs. *confect. alkerm.* ʒ ij. *laud. liquid. gut.* xxx. *m. f. hauſt. ſtatim ſumend. & repetatur* 4ta *quaq; hora, cum vel ſine laudano pro re nata.*

Or,

℞ *Spermat. ceti* ℈ ij. *ſal. volat. viperar. volat. ſuccin. camphor. ãa gr.* viij. *laud. lond. gr.* j. *confect. alkerm. q. ſ. f. bolus eodem modo ſumend, una cum hauſt. ſequenti.*

℞ *Aq. cinnam. tenuis theriacal. ãa* ℥ iſs. *ſyr. è cort. citri, croci ãa* ʒ iij. *ſpt. nitri dulc.* ʒ j. *m. f. hauſt.*

7. Theſe medicines ſeem more proper than thoſe which at the ſame time that they promote a diaphoreſis, inflame the blood; as *theriac. andromach. rad. ſerp. virg.* &c.

After a plentiful ſweat, the following are ſuppoſed proper to involve or ſheath the ſaline *ſpiculæ* of the *virus*, and carry them ſafe out of the blood.

℞ *Spec.*

℞ *Spec. diatragacanth. frigid.* ℥ j. *milleped. pp^t. ſperm. ceti ãa* ℥ ſs. *conſerv. malv. cynosbat. ãa* ℥ vj. *ſyr. de alth. q. ſ. f. elect. de quo ſumat q. n. m. qualibet hora, cum hauſtu largo liquoris ſequent.*

℞ *Gum. arab.* ℥ ij. *ſolve in decoct. hord.* ℔ j. *& adde vin. alb. lisbonenſ.* ℔ ſs. *ſpt. nitri dulc.* ℥ vj. *ſyr. de quinq; radicibus aperient.* ℥ ij. *m.*

Common mucilages and linctus's, compoſed of *ſperma ceti*, &c. may be here alſo proper.

Bite of a Mad Dog.

1. THE cauſe of the ſymptoms conſequent upon the bite of a mad dog, is ſuppoſed to be the infected ſaliva of the dog infuſed into the blood. *Cauſe.*

2. The conſequences of this bite are flying pains over all the body, eſpecially about the wounded part; penſiveneſs and ſadneſs; iraſcibility; intermitting pulſe; tremors, and contractions of the nerves; inward heat and thirſt; and after ſome time an *hydrophobia*, and convulſions at the ſight of any liquids whatſoever; which is ſuppoſed to be an infallible and univocal ſign of this poiſon. *Diag.*

3. All bites of a mad dog are dangerous, but more or leſs ſo, as they are more or leſs deep, the ſaliva more or leſs tainted, more or leſs infuſed, or the dog more or leſs enraged by heat, *&c.* The *hydrophobia* is commonly the fore-runner of death, and comes but three or four days before it. *Prog.*

4. The cure reſpects the wound directly, or the ſymptoms that follow upon it. *Cure.*

'Tis beſt that the cure be begun long before the *hydrophobia* appears.

The dogs liver fry'd and eaten, and theriaca, are ſaid to ſignify nothing towards the cure.

The wound ſhould immediately be enlarged, and cauterized with a hot iron, and then proper digeſtives are to be apply'd; or where this proceſs will not be comply'd with, cupping with ſcarification may ſupply its place; provided *ung. ægyptiac.* &c. be uſed, and apply'd ſcalding hot, for the dreſſing.

Or,

℞ *Ung. ægyptiac.* ℥ ſs. *terebinth. venet.* ʒ ij. *camphor.* ʒ ſs. *tinct. myrrh. ol. terebinth. ãa* ʒ j. *m.*

5. The cure of the wound is as eaſy as of any other freſh wound; but while this cure is in hand, and after it is performed, whether other ſymptoms appear or not, internals muſt be given, and the following method obſerved.

The reputed proper medicines in this caſe are either diuretics, or abſorbents, *viz. Allium, terra lemnia, agrimon. oxylapath. lichen, cinereus terreſtris, cineres cancror. fluviatil. gentian. roſa ſylveſtris, cantharides,* &c.

℞ *Coral. rubr.* pp^{t}. *cret.* pp^{t}. *milleped.* pp^{t}. *ſpecier. diatrag. frigid. ãa* ℥ ſs. *ſal. nitri* ʒ ij. *ſal. vol. ſuccin.* ʒ j. *camphor.* ϑ ij. *conſerv. cynosbat. malv. ãa* ʒ j. *ſyr. de alth. q. ſ. f. elect. de quo ſumat quant. n. m. major. ter quaterve quotidie ſuperbibend. hauſt. ſolution. gummi arabic. in aq. fontan. fact. & ſaccharo albo edulcorat.*

From the great inflammation of the *fauces* and parts adjacent, which ſeems to be the cauſe of an *hydrophobia*, it is thought probable, that treating it like an *angina* might ſometimes ſucceed. There is the leſs hazard in this experiment, becauſe an *hydrophobia* has been always eſteem'd mortal. As ſoon as it appears, therefore, bleed largely in the jugular, be the conſtitution what it will, and repeat it at proper intervals. Then an epiſpaſtic might be apply'd, and the common emulſions,

with

with *gum. arabic ſpt. nitri dulcis*, &c. given if they can be drank, as alſo cooling mucilages and linctus's.

However the moſt powerful remedy yet ſuppoſed to be known, is frequent ſubmerſion in ſalt water, before, or even after the ſymptoms appear; tho' 'tis thought to be moſt effectual if uſed at firſt. The patient, 'tis ſaid, ought to be plunged deep, and kept as long there as may be without drowning. And this immerſion is to be repeated ſeveral times.

Sting of a Hornet, Bee or Wasp.

THE ſting of a *hornet*, *bee* or *waſp*, is often exceeding painful. The ſting or ſpear of theſe creatures, if left behind in the fleſh, is beſt extracted by preſſing the end of a key, or the like inſtrument, upon the part, ſo that it may let the ſting riſe up into the hollow of it. Honey and oil mixt together and apply'd externally is the common cure. The following may do better.

℞ *Ol. terebinth. amygd. dulc. tinct. myrrh. āa p. æ. m.*

Or,

℞ *Ol. amygd. dulc.* ℥ j. *ſpt. lavend. c. & ſpt. vin. camphorat. ol. terebinth. ā* ℥ ij. *tinct. croc.* ℥ j. *m. f. liniment.*

Or,

℞ *Unguent. dialth. ol. hyperic. āa* ℥ j. *ſpt. vin. gallic. aq. regin. hungar. tinct. myrrh. āa* ℥ ij. *camphor.* ℥ j. *ſpt. ſal. armoniac.* ℥ ſs. *ol. ſuccin. gut.* xv. *m. f. liniment. bis terve quotidie calide uſurpandum.*

Bite of a Tarantula.

THE pain attending the bite of a *tarantula* is but ſmall, tho' the part ſoon inflames and grows livid; and then follow ſickneſs, difficulty of breathing, faintneſs, tremors,

mournful complaints, when queſtion'd; a melancholy look; and the patient points to his breaſt.

Their bite is moſt venomous in hot weather, and the ſymptoms uſually return the next year. Muſic is reputed the only cure; but this muſt be of a particular kind; which can only be found out by trial.

Bite of a Bug.

IF the bite of a *bug* be recent, to rub the part well with roch-alum moiſten'd in ſaliva, or water, will ſoon effect the cure.

Or,

℞ *Balſam. peruv. aq. hung.* ãa *m.*

Or,

℞ *Ol. amygd. dulc.* ℥ iij. *ſpt. vin. camphor.* ℥ ij. *ol. terebinth. tinct. myrrh.* ãa ℥ ſs. *m.*

Or,

℞ *Acet. vin. alb.* ℥ j. *aq. hung. tinct. myrrh.* ãa ℥ ij. *camphor.* ℈ j. *ol. amygd. dulc.* ℥ ſs. *m.*

Corrosive Sublimate.

WHEN *corroſive ſublimate* is ſwallow'd, there ſoon after enſues a griping pain in the ſtomach and bowels, with a diſtenſion of the belly; then by vomit or ſtool, a ſlimy matter, mixed with blood, is voided; great heat and thirſt come on, with cold ſweats, tremors, convulſions; and laſtly an inflammation, and gangrene of the *viſcera.*

A ſmall quantity, perhaps four or five grains, of corroſive ſublimate, may prove immediately mortal. In order to prevent the effects of this poiſon, give directly, both by the mouth and glyſter-wiſe, a large quantity of warm river water; and after a plentiful evacuation obtain'd both by vomit and ſtool, give largely of oil, *gum. arabic.* &c. in *decoct.*

decoct. hord. mucilages and linctus's, with *ol. amygd. dulc. ſperm. ceti, ſpec. diatrag. frigid.* &c. as alſo glyſters with *balſam. capiv.* &c.

In caſe of this or any other poiſon receiv'd into the ſtomach, a medicine that will work inſtantly by vomit bids fair to afford relief. Such an one is *ærugo æris*, given in the quantity of a grain or two.

In the ſame manner is cured the poiſon cauſed by arſenic, auripigmentum and ſandarac.

Oenanthe Cicutæ Facie, Succo Viroso.

THE *oenanthe cicutæ facie, ſucco viroſo*, being taken by the mouth, cauſes heat and pain in the ſtomach, convulſions, loſs of the ſenſes, and an hæmorrhage at the ears. 'Tis ſaid to ſtend the eyes, cloſe the mouth, and occaſion vain efforts to vomit, the hiccup, with diſtenſion and ſwelling, eſpecially at the pit of the ſtomach; and after death, it cauſes a flux of green frothy matter at the mouth.

A moderate quantity of this plant may prove mortal. The cure is the ſame with that of corroſive ſublimate, *&c.* and is to be attempted chiefly by vomiting. In like manner a perſon is to be treated who has ſwallow'd *aconitum*, which is accounted leſs poiſonous than the *oenanthe*, and the *cicuta* ſtill leſs than the *aconitum*.

The cure of the poiſon from *nux vomica, cocculus indi, ſolanum, & mandragora*, is the ſame with the foregoing; and in general all poiſons ſhou'd be evacuated as ſoon as poſſible, or the ſtomach and *viſcera* be defended from their acrimony, and their getting into the blood prevented, or their ſtimulating power be weaken'd.

OPIUM.

WHEN *opium* is given in too large a quantity, it cauſes apoplectic ſymptoms. In this caſe 'tis reputed the beſt way, firſt to bleed freely, and next to give an emetic immediately, with a little *ſal vitriol.* in every draught of the water; then to apply veſicatories, and afterwards to give ſtrong diuretic acids, and lixivious ſalts; in other reſpects proceeding as in caſe of an apoplexy; or if it comes to a great degree of ſleepineſs, a lethargy.

VENOMOUS EXHALATIONS from the EARTH.

THeſe commonly cauſe apoplectic ſymptoms, for which the ſpeedy enjoyment of cool air, or immerſion in cold water, is found the ſureſt remedy.

YELLOW-JAUNDICE.

Def. 1. THE *yellow-jaundice* is too great a proportion of the matter of the bile in the blood, exhibiting a yellow colour on the ſurface of the body.

Cauſe. 2. This diſtemper may be cauſed either by an increaſe of the quantity of the bile, or a ſtoppage in the *ductus bilarius*, or any other means whereby the mixture of that fluid with the aliment in the inteſtines is prevented.

Diag. 3. In a ſecondary *jaundice*, as that from the bite of a viper, from a fever, *&c.* the fæces appear yellow, but in an original one white, unleſs it hath continued long. Coſtiveneſs alſo attends the original ſpecies. The yellowneſs on the ſurface of the body, is moſt conſpicuous in the albugineous coat of the eyes. All objects appear yellow

yellow in the *jaundice*; and 'tis attended with an univerſal itching, indolence, and a bitterneſs in the mouth. Sometimes alſo a bilious vomiting and hiccup follow upon it. The urine in this caſe is yellow, and tinges pale bodies like ſaffron. It happens after hard drinking or vehement exercile; and in a plethoric conſtitution, an inflammation uſually attends.

4. 'Tis ſeldom mortal, unleſs the liver or bile-veſſels be ſcirrhous: but when from the bite of a viper, dangerous. Happening about the criſis in fevers, 'tis eſteem'd a good ſign; but if from calculous concretions in the liver or gall-bladder, 'tis reputed incurable; as alſo if it be violent, and very long neglected. *Prog.*

5. The diet here ſhould be attenuating and deterſive. The *german* ſpaw-water is thought ſerviceable. Water-gruel with white-wine, whey, medicated broths and drinks with millepedes, *&c.* are proper. Briſk exerciſe and moderate ſleep, are advantageous. *Reg.*

6. If hard drinking, or the ſuppreſſion of any evacuation has preceded, if the patient be plethoric, or there be a ſuſpicion of a ſcirrhoſity, or it happens after violent exerciſe, and the patient be ſtrong enough, bleed; and gently vomit with *ipecacuanh.* After the uſe of the emetic purge. *Cure.*

7. If there be no inflammation,

℞ *Tinct. ſacr.* ℥ iiſs. *ſyr. de ſpina cervina* ℥ ſs. *elixir. propriet.* ℥ j. *tinct. croc. ſal. vol. oleoſ. ãa* ℥ ſs. *m. ſumat mane & repetatur bis vel ter in ſeptimana.*

Or,

℞ *Elect. caryocoſtin.* ℥ vj. *vin. alb.* ℥ iiij. *m. pro hauſtu.*

8. If there be an inflammation,

℞ *Rad. curcum.* ℥ iij. *rub. tinct.* ℥ iſs. *ſal. tart.* ℥ j. *coque in aq. cinnamom. tenuis* ℔ ſs. *colaturæ* ℥ v. *adde ſen.* ℥ iij. *rhabarb.* ℥ iſs. *cre-*

mor. tart. ℥ j. *croc.* ℈ j. *infunde iterum, & colaturæ adde ſyr. de rhabarb.* ℥ j. *m. ſumat mane.*

Or,

℞ *Pil. ruff. ſtomach. cum gum. ăa gr.* xv. *ſal. volat. ſuccin. ſal. tart. ſal. chalyb. ăa gr.* iv. *reſin. jalap. gr.* v. *ol. junip. gut.* j. *ſyr. è ſpina cervina q. ſ. f. pilulæ n°.* vi. *pro doſi.*

Or,

℞ *Elect. è ſucc. roſar.* ℈ ij. *pulv. rhei, jalap. ăa* ℈ j. *ſal. abſinth. croc. ăa gr.* v. *ol. mac. chym. n. m. ăa gut.* j. *ſyr. de rhabarb. q. ſ. f. bolus mane ſumendus.*

9. Between evacuations, chalybeates, aromatics, attenuants, deterſives and ſtomachics, are of ſervice.

℞ *Conſerv. flaved. aurant. abſinth. roman. ăa* ℥ ſs. *chalyb. ppt.* ℥ ij. *antihect. poterij* ℥ j. *pulv. ari, milleped. ppt. curcum. ăa* ℥ ij. *rhei* ℥ iſs. *croc. caſtor. ăa* ℥ j. *ſyr. limon. q. ſ. f. electuarium, ſumat quant. n. m. ter in die ſuperbibendo cochl.* iv. *infuſ. alicujus amar.*

Or,

℞ *Pulv. milleped. ſapon. venet. ăa* ℥ ſs. *rad. curcum.* ℥ iij. *croc. gum. guaiac. ſpēc. diambr. ăa* ℥ j. *ſal. abſinth. ſal. vol. c. c. camphor. piper. long. ăa* ℥ ſs. *ſyr. de rhabarb. q. ſ. f. elect. ut ſupra ſumendum.*

10. When the diſtemper is inflammatory, the *chalybs* and hot cardiacs muſt be omitted. After proper evacuations, if the caſe proves obſtinate, the following may be uſed.

℞ *Sapon. venet.* ℥ ſs. *pulv. milleped. curcum. gum. ammon. ăa* ℥ ij. *croc. ſal. abſinth. vol. ſuccin. coccinel. macis ăa* ℥ ſs. *pulv. ari* ℥ j. *extract. gentian.* ℥ ij. *ol. juniper. gut.* xx. *ſyr. è cort. citri q. ſ. f. pil.* x. *è qualibet* ℥ j. *ſumat* v. *bis in die cum cochlear.* v. *julap. ſequent.*

℞ *Aq. petroſelin.* ℥ v. *lumbricor. mag.* ℥ ij. *ſyr. limon.* ℥ j. *tinct. croc. tinct. ſal. tartar. ăa* ℥ ij. *m.*

Or,

℞ *Pulv. milleped. ſal. chalyb. gum. ammon. tart. vitriolat. ăa* ℈ j. *croc. rad. curcum. ăa* ℈ ij. *f. chart.* iv. *ſumat*

iv. *ſumat unam bis terve in die cum expreſſion. ſequent. cochlear.* iiij.

℞ *Rad. curcum. rub. tinct. ãa* ℥ ſs. *milleped. vivent. contus.* ʒ ij. *croc. coccinel. cinnamom. ſal. tart. ãa* ʒ j. *vin. alb.* ℔ ij. *infunde & cola.*

Or,

11. ℞ *Milleped. vivent.* ℥ iij. *vin. alb.* ℔ ij. *aq. raphan. c.* ℥ iiij. *infunde & in colatura ſolve gum. ammon.* ʒ vj. *ſapon. caſtil.* ℥ ſs. *add. tinct. croc. ſacch. alb. ãa* ℥ ij. *m. ſumat cochlear.* iv. *vel* ʒ. *bis quotidie.*

12. The following pills may prove ſucceſsful when other things have failed.

℞ *Sal. mart. aloes ſuccotr. croc. ã* ʒ j. *gum. ammon. myrrh. ãa* ʒ ij. *ol. n. m. macis, junip. ã gut.* x. *f. pil. n°.* 140. *ſumat* iij. *mane & veſp. ſuperb. hauſt. vin. alb.*

13. The next are alſo excellent where there is any viſcidity, or obſtruction in the glands. But in this caſe they ought to be uſed for ſome time.

℞ *Gum. ammon. myrrh. diagryd. ſpec. hier. picr. ſal. chalyb. ãa* ʒ ij. *gum. guaiaca* ʒ iſs. *calomel. pulv. ari, croci, ſal. vol. ſuccin. ſal. abſinth. tart. vitriolat. caſtor. camphor. ãa* ʒ j. *extract. gentian* ʒ ij. *ol. junip. macis, n. m. cinnamom. menth. ãa gut.* x. *terebinth. venet. q. ſ. f. pil.* x. *è qualibet* ʒ j. *ſumat* ʒ. *bis quotidie; ſuperbibendo infus. milleped.* 11. *cochlear. tria.*

14. The following diet-drink may be of ſervice thro' the cure.

℞ *Rad. oxylapath. curcum. rub. tinct.* ʒ. *rad. aper. glycyrrh. cort. tamariſc. bacc. junip. ſem. fœnic. dulc. ſinap. rad. zedoariæ galang. cort. aurantior. limon. ãa* ℥ ij. *cinnamom. ſal. abſinth. ãa* ʒ j. *n. m. piper. long. ãa* ʒ ſs. *caryoph. macis, croci, coccinel. ãa* ʒ ij. *milleped. vivent.* ℔ j. *herb. ſcord. chelidon. min. ãa m.* vj. *f. ingred. pro cervis. cong.* v. *vel* vj.

Add to theſe, if neceſſary, *limat. chalyb.* ℔ ſs.

15. Decoctions alſo have their uſe in this caſe.

℞ *Cort.*

℞ *Cort. tamariſc. rad. rub. tinct. curcum.* ãa ℥ ſs. *ſal. tart.* ʒ ij. *coque in aq. font. q. s. colaturæ* ℔ j. *affunde ſuper rad. zedoar. galang.* ãa ʒ ij. *mac. croc. n. m. caryoph.* ãa ʒ ſs. *cinnamom. zinzib.* ãa ϑ ij. *aurant. limon,* ãa n° j. *colaturæ adde aq. mirabil.* ℥ iv. *ſumat* ℥ iv. *bis in die.*

When the circulation is languid, add to it *vin. chalyb.* inſtead of *aq. mirabil.*

16. A warm bath of emollient herbs is proper; eſpecially when the diſtemper has continued long.

If the yellow-jaundice degenerate into the black, it may be treated as a ſcirrhous liver, with which 'tis generally ſuppoſed to be attended.

Scirrhous Liver.

Cauſe. 1. A *Scirrhous liver* may have the ſame cauſes as the jaundice: it alſo ſometimes happens in cancerous or ſcrophulous conſtitutions; or proceeds from hard drinking, or from a long continuance of the jaundice.

Diag. 2. This diſorder is attended with a tumor and hardneſs, a weight and heat in the right *hypochondrium*, as alſo a difficulty of reſpiration, and frequently with the black jaundice.

Prog. 3. It is commonly thought incurable, being apt to bring on a dropſy. A *diarrhœa* in this caſe ſometimes prolongs life.

Regim. 4. The regimen here ſhou'd be the ſame as in ſcrophulous tumors, cancers, hypochondriac affections, and the yellow jaundice.

Cure. 5. If the ſtrength will allow, bleed freely, and uſe the detergents preſcrib'd in the yellow jaundice; only leſſening the proportion of the aromatics. And after the uſe of an emollient liniment, apply the following plaiſter to the part.

℞ *Emp.*

℞ *Emp. diachyl. cum. gum. de cicut. cum ammoniac. de ran. cum mercur. è cymin ãa* ℥ ij. *camphor.* ℥ j. *ol. ſuccin.* ℥ j. *f. emplaſtr. cujus q. s. extend. ſuper alutam, regioni hepatis poſt in unction. applicand. & ſubinde renovetur.*

Alſo,

℞ *Æthiop. min.* ℈ ſs. *antihect. poter. gum. ammon. milleped. pp^t. ſapon. venet. ãa* ℥ ij. *pulv. rhei, calomel. cinnab. antimon. ãa* ℥ j. *ſal. vol. ſuccin. camphor. ãa* ℥ ſs. *terebinth. è chio* ℈ ij. *f. pil.* x. *è quavis* ℥ j. *ſumat* ℈. *bis in die ſuperb. ſolution. ſeq. coch.* iv.

℞ *Terebinth. venet. balſ. capiv. ãa* ℈ ſs. *vitellum ovi unius, vin. rhenan.* ℔ j. *ſyr. limon. de* ℈. *radic. aperient. ãa* ℥ iſs. *m.*

Many of the medicines ordered in ſcrophulous tumors, and the *affectio hypochondriaca*, will ſerve here alſo; but particularly fomentations and warm bathing, are not to be omitted, in caſe no dropſy attends.

A ſalivation may be tried when all other things have proved ineffectual.

DIARRHOEA.

1. A *Diarrhœa* is a too frequent and liquid ejection of the contents of the inteſtines, cauſed by whatever may ſerve to irritate them. *Def. and Cauſe.*

2. The excrements are here ſlimy, bilious, or black; but ſometimes 'tis a limpid fluid, like water that is caſt out; at others the excrements are frothy, greaſy, and mixed with a fat clayiſh ſubſtance. A loſs of appetite often attends a *diarrhœa*, as alſo a fever, and a weak depreſſed pulſe. If it continue long, an atrophy enſues, with faintneſs, a lientry, the *cœliaca paſſio*, &c. *Diag.*

3. If it be not of long ſtanding, and the griping be tolerable; if the effect of crapulas; if habitual, and the patient feeds well, and ſuffers no conſiderable loſs of ſtrength; or if it be critical, *Prog.*

cal, and proceed from an obſtructed perſpiration, *&c.* 'tis ſeldom dangerous: but if it happen in old age, if the gripings be ſevere, the *mucus* of the inteſtines be abraded by its long continuance; if attended with a fever, conſumption, or great loſs of appetite, an atrophy, faintneſs, or old age; if it begins with and continues thro' an acute diſtemper, (except it be the confluent ſmall-pox in children) or happen to pregnant women, *&c.* 'tis dangerous; as alſo if the urine be ſuppreſſed, and the ejections be livid, black, fœtid, and the caſe degenerates into the dyſentery, lientery, or cœliac paſſion. 'Tis often ſucceeded by a dyſentery and dropſy, eſpecially if it be too ſuddenly ſtopped; from whence uſually proceed a nauſea, ſickneſs, inflammation of the inteſtines, a fever, the head-ach, a lethargy, and the return of the *diarrhœa*. A *diarrhœa* is thought to be moſt frequent in moiſt or changeable weather.

Reg. 4. In ordinary caſes, let the patient drink freely of *decoct. alb.* and eat barly-broth, rice milk, or gruel; but little ſpice ſhou'd be here uſed, unleſs a cœliac paſſion comes on; in which caſe, let the diet be moderately ſolid. If a dyſentery enſues, diſſolve *gum. arabic.* in all that the patient drinks. Moderate riding, if practicable, is good, eſpecially if the diſorder proceed from an habitual weakneſs; and then the cold bath is excellent. The patient ſhou'd remove into an air that is clear and dry. If a *diarrhœa* be habitual to a weak conſtitution, allow nutrimental broths, with *raſ. c. c.* and *c. c. c.* gellies, ſago, rice-gruel, burnt claret, wine and water with a toaſt and nutmeg, *&c.* The following might prove ſerviceable, if uſed as common drink.

℞ *C. c. c.* ℥ ij. *pan. alb. fruſtrum, cinnamom.* ʒ j. *decoct. hord.* ℔ iij. *coque ad* ℔ ij. *& colaturæ adde vin. alb. lisbonenſ.* ℔ ſs. *ſacch. albiſs. parum.*

5. If

5. If the caſe be recent, and the patient's ſtrength will allow, bleed, eſpecially if he be plethoric, or if any ſigns of a dyſentery appear, or the diarrhœa ariſe from the ſtoppage of any evacuation. In the next place, unleſs it be critical, or unleſs ſome great weakneſs, or a diſpoſition to hæmorrhages forbid, give an emetic of *ipecacuanha*, or carduus-tea at leaſt, and after the operation a paregoric, eſpecially if it happens upon a crapula, or be attended with a fever, a lientery, atrophy, *&c.* The emetic ſhould be reapeated occaſionally. A glyſter alſo of *jus ovinum vel pullinum, bacc. junip. lauri, ſem. lini, fœnugr. fol. malv. alth.* &c. would be proper, and may ſafely be often repeated if there be occaſion; and after each exhibit a proper paregoric. Then proceed to aſtringents as in continued fevers, 19. *Cure.*

6. Lenient purgatives muſt always here be interpoſed between aſtringents.

℞ *Pulv. rhei, gr.* xv. *vel* ℈ j. *ol. cinnamom. gut.* j. *m. f. pulv. pro re nata ſumend. è cochlear. decocti alb.*

Or,

℞ *Pulv. rhei* ℈ j. *confect. fracaſt. ſ. m.* ℈ ij. *ol. n. m. cinnam. ãa gut.* 1. *ſyr. de meconio q. ſ. f. bolus.*

Or,

℞ *Theriac. andromach. rad. rhei ãa* ʒ ſs. *pulv. cinnam.* ℈ ſs. *ol. menth. cinnam. ãa gut.* 1. *laud. lond. gr.* ſs. *confect. alkerm. q. s. f. bolus. h. ſ. cum hauſtu ſequent. ſumend.*

℞ *Aq. cinnamom. ten.* ℥ j. *ſpt. menth.* ʒ ij. *ſyr. balſam.* ℥ ſs. *m. f. hauſt.*

7. If the diſtemper ſtill continues, preſcribe as follows:

℞ *Confect. fracaſtor. ſ. m.* ʒ ſs. *bol. armen. terr. japon. maſtich. ſang. dracon. ãa* ℈ ſs. *ol. cinnamom. gut.* 1. *ſyr. de menth. q. s. f. bolus.*

Or,

℞ *Theriac. androm.* ℈ j. *bol. armen. cret. alb. croc. mart. aſtring. pulv. cinnam. aromat. roſat. ãa* ℈ ſs. *laudan.*

laudan. liquid. gut. xv. *ol. n. m. menth. ãa gut.* i. *ſyr. roſar. ſicc. q. s. f. bolus* 4ta *vel* 6ta *quaq; hora ſumendus, ſuperbibendo julap. ſequent. cochl.* iiij.

℞ *Aq. ceraſ. n. cinnam. tenuis ãa* ℥ iiij. *epidem. mirab. ãa* ℥ iſs. *ſyr. è cort. citri, de roſſis ſicc. ſpt. lavend. comp. ãa* ℥ iij. *m. f. julapium.*

Or,

8. ℞ *Bol. armen. coral. rub. ppt. cret. alb. rad. tormentil. gum. maſtich. ãa* ℥ ſs. *cinnam. pulv.* ʒ ij. *ſpec. diambr. aromat. roſat. ãa* ʒ ſs. *n. m. mac. ãa* ∂ j. *confect. fracaſtor. conſerv. roſar. rub. ãa* ℥ ſs. *ſyr. de roſ. ſicc. cydonior. ãa q. s. f. electuarium, ſumat quant. n. m. major. ter* 4 *terve in die, ſuperbibendo hauſt. tinct. roſar. vel vin. rub. & aq. font. ãa, cum pane toſto alterat.*

Alſo,

℞ *Tinct. terr. japon.* ʒ ij. *ſpt. lavend. comp.* ʒ j. *ſumat gut.* xxx. *ad libitum è quovis liquore idoneo.*

Again,

9. ℞ *Bol. armen. cret. alb. ãa* ʒ jj. *terr. japon.* ʒ j. *coque in aq. font. q. ſ. colaturæ* ℔ j. *adde confect. fracaſtor. ſ. m.* ℥ ſs. *aq. cinnamom. fort.* ℥ iij. *ſyr. de roſ. ſicc.* ℥ j. *m. capiat* ℥ iiij. *ter in die.*

Or,

℞ *Conf. fracaſtor. ſ. m.* ℥ ſs. *theriac. androm.* ʒ ij. *infunde in aq. lact. alexit. menth. ãa* ℥ vj. *colat.* ℔ ſs. *adde ſpt. menth. aq. cinnam. fort. ãa* ℥ ij. *ſyr. de meconio* ℥ iſs. *m.*

A laſt thing to be preſcribed in an obſtinate diarrhœa is a courſe of vomits of *ipecacuanha.*

10. When the diſtemper is habitual, or proceeds from a bad digeſtion; mix more aromatics with the aſtringents; and adviſe an infuſion of *cort. peruv.* and the uſe of the cold bath.

11. When from it proceeds crapula's; give no aſtringents, till the firſt paſſages have been well emptied and cleared.

12. If from a plethora; after bleeding, and other proper evacuations, the cortex, by way of infuſion or tincture, may prove ſerviceable. When

13. When from an obſtructed perſpiration; gentle ſweating and volatiles, may affect the cure. When from thickneſs of the juices, give the *infuſ. cort. peruv. cum chalyb.* When from an hypercatharſis, proceed as above.

Or,

℞ *Aq. ceraſ. nig. cinnam. fort.* ãa ℥ j. *confect. fracaſt. ſ. m.* ʒ j. *coral. rub.* ∋ jj. *ol. n. m. cinnam.* ãa *gut.* j. *ſpt. lavend. comp. laud. liquid. ſydenham.* ãa *gut.* xxx. *m. ſumat hora ſomni.*

14. When the dirrhœa is critical, it muſt not be ſtopped, unleſs exorbitant, and then proceed as above.

15. It ſometimes happens from the uſe of aſtringents, when given too freely; and from the exhibition of the cortex; in which caſe, opiates generally effect the cure. When the ſtools are bilious, uſe frequent glyſters of *jus ovinum* as 5. When a clear water is ejected, give balſamics along with aſtringents, and let the diet be ſolid.

16. When the excrements are greaſy, frothy, *&c.* and a loſs of appetite attends, and the caſe is degenerated into a lientery; *ſucc. limon. acet. vin. alb. ſpt. vitriol.* &c. are to be added to the diet and medicines above-preſcribed.

17. When there is a fever; let rhubarb be mixed with the aſtringents, or give it intermediately. If the caſe continues, and ſtrength will allow, bleed. When the pulſe is languid, and ſpirits low, add *caſtor. croc. coccinel. ſal. volat. ſuccin.* &c. to the aſtringents.

18. If an atrophy comes on, join ſtomachics with the aſtringents, and give nouriſhing glyſters. If it tends to a dyſentery, bleed, ſweat, give diuretics, and balſamic glyſters.

19. If it ſtop of it ſelf, or be checked too ſoon, ſo that ſickneſs, plenitude at the ſtomach, inflammations of the *viſcera*, a dropſy, *&c.* ſucceed; let

let it be again encouraged by a gentle purging potion.

20. If a dropſy comes on, give *cort. peruv. chalyb.* &c. together with proper ſtomachics, and diuretics.

DYSENTERY.

Def. 1. A *Dyſentery* is a *diarrhœa cruenta*, attended with griping or great pain in the inteſtines.

Cauſe. 2. This may proceed from an increaſe of the ſame cauſes which bring on a dirrhœa.

Diag. 3. Bile, phlegm, *pus*, and ſometimes caruncles and skins, are here voided in the ſtools; proceeding from an excoriation or exulceration of the inteſtines.

Prog. 4. When it is of long continuance, and attended with a nauſea, loſs of fleſh and ſtrength, the voiding of caruncles, and joined with a fever, 'tis dangerous. The inteſtines may hence become not only inflamed, ulcerated, but alſo ſcirrhous and gangrened. If unſeaſonably ſtopped, it often occaſions a *mania*, the apoplexy, pleuriſy, a ſpitting of blood, or a dropſy. The danger increaſes as it grows more immoderate, and the excrements more corrupt or bloody; or as a lientery, the hiccup, or violent thirſt comes on; eſpecially in old people or children. When it proceeds from mercury in a ſalivation, 'tis dangerous, eſpecially if the flux and gripings be ſevere.

Reg. 5. Let the regimen be the ſame here as in a diarrhœa; or rather let all the liquors be render'd more balſamic; as by adding to the *decoctum album*, &c. *gum. arabic.* &c.

Or,

℞. *Juſcul. vitulin.* ℔ ij. *coq. cum gum. arab. cretæ alb. ãa* ʒ j. *rad. tormentil. biſtort. ãa* ʒ ſs. *raſur. e. c.* ʒ ſs.

℥ ſs. *ichthyocol. gum. tragac. ãa* ℥ j. *ſacch. albiſs. q. ſ. f. gelatina, de qua comedat frequenter.*

6. Bleed univerſally, eſpecially if the dyſentery proceed from a plethora, or the ſtoppage of any evacuation. Next, give an emetic of *ipecacuanha*, and after that a lenient purge of *rhubarb.* *Cure.*

7. If the caſe be inveterate, or if what is voided prove *viſcous* or *mucous*, glyſters are of good ſervice. Warm whey, for this purpoſe, frequently injected is uſeful.

Or,

℞ *Fol. malv. alth. ãa m* ſs. *ſem. lin. fœnugræc. cydoneor. ãa* ℥ j. *coque in aq. font. vel lact. vel juſcul. ovin. q. ſ. colaturæ* ℥ vj. *adde vin. canarin. ol. olivar. ãa* ℥ ij. *ol. junip. chym.* ℥ ſs. *m. f. enema.*

This may be repeated twice or thrice.

Or,

℞ *Decoct. com. glyſterizant. vin. canarin. ãa* ℥ iij. *theriac. andromach. confect. fracaſtor. ſ. m. ãa* ℥ iſs. *vitellum unius ovi, balſam. capiv.* ℥ ſs. *m. f. enema, bis terve in die injiciendum.*

Or,

℞ *Rad. alth.* ℥ ſs. *ſem. carui* ℥ ij. *coque in decoct. hord.* ℥ xij. *colaturæ* ℥ vj. *adde vitel. ovor. duor. opij gr.* iij. *m. f. enema.*

Or,

℞ *Theriac. andromach. confect. fracaſtor. ſ. m. ãa* ℥ ij. *vin. canarin.* ℥ vj. *mucilag. gum. tragac.* ℥ j. *laud. liquid.* ℥ j. *m. f. enema.*

8. During the courſe of theſe glyſters,

℞ *Bol. armen. ſang. dracon. cretæ alb. terr. japon. ſperm. ceti, ãa* ℥ ij. *ceræ flav.* ℥ iij. *terebinth. venet.* ℥ j. *mac. n. m. ãa* ℥ j. *ſacch. ſaturn.* ℈ ij. *ol. cinnamom.* ℈ j. *f. s. a. pil. 8. è qualibet* ℥ j. *capiat* iv. *vel* v. *ter* 4 *terve in die.*

Or,

9. ℞ *Conſerv. roſar. rub. cynosbat. gum. arab. ãa* ℥ ſs. *cinnamom. rad. tormentil. coral. rub. confect. fracaſtor. ſ. m. mithrid. ãa* ℥ ij. *gum. tragac.* ℥ j.

ſperm. ceti, aromat. roſat. ãa ℥ iſs. *ſyr. de meconio q. s. f. elect. ſumat q. n. m. maj. ter quaterve in die, ſuperbibendo tinct. roſar. rub. ſine acid. parat. cochl.* v.

Or,

10. ℞ *Pulv. gum. arab. ſperm. ceti, ãa gr.* xv. *ſpecier. hyacinth. coral. rub. ſang. dracon. bol. armen. lapid. hæmatit. ppt. ãa gr.* x. *gum. tragacanth. gr.* vj. *philon. roman. gr.* x ij. *ol. n. m. gut.* j. *ſyr. de roſis ſiccis q. ſ. f. bolus pro re nata repetendus.*

Or,

11. ℞ *Bol. armen.* ʒ j. *ter. japon. ſang. dracon. aromat. roſat. ãa* ʒ ſs. *ol. cinnamom. gut. j. f. pulv. ter in die ſumend. cum hauſtu ſequent.*

℞ *Gum. arab.* ℥ ij. *ſolve in aq. cinnam. tenuis* ℥ iij. *colaturæ adde ſyr. balſam. aq. lumbricor. mag. ãa* ℥ ſs. *m. f. hauſt.*

12. Opiates ſhould here be uſed diſcretionally; the beſt in this caſe are *pil. matth. de ſtyrac. & cynogloſ.* Theſe are alſo the laſt refuge in caſe of extremity.

13. The ſymptoms in a dyſentery are uſually the ſame with thoſe in a diarrhœa, and the medicines there preſcribed will ſerve here alſo; the aromatics being omitted or moderated, and the balſamics increaſed.

14. If a dyſentery proceeds from an hypecatharſis, or too much mercury; give opiates by the mouth, and inject glyſters at the ſame time.

℞ *Juſcul. vervecin.* ℔ ſs. *vitel. ovor. duor. m. f. enema, ſtatim injiciend.*

Add to the next, if there be need, *theriac. andromach. diaſcord. ſ. m. ãa* ℥ ij. *balſam. capiv.* ℥ vj. and repeat it as occaſion requires.

15. If the cauſe were a ſtoppage of perſpiration, the hæmorrhoids or *menſes*, encourage thoſe evacuations immediately. But if the diſtemper was brought on by high living, or too free an uſe of ſpirituous liquors, bleed, give an emetic, lenient purgatives, and inject whey-glyſters.

COSTIVE-

COSTIVENESS.

1. *Coſtiveneſs* is either natural or acquired: *Cauſe.*
Clean people are uſually moſt ſubject to it. 'Tis often the effect of drinking rough wines, uſing too much exerciſe; and proves the attendant of many diſtempers.

2. It will ſometimes occaſion a pain in the head, and an inclination to vomit. 'Tis ſeldom very dangerous, tho' ſometimes indigeſtion, the colic, the iliac paſſion, and worms in children, are its conſequences.

3. The diet here ſhould be aperitive, as grewels *Regim.*
with currants, butter and ſugar; fat broth, *&c.*

4. Some for this diſorder drink ſena-tea, ſome *Cure.*
eat ſtew'd prunes, and others uſe ſuppoſitories, or lenitive glyſters and purgatives. If it be habitual, 'twoud be proper ſo to order the matter that a ſtool might be obtained every morning.

The following may be taken till this habit is required.

5. ℞ *Fol. ſen.* ℥ ſs. *ſal. tart.* ʒ ſs. *coque in aq. font. q. ſ. colaturæ* ℔ j. *adde ſyr. de roſ. ſolut. mannæ opt. ãa* ℥ j. *ſumat* ℥ iiij. *h. ſ. vel bis quotidie.*

Or,

6. ℞ *Aq. mineral. purg.* ℔ ij. *mannæ, cremor. tart. ãa* ℥ iſs. *coque & cola; bibat ad libitum, vel pro re nata.*

Or,

7. ℞ *Elect. lenitiv* ℥ j. *cremor. tart.* ℥ ſs. *pulv. ſanct.* ʒ ij. *ſyr. roſar. ſolut. q. s. m. ſumat quant. n. m. h. ſ.*

Or,

8. ℞ *Pil. ruff. extract. rud. ãa* ʒ j. *tart. vitriolat.* ʒ ſs. *ol. n. m. gut.* iij. *ſyr. violar. q. s. m. f. pil. n°.* xxv. *ſumat* ij. *vel* iij. *omni nocte, vel pro re nata.*

If theſe fail, add calomel to the electuary, or pills; and now and then exhibit a briſk purge.

9. When only one ſtool is deſired, as is often the caſe in fractures, feveriſh diſtempers, or before a purgative is to be exhibited, a ſuppoſitory ſeems to be an uſeful thing to procure it.

℞ *Mel. opt.* ℥ vj. *ſpec. hier. picr.* ℥ j. *ſal. gem.* ℥ ſs. *coque ad conſiſtentiam debitam, & in formam regatur pro ſuppoſitorio aptam.*

A violet-comfit, is ſucceſsfully uſed by the vulgar to anſwer the ſame end in children; but a dram of *pil. ex duob.* will do it better in adults.

Tenesmus.

Def. 1. A *Teneſmus* is a too frequent and ineffectual inclination to go to ſtool.

Cauſe. 2. Beſides the cauſes of a diarrhœa and dyſentery, this may alſo happen from a weakneſs, or ulceration in the *ſphincter ani*, or an irritating humour in the *rectum*.

Diag. 3. The inclination here returns more frequently than in a dyſentery; the pain is limited to the *rectum*; and the evacuations are little elſe than a mucus tinged with blood.

Prog. 4. 'Tis leſs dangerous than a dyſentery, unleſs there be an ulcer in the *rectum*, or a *fiſtula in ano*, or the *rectum* be ſubject to fall down.

Reg. 5. The regimen here is the ſame as in the dyſentery. Reſt and an eaſy poſture are requiſite.

Cure. 6. The cure is much the ſame as in caſe of the dyſentery. In the firſt place,

℞ *Pulv. ſanct. rhei ãa* ℈ j. *ol. cinnamom. gut.* j. *laud. lond. gr.* ſs. *ſyr. violar. q. ſ. f. bolus mane ſumend. & pro re nata repetend.*

Give a paregoric at night, and afterwards come to glyſters.

7. *Seri lact. vel juſcul. verveccin.* ℥ iv. *vin. canarin.* ℥ ij. *gum. arabic.* ℥ ſs. *tragac.* ℥ j. *opij crudi gr.* ij. *f. enema, injiciend. bis terve in die.*

Or,

Or,

8. ℞ *Decoct. fol. malv. vin. canarin. ãa* ℥ iij. *ſevi meliloti* ℥ iſs. *ſperm. ceti, confect. fracaſtor. ſ. m. ãa* ℥ iſs. *vitel. unius ovi, laud. lond. gr.* iv. *m. f. enema.*

Or,

9. ℞ *Rad. tormentil. biſtort. cort. granator. ãa* ℥ j. *flor. roſ. rub. balauſt. ãa m.* ſs. *coque in aq. font. q. s. colaturæ* ℥ iij. *adde vin. rub.* ℥ iij. *vitel. ovor. duor. laud. lond. gr.* v. *m. f. enema.*

10. Afterwards continue this for ſome time.

℞ *Conf. fracaſtor. ſ. m.* ℈ j. *ſperm. ceti gr.* xv. *rad. rhabarb. ſpec. hyacinth. terr. japon. coral. rub. bol. armen. ãa gr.* viij. *ol. n. m. gut.* j. *ſyr. de roſ. ſic. q. ſ. f. bolus, bis in die ſumendus, cum hauſtulo tinct. roſar. rub.*

The laſt refuge in this caſe is to opiates.

Hepatic Flux.

1. THE *hepatic flux* is a *diarrhœa cruenta ſe-roſa*, proceeding from the ſame cauſes as a diarrhœa and dyſentery. *Def.*

2. This is ſeldom original, but the conſequence or attendant of other diſeaſes; and frequently happens in the laſt ſtage of a conſumption. *Cauſe.*

3. The evacuated matter reſembles the water in which raw fleſh has been waſhed; and comes away without griping; different from what happens in a dyſentery. *Diag.*

4. In conſumptions and fevers 'tis generally accounted mortal. 'Tis in other caſes to be judg'd of from its cauſe, and the conſtitution of the patient. *Prog.*

5. The regimen and cure are both the ſame as in a diarrhœa and dyſentery. Or give the following for a conſtancy. *Reg. and Cure.*

℞ *Rad. rhabarb. pulv.* ℈ j. *conſerv. roſar. rubrar. q. s. ut f. bolus, omni nocte h. s. ſumend.*

Coeliaca Passio, & Lienteria.

Def. 1. COEliaca *paſſio*, is a diarrhœa, wherein the aliment is diſcharged in a ſtate of indigeſtion: but when the aliment is diſcharged quite crude, the diſorder is called *lienteria.*

Cauſe. 2. Theſe diſtempers appear to be no more than a want of digeſtion joined with a diarrhœa; and therefore may have the ſame cauſes with thoſe.

Diag. 3. The griping here is generally leſs than in a diarrhœa or dyſentery; and the ſtools happen immediately after eating. This caſe is often attended with a pain in the ſtomach, and heat in the *hypochondria*, paleneſs, faintneſs, thirſt, *tympanites*, the jaundice, a difficult reſpiration, and a conſumption. That ſpecies of worms called *aſcarides*, is here alſo frequent.

Prog. 4. The *cœliaca paſſio* is harder of cure than a diarrhœa; young perſons are more eaſily cured of it than ſuch as are old; when it follows a diarrhœa, 'tis accounted better than when it ſucceeds a dyſentery. A *tympanites* coming upon it is reputed a bad ſign; but a conſumption or jaundice a worſe. If from a ſtrumous diſorder in the lacteals, 'tis deem'd incurable. Great loſs of appetite, an increaſe of drought, little urine, a bloated, or eryſipelatous face, black or light ſtools, *&c.* are all accounted dangerous. If chyle be mixed with the excrements, the fault appears to lie in the inteſtines.

Regim. 5. The regimen may be the ſame with that obſerved in the diarrhœa, *cholera morbus*, vomiting, want of appetite and indigeſtion; only let the warm cardiacs be here more freely uſed. The patient ſhou'd eat and drink but little at a time.

6. Bleeding

6. Bleeding is thought proper at the beginning of the diſtemper, if the patient be plethoric, or athletic, or if the juices appear too viſcid; eſpecially if a fever attend. In the next place, vomit with *ipecacuanha*, if the ſymptoms indicate. Then purge as in *anorexia* 6. But where 'tis joined with a diarrhœa or dyſentery, give rhubarb bolus's, *&c.* as *p.* 205. 206, 209, 210. omitting the balſamics, unleſs the *ventris tormina* require them. The following potion may be taken occaſionally. *Cure.*

℞ *Rhad. rhei* ℥ ij. *ſen.* ℥ j. *tamarind.* ℥ ſs. *ſal. abſinth. tart. vitriolat. ãa gr.* xv. *ſem. fœnicul. dulc.* ℈ ij. *infunde in aq. cinnam. tenuis* ℥ v. *colaturæ* ℥ iij. *adde ſyr. roſar. ſolut.* ℥ ſs. *ſal. volat. oleoſ.* ℥ j. *m. f. potio mane ſumend.*

Or,

7. ℞ *Pulv. rhabarb. gr.* xxv. *ſal. volat. ſuccin. gr.* vj. *tart. vitriolat.* ℈ ſs. *extract. gentian.* ℈ j. *ol. mac. liquid. gut.* ij. *f. bolus.*

8. If the caſe be ſcirrhous, or the juices very viſcid, as may be ſuſpected if the preceding treatment proves ineffectual, recourſe muſt be had to mercurials, either alone, or mixed with proper purgatives. But if it be ſtrumous, as may be conjectured if any ſcrophulous diſorder has preceded, we are to proceed as in ſcrophulous tumours.

9. A courſe of terebinthinate medicines, may here alſo be uſeful.

℞ *Terebinth. è chio* ℥ j. *balſ. tolut.* ℥ ij. *vitel. unius ovi, aq. cinnam. ten. vin. alb. ãa* ℥ iij. *ſyr. croc.* ℥ j. *m. ſumat cochl.* ij. *ter in die.*

Or,

℞ *Terebinth. è chio* ℥ ſs. *maſtich. ſtyrac. myrrh. gum. elem. ãa* ℥ j. *balſ. peruv.* ℥ ſs. *croc.* ℈ j. *f. pilul. maſſa cujus ſumat* ℥ ſs. *ter aterve quotidie.*

To this maſs may be added occaſionally *calomel.* ℥ ſs. *alum. uſt.* ℥ j. *camphor* ℈ j.

Alſo,

10. ℞ *Tinct. myrrh. croc. ſuccin. ãa* ℥ ij. *ſumat gut.* 60. *ad libitum, è vin. alb. & decoct. hord. ãa.*

Elixir proprietatis, ſpt. terebinth. & ſpt. ſal. armon. are alſo proper here.

11. If nutriment be wanting to the body, or to attenuate the viſcidity of the chyle in the lacteals, and deterge them,

℞ *Rad. gentian. ariſtoloch. rotund. ãa* ℥ ij. *coque in vin. alb. q. ſ. colaturæ* ℔ ſs. *adde terebinth. veret. (in vitello ovi ſolut)* ℥ vj. *tinct. myrrh.* ʒ ſs. *ol. amygd. dulc.* ʒ ij. *f. enema, ſemel in die, vel pro re nata, injiciendum.*

12. The following are proper after due evacuations.

℞ *Caſtor. gr.* xij. *lign. aloes, rad. contrayerv. rhabarb. ãa* ℈ ſs. *ſal. ſuccin. gr.* v. *extract. gentian.* ℈ j. *ol. cinnam. gut.* j. *ſyr. de menth. q. ſ. f. bolus, mane & veſperi ſumendus, cum cochl.* iiij. *infuſ. alicujus ſtomach.*

Or,

13. ℞ *Conſerv. flaved. aurant. abſinth. rom. ãa* ʒ ſs. *pulv. cinnamom. cort. winteran. aromat. roſat. ãa* ℥ iſs. *terr. japon. rhei, coral. rub. ãa* ℥ j. *mac. croc. ãa* ℈ j. *ſyr. è cort. citri q. ſ. f. elect. ſumat q. n. m. maj. ter in die, è cyatho vini albi.*

14. In young children, when this diſorder ariſes from the curdling of the milk, *&c.* in the *primæ viæ*, the teſtaceous powders are generally ſucceſsful.

The other ſymptoms attending the *cœliaca paſſio*, are to be treated as thoſe in a diarrhœa or dyſentery.

Colic.

Def. and Cauſe.

1. THE *colic* is a violent pain in the inteſtines, from a too great diſtenſion, irritation, or ſolution of continuity of their fibres.

2. The

2. The bilious *colic* generally attacks about the beginning of the ſummer; in which caſe the patient vomits a green colour'd, porraceous, or a white, pituitous, and frothy fluid, with great heat and griping pain; being alſo thirſty, feveriſh, and generally coſtive. After eating and drinking the pain increaſes. The flatulent *colic* is now in one part, then in another, ſometimes above, and ſometimes below the navel, and attended with a grumbling or rolling noiſe in the *viſcera*. Air when ſet free gives eaſe; but if it remains pent up in the coats of the bowels, it cauſes a vehement tenſive pain. The ſame will alſo happen from an induration of the *fæces*, or a depravation of the aliment. The pain often occaſions vomiting and nephretic ſymptoms; from whence the ſtone *colic*, as 'tis vulgarly called. This diſtemper proceeding from exceſſive paſſion, ſometimes continues long, and in its remiſſion attacks the *ſpina dorſi*: in hyſteric perſons 'tis not fixed like the true *nephritis*; beſides, the pain here augments after eating; the vomiting alſo and coſtiveneſs are great; and ſome eaſe is uſually perceived after any evacuation by the mouth or *anus*; the urine has a ſediment all the while, and an iſcuria ſeldom or never attends, as in the true *nephritis*. It ſometimes happens from violent purging, which will bring on a fit; and at others a ſpontaneous looſeneſs will attend one. Sometimes *colics* appear to be epidemical. *Diag.*

3. If there be intervals or remiſſions, and the body be ſoluble, the cure proves generally eaſy; but when attended with watching, hiccup, delirium, coldneſs of the extremities, cold ſweats, *&c.* 'tis accounted dangerous. The bilious and ſtone-*colic* are apt to degenerate into the iliac paſſion, epilepſy and palſy. The epidemic kind often proves mortal: but the hyſteric is ſeldom dangerous. *Prog.*

4. Allow

Reg. 4. Allow a warm aromatic diet, unleſs in a bilious *colic*, wherein all ſtrong ſpirituous liquors are thought to do harm; here, therefore, give panada with mace, *&c. decoct. hord. cum vin. alb.* chicken-broth, gellies, *&c.*

In a pure flatulent *colic* give ſpicy and ſpirituous liquors more freely; ſuch as burnt wine, ſnake-root-brandy, *&c.*

In an hyſteric *colic*, let the regimen be cardiac, and allow of wine, acids and ſpice.

When it is cauſed by a *crapula*, ſometimes a little ſurfeit-water, wine, or brandy will do ſervice, and may be uſed more freely here than in the bilious kind: the ſame alſo may ſucceed in that from indigeſtion.

If it proceed from any large thing ſwallowed down, that will not readily digeſt, let the diet be aperient, balſamic, and oleaginous.

If it be epidemical, regard muſt be had to the ſymptoms which attend it, the conſtitution of the year, and the temper of the patient; in all the caſes let ſleep be encouraged, the air be warm and dry, and all paſſions be avoided.

Cure. 5. In the bilious *colic* bleed; eſpecially if the perſon be plethoric, or a fever be threatened: then give a gentle emetic, and after it a paregoric. Next let a purgative glyſter or two be injected, and at length may be uſed proper antiemetics with *ſal. abſinth.* &c.

℞ *Aq. ceraſ. nig. menth. abſinth. comp. ăa* ℥ij. *ſucc. limon.* ℥ iſs. *ſal. abſinth.* ℥j. *ſyr. de meconio* ℥j. *ſpt. menth. lavend. comp. ăa* ℥ iſs. *m. ſumat cochlear.* iij. *poſt ſingulas vomitiones. Urgente vero dolore adde opij gr.* j. *vel* ij. *ſive laud. liquid. gut.* 50.

6. If this don't ſucceed anodyne glyſters muſt be uſed, which are here preferable to purges. If the caſe be ſlight.

℞ *Fol. malv. alth. puleg. flor. chamæmel. ãa m.* ſs. *bacc. junip. lauri, ſem. carui ãa* ℥ ij. *coque in aq. font.* ℔ xiv. *colaturæ adde ſyr. violar. ol. olivar. ãa* ℥ iſs. *opij gr.* iv. *f. enema.*

Or,

℞ *Lact. vaccin. decoct. avenac. vel juſcul. vervecin.* ℥ xij. *vin. canarin.* ℥ iiij. *laud. liquid.* ℥ ij. *ol. chamæmel.* ℥ ij. *m. f. clyſter, bis in die violentius cum ſiphone injiciend.*

7. If the caſe be hyſterical, let the decoction be made of *ſabin. artemiſ. puleg. atriplex. olid.* &c. and add afterwards to each, *ol. ſuccin.* ℥ ij. *aſæ fœtid.* ℈ j. *camphor.* ℈ ſs.

In caſe of a diarrhœa, give the glyſters preſcribed in diarrhœa and dyſentery; but repeat them not ſo often, or make them leſs reſtringent.

8. But if the patient be coſtive,

℞ *Decoct. com. clyſteriz. (addendo inter coquendum, ſem. lin. fœnugr. ãa* ℥ ſs.) ℥ xij. *elect. lenitiv. ſyr. de ſpina cervina ãa* ℥ j. *ſpec. hier. picr.* ℥ j. *ol. ſambuc.* ℥ ij. *aniſ. cumin. ãa* ℈ j. *m. f. enema.*

9. If there be a ſuppreſſion of urine, pain in the loins, vomiting with coſtiveneſs, and other ſymptoms of a *nephritis*,

℞ *Decoct. com. clyſterizant.* ℥ xij. *terebinth. venet. (in vitello ovi ſolut)* ℥ ſs. *elect. lenitiv.* ℥ vj. *ſyr. roſar. ſolut. ol. chamæmel. ãa* ℥ iſs. *ol. junip. chym.* ℥ j. *m. f. enema.*

Or,

℞ *Decoct. com. clyſteriz. (incoct. ſem. carui* ℥ ſs.) ℥ xij. *terebinth. venet. (vitel. ovi ſolut.) ol. terebinth. ãa* ℥ ſs. *ſyr. de ſpina cervina* ℥ iſs. *ſal. cathart. amar.* ℥ j. *ol. chamæmel.* ℥ ij. *m. f. enema, repetend. pro re nata.*

If the evacuation cauſed by the glyſter, but not ſufficiently large to prevent a ſuſpicion of the iliac paſſion, add to it *pil. ex duobus* ℈ ij. *vel pulv. jalap.* ℥ j.

10. If

10. If an iliac paſſion comes on, and the pain be violent, anodynes muſt be exhibited, both before and after the ſtimulating evacuants. When the coſtiveneſs will not give way to glyſters, we muſt come to ſolid purgatives, which are to be made the ſtronger, the more opiates you give before or mix with them. If theſe don't operate, they uſually augment the ſymptoms. In caſe, therefore, of a vomiting and coſtiveneſs, begin with purgatives thus,

℞ *Pulv. rhei* ʒ ſs. *ol. aniſ. gut.* ij. *opij gr.* ſs. (*vel gr.* j.) *ſyr. rhabarb. q. ſ. f. bolus ſtatim ſumend.*

Or,

℞ *Pulv. ſanct.* ℈ j. *rhei gr.* xv. *ſal. volat. ſuccin. gr.* v. *ol. n. m. gut.* ij. *laud. liquid. ſydenh. gut.* xxx. *ſyr. de roſ. ſol. q. ſ. f. bolus.*

Or,

℞ *Pulv. ſanct. pulv. rhabarb. reſin. jalap. cremor. tart. ãa* ℈ ſs. *ſpec. diambr. pulv. caſtor. ãa gr.* viij. *opij gr.* ſs. *ol. junip. carui ãa gut.* j. *ſyr. de ſpina cervina q. ſ. f. bolus.*

If one of theſe, repeated two or three times, ſhou'd prove ineffectual, add to another of them *mercur. dulc. gr.* x. xv. ℈ j. *vel etiam* ʒ ſs. *pro rei exigentia.*

11. Pills may ſucceed when powders will not.

℞ *Pil. ruff. ſtomach. cum gum. ãa gr.* xv. *ſal. tart.* ℈ ſs. *ol. caryophyl. fœnicul. ãa gut.* j. *opij gr.* ſs. *vel gr.* j. *f. pil.* v. *ſtatim ſumendæ.*

The next are ſtronger.

℞ *Extract. rud. pil. ex duobus ãa* ℈ j. *tart. vitriolat.* ℈ ſs. *ol. cinnam. menth. chamæmel. ãa gut.* j. *laud. lond. gr.* ſs. *vel gr.* j. *m. f. pil. ſumend. ut ſupra.*

Add to theſe *mercur. dulc.* as above if requiſite: and remember to proportion the doſe of the opiate given along with the purgative to the violence of the pain, even tho' it were to the quantity of two, three, or four grains of opium. However, the leſs there is occaſion for in plethoric

ric habits, the ſooner the ſymptoms go off. An opiate may precede a purgative in this form.

12. *Pulv. caſtor. ſpec. diambr. ãa gr.* vi. *laud. lond. gr.* ij. *plus minus prout res exigit, theriac. androm.* ʒ j. *ſyr. de mentha q. ſ. f. bolus hora integra, media, vel quadrante à purgatione ſumend.*

13. When there is no tendency to a vomiting, liquid cathartics may be exhibited. Thus,

℞ *Decoct. ſen. gereon.* ℥ ij. *ſyr. de ſpina cervina* ℥ vj. *aq. junip.* ℥ ſs. *ſpt. lavend. comp.* ℥ j. *laud. liquid. gut.* XXV. *m. f. potio.*

Or,

℞ *Tinct. ſacr.* ℥ iij. *ſyr. de ſpina cervina aq. menth. ãa* ℥ ſs. *elixir. proprietat. gut.* 50. *laud. liquid. gut.* XXX. *m.*

Or,

℞ *Tinct. ſacr. elixir. ſalut. ãa* ℥ j. *ſyr. de ſpina cervina* ℥ ſs. *tinct. aurant.* ℥ j. *laud. liquid. gut.* XXX. *m.*

14. The ſtone-colic is beſt cured by lenient purgatives, unleſs nothing be voided downwards, and life be thereby endanger'd; in which caſe ſtrong purgatives, with an opiate, muſt take place. Afterwards,

℞ *Fol. malv. ſen. ãa* ℥ ſs. *ſal. tart.* ʒ ſs. *coque in aq. font. q. ſ. colaturæ* ℔ j. *adde gum. arab.* ℥ ſs. *vin. alb.* ℥ iv. *ſyr. de alth.* ℥ iſs. *ſal. prunel.* ʒ ij. *ſal. volat. oleoſ.* ʒ j. *m. ſumat* ℥ iiij. *ſecunda vel quarta quaq; hora.*

Or,

℞ *Fol. alth. m.* j. *rad. alth.* ʒ j. *glycyrrhiz.* ʒ ij. *bacc. junip. ſem. fœnicul. dulc. ãa* ʒ iſs. *gum. arabic.* ℥ ſs. *coque in aq. font. & petroſclin. ãa q. ſ. ut ſit colaturæ* ℔ j. *cui infunde calide fol. ſen.* ʒ vj. *ſal. tartar.* ʒ ſs. *rad. rhei* ʒ ij. *in colatura ſolve extract. caſiæ fiſtul. recent.* ℥ j. *& adde vin. alb. lisbonen.* ℥ viij. *aq. raphan. comp.* ℥ ij. *ſpt. lavend. comp.* ℥ ſs. *ſpt. nitri dulc.* ʒ ij. *m. ſumat* ℥ iiij. *ter quaterve in die.*

Or,

Or,

℞ *Aq. mineral. purg.* ℔ ij. *ſal. cathart. amar.* ʒ vj. *n. m. cinnamom. ãa* ʒ ſs. *zinziber.* ℈ j. *ſem. fœnicul. dulc.* ʒ iſs. *coque ad* ℔ j. *& ſub finem adde ſen.* ʒ ij. *mannæ* ℥ j. *cremor. tart.* ℥ ſs. *colaturæ adde aq. juniper. mirab. ãa* ℥ j. *ſpt. menth. nitri dulc. ſal. volat. oleoſ. ãa* ℨ j. *m. ſumat ut ſupra.*

Or,

℞ *Fol. ſen.* ʒ ij. *rad. rhei* ʒ iſs. *ſal. tart.* ℈ j. *ſem. carui contus.* ʒ j. *cort. aurant.* ℈ ij. *infunde in aq. fœnicul.* ℥ vj. *colaturæ* ℥ iij. *adde ſyr. roſar. ſolut.* ℥ ſs. *elect. lenitiv.* ʒ iij. *aq. junip.* ʒ ij. *ſal. vol. oleoſ.* ʒ j. *m. f. potio, ſumenda cum regimine.*

To theſe, if requiſite, may be added *pil. matth. laud. lond.* &c.

15. If purgatives are not required.

℞ *Aq. petroſelin. flor. chamæmel. vin. alb. ãa* ℥ iſs. *lumbricor. mag. junip. ãa* ʒ vj. *ol. amygd. dulc.* ℥ iſs. *ſyr. de mecon.* ℥ j. *ſpt. nitri dulc. ſal. vol. oleoſ. ãa* ʒ j. *f. miſtura, cujus ſumat cochl.* iij. *ſingulis vel alternis horis.*

Or,

℞ *Syr. papav. errat. de mecon. alth. ãa* ℥ j. *ol. lini* ℥ iſs. *aniſ. gut.* x. *tinct. croc. ſpt. lavend. comp. ãa* ʒ j. *m. ſumat cochleare unum frequenter.*

16. If the ſymptoms ſtill continue, bathing is proper.

℞ *Rad. alth.* ℥ iiij. *flor. chamæmel. bacc. junip. lauri, ſem. fœnicul. dulc. carui, cumin. aniſ. lin. fœnugr. ãa* ℥ ij. *coque in aq. font. q. ſ. & omni congio adde ſpt. vini com.* ℔ ſs. *f. ſemicupium, bis terve in die uſurpandum.*

17. If there be a ſuſpicion of air pent up in the inteſtines, give perſpiratives.

℞ *Pulv. caſtor.* ℈ ſs. *camphor. ſal. ſuccin. c. c. volat. ãa gr.* iij. *mithridat.* ℈ j. *ſyr. croc. q. ſ. m. f. bolus ſtatim ſumend. cum hauſt. ſeq.*

℞ *Aq. theriacal.* ℥ ij. *vin. alb.* ℥ j. *ſal. volat. oleoſ. tinct. croci, ſpt. lavend. comp. ãa* ʒ j. *ſyr. croci* ℥ ſs. *m. f. hauſtus.*

18. The

18. The following liniment, after the uſe of bathing, may be ſerviceable.

℞ *Ol. amygd. dulc. terebinth. ãa* ℥ j. *ſuccin. ſpt. ſal. armon. ãa* ʒ ij. *lavend. comp.* ℥ ſs. *camphor.* ʒ j. *m. & cum hoc inungatur locus affectus frequenter.*

19. If the pain and ſymptoms of the ſtone-colic ſtill continue violent,

℞ *Fim. equin.* ℥ iij. *aq. puleg. petroſelin. ãa* ℔ j. *infunde calide & colaturæ adde vin. alb.* ℔ ſs. *aq. junip.* ℥ iiij. *ſal. vol. oleoſ.* ʒ ij. *m. ſumat* ℥ iiij. *pro doſi, & repetatur pro re nata.*

20. If it degenerates into the iliac paſſion, 'tis to be treated accordingly. If a true *nephritis* comes on, 'tis a perplexing caſe; becauſe oppoſite remedies are here required: opiates however may prove ſerviceable, being freely given; but ſpirituous medicines are to be foreborn. Proceed thus,

℞ *Gum. tragac. arab. ãa gr.* xij. *pil. matth. gr.* viij. *balſ. peruv. gut.* x. *balſ. gilead. gut.* v. *ol. fœnicul. gut.* ij. *ſyr. alth. q. ſ. f. ut bolus quem ſumat pro re nata.*

Or,

℞ *Aq. flor. chamæmel.* ℥ ij. *lumb. mag. ſyr. è mecon. ol. amygd. ãa* ℥ iſs. *ſpt. nitri dulc.* ʒ ij. *m. ſumat dimidium ſtatim, & intra duas horas reliquum, ſi non prius ceſſaverit dolor.*

Or,

℞ *Bacc. junip. ſem. fœnicul. dul. gum. arab. ãa* ℥ ſs. *n. m. galang. cinnam. mac. ãa* ʒ ſs. *coque in aq. petroſel. & decoct. malv. ãa* ℔ j. *colaturæ* ℔ iſs. *adde ſpt. nitri dulc.* ℥ ſs. *aq. raphan. comp. lumbricor. mag. ãa* ℥ ij. *ſal. vol. oleoſ. ſpt. menth. lavend. comp. ãa* ʒ ij. *ſumat cochlear.* iiij. *ter quaterve in die.* Add a few drops of *laud. liquid.* to the doſes, as there ſhall be occaſion.

21. Theſe pills ſeldom fail to give eaſe, after proper evacuation.

℞ *Pil.*

℞ *Pil. matth. gr.* xij. *caſtor. opt. gr.* x. *ſapon. caſtil. gr.* xv. *ol. junip. gut.* ij. *balſam. gilead. q. ſ. f. pil.* iv. *hora commoda ſumendæ.*

22. In nervous and hyſterical colics,

℞ *Philon. roman.* ℈ j. *extract. gentian. gr.* xv. *pulv. caſtor. ſem. aniſ. ãa* ℈ ſs. *ol. junip. gut.* ij. *ſyr. de menth. q. ſ. f. bolus, ſemel vel ſæpius in die ſumend.*

Or,

℞ *Sal. chalyb.* ℈ ſs. *vol. ſuccin. c. c. camphor. ãa gr.* iv. *caſtor. myrrh. ãa gr.* v. *extract. gentian.* ℈ ſs. *balſam. peruv. gut.* iv. *opij gr.* j. *ſyr. artemiſ. q. ſ. f. pil.* iv. *h. ſ. ſumendæ.*

23. In flatulent colics, when carminatives do more good than cardiacs,

℞ *Pulv. ſem. carui* ℈ j. *flor. chamæmel. mac. rad. galang. angel. hiſpan. ãa* ℈ ſs. *conſerv. flaved. aurant.* ℈ j. *pil. matth. gr.* vi. *ol. aniſ. gut.* ij. *ſyr. è meconio q. ſ. f. bolus pro re nata ſumendus.*

24. In habitual colics,

℞ *Rhei* ʒ j. *paſſul. exacinat.* ʒ x. *ſem. cardamom. min.* ʒ j. *ſpt. vin. gall.* ℔ j. *infunde frigide, & colaturæ ſumat cochl.* ij. *vel* iij. *quotidie ſæviente dolore.*

Or,

℞ *Rhei, rad. glycyrrh. ãa* ʒ j. *ſem. cardam. minor. cinnam. croc. ãa* ʒ ſs. *zinzib. caryoph. n. m. mac. ãa* ℈ ſs. *ſal. tartar.* ʒ ſs. *vin. alb. & canarin. ãa* ℔ j. *ſpt. lavend. c.* ʒ ij. *infunde frigide, & colaturæ ſumat* ʒ ij. *pro doſi, ſubinde.*

The following drops are ſerviceable here.

℞ *Rad. ſerpent. virg. angel. caſtor. ãa* ʒ ſs. *cinnam. rad. galang. ſem. cardamom. min. piper. long. ãa* ʒ ij. *croc. zinzib. ãa* ʒ iſs. *mac. caryoph. n. m. ãa* ʒ j. *cort. aurant. ſicc.* ʒ j. *infunde in ſpt. vini gall. & vin. alb. ãa* ℔ j. *colaturæ cuilibet* ʒ j. *adde laud. liquid. ſydenham.* ʒ ij. *& ſit doſis gut.* 60. *vel* ʒ j.

Or,

℞ *Rad. angel. hiſpan.* ʒ iij. *ſem. cardam. min.* ʒ j. *gran. paradiſ.* ʒ ſs. *infunde in ſpt. croc. tinct. aurant. ãa* ℔ j. *& colaturæ adde laudan. liquid. pro re nata.*

25. When

25. When the colic lies chiefly in the ſtomach,

℞ *Rad. angel. hiſpan. galang. ſerpent. virg. caſtor. ſem. cardamom. minor. ãa* ℥ ij. *croc. mac. zinzib. piper. long. ãa* ℥ ſs. *vin. canarin.* ℔ ij. *infunde ſ. a. & colaturæ adde ſpt. menth. ceraſ. nigror. tinct. aurant. ſpt. lavend. comp. ãa* ʒ j. *aq. aniſ. junip. ãa* ʒ iſs. *Sumat* ʒ iſs. *pro doſi.*

Or,

℞ *Bacc. junip.* ʒ ſs. *ſem. aniſ. coriand. carui, fœnicul. dulc. cort. aurant. ãa* ℥ ij. *zinzib. mac. piper. long. cinnam. ãa* ℥ j. *n. m. caryoph. ãa* ℥ ſs. *vin. canarin.* ℔ ij. *infunde ſ. a. & colaturæ adde aq. angel. comp.* ʒ iv. *Sumat ut præcedens.*

26. Decoctions are almoſt out of uſe, tho' they may be of ſervice in this caſe.

℞ *Rad. galang. zedoar. ſerpent. virg. cort. aurant. ãa* ℥ ij. *coque in aq. font. q. ſ. ad* ℔ ij. *ſub finem addendo bacc. junip. laur. ſem. fœnic. dulc. ãa* ℥ ij. *zinzib. ſem. cardamom. min. caryoph. cinnam. ãa* ℥ j. *colaturæ adde aq. angel. comp. abſinth. comp. ãa* ʒ iiij. *ſpt. menth. ſyr. croc. è cort. citri ãa* ʒ j. *m. ſumat* ʒ iij *ter quaterve quotidie.*

This may be fitted for hyſteric colics, by adding *herb. artemiſ. puleg. rut.* &c. to the decoction.

27. In flatulent nervous colics,

℞ *Pulv. flor. chamæmel. ſem. aniſ. ãa gr.* xv. *rad. angel. hiſpan. zedoar. cinnam. pulv. ãa gr.* vi. *ol. carui, gut.* ij. *laud. lond. gr.* j. *m. f. pulv. h. ſ. ſumendus, & pro re nata repetendus.*

Or,

℞ *Pulv. croc. ſpec. diambr. ſal. volat. ſuccin. rad. contrayerv. ſerpent. virg. ãa gr.* iv. *caſtor. opt.* ℈ ſs. *ol. cinnam. gut.* j. *laud. lond. gr.* j. *ſacch. alb.* ℈ j. *m. f. pulv. ſumend. cum cochlear.* iv. *julap. ſequent.*

℞ *Aq. ceraſ. nig. cinnam. tenuis ãa* ʒ iij. *ſtephan.* ʒ ij. *ſpt. lavend. comp.* ʒ vj. *ſyr. de meconio* ʒ j. *m. f. j lap.*

Or,

℞ *Aq. flor. chamæmel.* ℥ vj. *angel. abſinth. epidem. ãa* ℥ j. *ſpt. menth.* ʒ ij. *lavend. comp.* ʒ iij. *ſal. vol. oleoſ.* ʒ iſs. *laudan. liquid.* ʒ j. *ſyr. è cort. citri* ℥ j. *m. f. julap.*

28. In the hyſterical and ſtone-colic,

℞ *Pulv. gum. arab. tragac. ãa* ℈ ſs. *ſal. volat. ſuccin. camphor. ſal. tart. flor. chamæmel. ãa gr.* v. *ol. ſaſſafras, fœnicul. ãa gut.* j. *laud. lond. gr.* j. *m. f. pulv. pro re nata ſumend.*

Or,

℞ *Sal. vol. c. c. ſuccin. ãa gr.* v. *camphor. gr.* vi. *cinnam. pulv. caſtor. chalyb. ppt. ãa gr.* x. *laud. lond. gr.* j. *ol. mac. liquid. gut.* ij. *ſyr. de meconio q. ſ. f. bolus ſumendus cum cochlear. aliquot julapij ſequent.*

℞ *Aq. puleg. ceraſ. nig. rutæ bryon. c. ãa* ℥ ij. *ſpt. lavend. comp.* ʒ ij. *ſal. vol. oleoſ. tinct. caſtor. ãa* ʒ j. (*laud. liquid.* ℈ ij.) *ſyr. de artemiſ.* ℥ j. *m. f. julap.*

Or,

℞ *Aq. flor. chamæmel. fœnicul. petroſel. raphan. comp. vin. alb. ãa* ℥ ij. *ſal. vol. oleoſ. ſpt. nitri dulc. ãa* ʒ ij. (*laud. lond. gr.* iij.) *ſyr. de alth.* ℥ iſs. *m. f. julapium.*

29. When the colic proceeds from a ſurfeit, if ſnake root-brandy, or the like, will not ſucceed, give an emetic, and treat it as a *crapula.*

When it takes its riſe from beans, peas, tea, or any flatulent thing, eat or drank, the common cordials will uſually be ſufficient; but if theſe inflame too much, bleed and give an opiate.

If the diſorder proceeds from indurated fæces; inject an emollient glyſter, order laxative ſpoon-meats, then give a gentle purgative, and afterwards a brisk one with calomel.

If it happen from any thing ſwallowed, that was too big to paſs the ſtomach and guts with eaſe, give oleaginous medicines and purgatives.

If

If from the uſe of violent ſtyptics, give lenient purgatives and glyſters; and order a ſoft laxative diet.

In hyſterical colics, beſides cardiacs, alexipharmics, and chalybeates, exerciſe and the air prove of ſingular ſervice.

When the colic is epidemical, the higheſt cardiacs and anti-colics are to be given in proportion to the ſymptoms.

If it be cauſed by worms, treat it with regard to them. And ſo when it proceeds from tumours or ulcers in the inteſtines, or the lientery, or when it degenerates into a palſy, regard muſt be had to the original cauſe.

But if it ſeems to be ſeated in the region of the ſpleen, apply *emplaſt. è cicuta cum ammon.* to the part; or elſe a plaiſter of *galbanum* with a little camphire.

When great weakneſs attends the colic, glyſters and opiates are the only things to be depended upon.

Iliac Passion.

1. THE *iliac paſſion* is an obſtruction to the paſſage of the excrements downwards; whence they come to be ejected thro' the mouth. *Def.*

2. It may proceed from violent vomiting, crapula's, diſtenſions, tumors, ſcirrhoſities, *&c.* in the inteſtines. *Cauſ.*

3. If crapula's or high living be the cauſe, it happens in inflammatory conſtitutions, the pain is great, and a pituitous or bilious vomiting and fever attend. When from the ſame cauſe in pale and thin perſons, theſe ſymptoms are leſs acute, appear later, and often without a fever. If it happens from air pent up, and inflaming the inteſtines, it uſually precedes or follows the colic. It ſometimes, alſo, follows *Diag.*

upon a rupture in the groin or *ſcrotum*. The common ſigns are, acute pain, inflation and diſtenſion of the whole *abdomen*, or part thereof; ſometimes a hard tumor in the hypogaſtric region, and violent vomiting, which, if it continues, grows chylous, fœtid, excrementitious, *&c.* difficulty in breathing and making water; reſtleſsneſs, cold ſweats, coldneſs in the extremeties and *deliquia*.

Prog. 4. All the kinds of it are dangerous; but if there are polypuſſes in the inteſtinal tube, or if there be a *hernia*, and the inteſtines cannot be ſoon replaced, 'tis thought incurable. If no excrements or urine paſs for ſix or ſeven days, 'tis uſually mortal. A fever happening upon the ſtrangury is here thought a good ſign. Tho' medicines may paſs when the caſe is inveterate, 'tis not always ſafe to foretel a recovery. If the vomiting be truly excrementitious, there are hopes of a cure from glyſters.

Reg. 5. A ſlender diet ſhould here be obſerved. It may conſiſt of ſpoon-meats, grewels, panada's with wine, *&c. decoct. hord.* chicken-broth, with *rad. alth. gum. arab.* and other oily, fat or lubricating liquors.

Cure. 6. If a fever attends, or one be feared, bleed, and repeat it once or twice during the cure, if the patient's ſtrength will allow. If it proceeds from an accumulation of fæces, attended with a hardneſs, tumour and inflation, a warm fotus or bath, with a proper liniment will be of uſe; as alſo liquid lenient purgatives, if the patient can retain them. See colic 16, 18, 13. If it proceed from a rupture, let the inteſtines be replaced before any medicine is given. If from too reſtringent remedies, or food, give laxative glyſters and lenient purges. If from a ſpontaneous vomiting, begin with a gentle emetic, and proceed as in caſe of vomiting.

Or

Or if neceſſary, mix an emetic, a purgative, and opiate together. Thus,

℞ *Vin. emet.* ℥ iij. *tinct. ſacr.* ʒ iſs. *laud. lond. gr.* iſs. *vel gr.* ij. *m.*

Or,

℞ *Pulv. ſanct. ipecacuanh. ãa* ℈ j. *laud. lond. gr.* iſs. *m. ſumat è quovis vehiculo; bibendo de decoct. hord. & aq. miner. ãa in operatione.*

7. In general, give a glyſter, when requiſite, after bleeding. The following has been often found ſerviceable.

℞ *Ol. lin.* ℔ ſs. *colocynth.* ℥ iij. *coque parum, cola & injice pro clyſtere ter in die ſi opus fuerit.*

After this, proceed to ſuch as are more emollient, attenuating and purgative.

℞ *Rad. alth.* ʒ ſs. *fol. malv. alth. ãa m.* iſs. *flor. chamæmel. m.* j. *coque in aq. font. q. ſ. colaturæ* ʒ xij. *adde ſyr. de ſpin. cervin. vin. emetic. turbid. ãa* ʒ iſs. *elect. lenitiv. ſal. cathart. amar. ol. chamæm. terebinth. ãa* ʒ j. *f. enema pro re nata injiciendum.*

If this be thought too ſtrong, let the doſes of the purgative ingredients be moderated; always omitting anodynes in theſe glyſters, or whatever may take off from their irritating force. Between the injection of the glyſters, give purgatives with opiates, or give an opiate both before and after the purge. If a liquid form will not be retain'd by the ſtomach,

℞ *Theriac. androm.* ℥ ſs. *laud. lond. gr.* ij. *m. ſumat hora una à pilulis ſeq.*

℞ *Pil. ſtomach. cum gum. ruff. ex duob. ãa* ℈ ſs. *ſal. tartar. tart. vitriolat. ãa gr.* vj. *ol. n. m. gut.* j. *m. f. pil.* v.

Or mix the opiate with the purge thus,

℞ *Pulv. ſanct.* ℈ ſs. *jalap.* ℥ ſs. *ſal. tartar. gr.* viij. *opij gr.* iſs. *ol. menth. gut.* j. *ſyr. de rhabarb. q. ſ. f. bolus.*

After the operation give a paregoric.

8. If theſe fail, increaſe the doſe.

Or,

℞ *Pulv. ſanct.* ℈ j. *reſin. jalap. gr.* xij. *pulv. cornachin.* ℈ ſs. *calomel. gr.* xv. *vel* ℈ j. *ol. caryoph. gut.* j. *laud. lond. gr.* ij. *ſyr. de ſpina cervina q. ſ. f. pil. ſumend. ut bolus præcedens.*

Or,

℞ *Pil. ex duob.* ℈ ij. *calomel. gr.* xv. *vel* ℈ j. *ſal. vol. ſuccin. gr.* v. *ol. aniſ. gut.* j. *laud. lond. gr.* ij. *m. f. pil.* v. *pro doſi.*

9. One or more of ſuch pills as thoſe of the two doſes laſt deſcribed, may be given every three or four hours, with ſome of the following julep, till they anſwer the end propoſed.

℞ *Aq. menth.* ℥ vj. *theriac. epidem. ăa* ℥ j. *ſyr. è cort. citri* ℥ vj. *ſpt. lavend. comp.* ℥ ij. *m. f. julapium.*

The glyſters notwithſtanding muſt be continued every four or five hours. When ſtrong purgatives fail to operate, lenients will often ſucceed. But if theſe ſhou'd not ſtay in the ſtomach, give anti-emetics, as in caſe of vomiting, and afterwards gentle purgatives. But obſerve here not to ſtop the vomiting ſuddenly, eſpecially if no excrements come away with the glyſters, for fear purging ſhould not anſwer after that is ſtopped. But when it is ſafe to put a ſtop thereto, it cannot be affected better than by the following.

℞ *Succ. limon.* ℥ ſs. *ſal. abſinth.* ℈ j. *laud. lond. gr.* j. *m. & repetatur pro re nata.*

But neither opiates nor cardiacs muſt be very freely uſed, for fear of increaſing the nauſea, and cauſing an inflammation of the inteſtines.

10. The vomiting therefore being ſtay'd, and ſtrong purgatives proving uſeleſs,

℞ *Tinct. ſacr. cum vin. alb. parat.* ℥ vj. *ſumat cochl.* iv. *ſtatim & repetatur doſis omni bihorio vel trihorio donec effectus edat; bibat interim copioſe de aq. miner.*

miner. purg. coquendo alterat cum n. m. ſem. fœnicul. dulc. &c.

And if neceſſary, diſſolve in each ℔ ij. of the waters *ſal. cathart. amar. mann.* ãa ℥ j. or the ſtrength of the medicine may be augmented by boiling the water longer, and adding *ſena* to it in boiling.

If the *tinctura ſacra* be judged too inflammatory, it may be diluted with *aq. menth.* The uſe of glyſters is ſtill to be continued.

11. In caſe all this proves unſucceſsful, and there is imminent danger of the patient's life, *argent. viv. crud.* may be given; beginning with ℥ iij. or ℥ iiij. and repeating the doſe twice or thrice in an hour; increaſing alſo the quantity if it be neceſſary. This remedy has ſometimes ſucceeded. The danger of it may be leſſened, and its effects increaſed, by giving a little before it a ſtrong anti-emetic and opiate, as alſo a glyſter. After the mercury is ſwallow'd down, gentle exerciſes is proper. But if this dangerous remedy be refuſed a tryal, 'tis thought the beſt way to give frequent emetics, as the ſtrength will bear, to force a paſſage downwards.

Worms.

1. Different ſpecies of vermicular animals are apt to lye in the inteſtinal tube, eſpecially of children. They are ſuppoſed to be bred from *ova*, ſwallowed down with the food, and encouraged by any viſcidity in the paſſages. *Cauſe.*

The *teretes* or *rotundi* commonly ſeat themſelves in the ſtomach, or *inteſtina tenuia*; the *aſcarides* in the *inteſtina craſſa*, and often near the *ſphincter ani*; the *lati*, *faſciæ*, or tape-worms, lye any where in the paſſage indifferently; being often jointed; and knitting together, they ſometimes appear like a bag of worms.

Diag. 2. Frequent diarrhæas, ſometimes a dyſentery, and lientery, are cauſed by the *aſcarides*. The dejections here are frothy, green, greaſy, and ſometimes like fullers-earth diſſolved in water. Worms are attended with a fetid breath, a hard or inflated belly, voracity, thirſt, feveriſhneſs by fits, with an intermitting pulſe and glowing cheeks; heavineſs and pain in the head; ſleepineſs, nauſea, vomiting, pain in the ſtomach or guts, a dry cough in children, and ſometimes delirium, convulſions, fainting, cold ſweats, and an atrophy.

Prog. 3. The more violent and laſting the ſymptoms, the worſe is the diſtemper; and if they proceed from natural indigeſtion, 'tis more dangerous than when cauſed by a crapula, viſcid aliment, *&c.*

Reg. 4. Acids are good here, ſuch as *ſucc. aurant. limon.* &c. and when they proceed from a weak concoction, exerciſe and air are uſeful. If from crapula's, a thin diet is beſt; if from viſcidity, the diet ſhould be ſlender: and if from coſtiveneſs, laxative.

If from putrefaction or ill digeſtion, let wine be mix'd with the gruels, panada, *&c.* and in this caſe to adults, wine may be allowed freely, provided there be no fever. The following drank plentifully, may be of ſervice.

℞ *Argent. viv.* ℥ iſs. *coq. in aq. rutæ q. ſ. ad colaturæ* ℔ iij. *adde ſucc. aurant. limon. tinct. croc. ſyr. croc. ãa* ℥ iſs. *m.*

This may perhaps be mended by throwing melted tin often into the decoction. But *aq. font. ſyr. limon.* and *ſpt. vitriol.* duly proportion'd, will make a more pleaſant liquor for conſtant drink.

Cure. 5. In new born infants, to purge off the meconium and prevent the generation of worms,

℞ *Syr.*

℞ *Syr. flor. perſicor. roſar. ſolut. ãa* ℥ ſs. *ſyr. rhabarb.* ℥ ij. *ol. aniſ. gut.* j. *m. detur cochleare parvulum ſubinde.*

6. For thoſe of eight months or a year old, when crapula's, or the curdled milk may favour the generation of worms,

℞ *Diagryd. calomel. 6ies. ſublimat. ſacch. alb. ãa m. dentur gr.* vj. *vel* viij. *vel* ℈ ſs. *puerulo 6. vel 8. menſium, & gr.* xij. *puero anniculo.*

Or,

℞ *Pulv. ſanct. rhei ãa gr.* viij. *calomel. gr.* v. *ol. aniſ. gut.* ſs. *m. pro puero anniculo.*

7. When calomel is not neceſſary, or thought unſafe,

℞ *Pulv. rhei* ℥ j. *ol. n. m. gut.* ij. *f. pulv. chart.* iiij. *vel* vj. *ſumat unam bis in ſeptimana.*

After two or three purges,

℞ *Pulv. è chel. cancror. ſimp. cret. alb. teſt. oſtrear. pp^t. ãa ſumat gr.* xv. *vel* ℈ j. *bis terve quotidie è lacte materno.*

8. For thoſe of about ſix years old, and under or over proportionably, after a few calomel purgatives,

℞ *Æthiop. mineral. pulv. ſem. ſanton. ãa* ℥ ij. *corallin.* ℥ j. *ſabin.* ℥ ſs. *croci* ℈ j. *f. pulv. chart.* xij. *ſumat unam mane & ſero è pauco decocto ſupra deſcripto.* 4.

9. After the uſe of theſe powders purge again.

℞ *Pulv. ſanct. cornachin. ãa gr.* xv. *calomel. rhei ãa gr.* viij. *ol. rutæ gut.* j. *m. ſumat bis in ſeptimana cum regimine.*

During the operation may be drank a draught of two of the *decoct. mercurial.* Or three or four grains of calomel may be given alone, for two or three nights ſucceſſively; and afterwards the above-mention'd powder, leaving out the calomel.

Or,

Or,

℞ *Reſin. ſcammon. jalap. calomel. ãa* ʒ ij. *ſacch. alb.* ℔ ſs. *ol. cinnam. n. m. ãa gut.* xx. *mucilag. gum. tragac. q. ſ. f. troch.* ʒ ſs. *pendentes, quorum unus ſit doſis pro puero duorum annorum.*

10. When worms lodge in the *inteſtina craſſa*, about the *cœcum*, or near the *anus*, as may be known ſometimes by an itching there, glyſters are ſerviceable both in adults and children. The following *formulæ* duly proportioned will ſerve for both.

℞ *Abſinth. vulgar. rutæ, centaur. min. ãa m.* ſs. *ſem. ſanton. contuſ.* ʒ iij. *colocynth.* ʒ ſs. *coque in aq. font. q. ſ. colaturæ adde ol. terebinth.* ℥ ſs. *ſuccin.* ʒ j. *ſabin. gut.* x. *ſpec. hier. pic.* ʒ j. *ol. lin. rancid.* ℥ ij. *m. f. enema bis in die injiciend. & diu retinend.*

Or,

℞ *Rad. ariſtoloch. rotund. gentian. ſem. ſanton. ãa* ʒ j. *coque in aq. fontan. q. s. colaturæ* ℥ viij. *adde ol. abſinth.* ℥ ij. *ſuccin. chym.* ʒ ſs. *rut. ſabin. ãa gut.* x. *ſal. cathart. amar.* ʒ vj. *pil. ex duob.* ʒ ſs. *elixir. proprietat.* ʒ ij. *m. f. enema.*

11. Suppoſitories alſo are uſeful here.

℞ *Pulv. rad. gentian. ariſtoloch. rotund. ſem. ſanton. fol. abſinth. vulg. ſpec. hier. picr. ãa* ʒ ij. *fell. tauri* ℥ ſs. *ol. abſinth. rut. ſabin. junip. ãa gut.* vi. *mel. q. ſ. fiant glandes.*

12. Fomentations to the belly, tho' they are not much in uſe, may alſo do good.

℞ *Fol. abſinth. vulg. praſs. ſabin. rut. abrotan. flor. chamæmel. ãa m.* j. *rad. gentian. ariſtol. long. ãa* ℥ ſs. *colocynth.* ʒ ij. *coque in aq. font. q. ſ. colaturæ* ℔ ij. *adde tinct. myrrh. & aloes* ℥ ij. *f. fotus bis in die utend.*

13. Liniments are frequently uſed with good ſucceſs.

℞ *Ung. laurin.* ℥ ij. *ol. rut.* ℥ j. *camphor.* ʒ ij. *tinct.*

tinct. myrrh. & aloes, ol. abſinth. ſabin. ãa ℥ j. *m. f. liniment. ſuper ventrem ſubinde inungend.*

Or,

℞ *Ung. neopolitan* ℥ iij. *fel. tauri, pulv. aloes, colocynth. ãa* ℥ ij. *ol. rut. ſabin. ãa* ʒ j. *m. f. liniment. parcius adhibend.*

14. Cataplaſms likewiſe prove ſucceſsful in children.

℞ *Theriac. androm.* ℥ ſs. *ung. dialth.* ʒ ij. *ol mac. per. expreſs.* ʒ j. *pulv. aloes, myrrh. diagryd. colocynth. ãa* ʒ ſs. *ol. abſinth. rut. chym. ãa gut.* iv. *m. f. cataplaſm. abdomini infantis ſex annorum applicandum.*

Or,

℞ *Mel.* ℥ j. *ſpec. hier. picræ* ℥ ſs. *fel. tauri* ʒ iſs. *ol. ſabin. gut.* vi. *pulv. gentian. q. ſ. f. cataplaſma.*

15. Plaiſters are alſo very uſeful.

℞ *Pulv. ſabin. ſem. ſantor. rad. ariſtol. rotund. colocynth. aloes, ſcammon. myrrh. ãa* ʒ j. *fel. bov.* ʒ ij. *camphor. ol. abſinth. ſuccin. rut. ãa* ℈ j *reſin. com.* ʒ j. *tereb. venet. q. ſ. f. emplaſt. ſuper alutam extend. toti abdomini applicand.*

If this plaiſter be thought too ſtrong for children, add to it an equal part of *emplaſt. è cymino.*

16. The following draught is beneficial.

When the cure is attempted by *æthiop. mineral.* or *mercur. crud.* they often fail, unleſs purgatives be given alternately.

℞ *Tinct. ſacr. cum duplo ſpecier.* ℥ iiſs. *elixir. proprietat.* ʒ j. *elix. vitriol. gut.* xv. *m. ſumat mane pro re nata.*

17. If worms be ſuppoſed in the ſtomach, firſt exhibit emetics, and afterwards,

℞ *Spec. hier. picr.* ℥ ſs. *pil. ruff.* ʒ ij. *myrrh.* ʒ j. *ſal. chalyb.* ʒ j. *croc.* ʒ ſs. *ol. junip. gut.* xx. *ſyr. de abſinth. q. ſ. f. pil.* ℥ *è* ʒ j. *qualibet; ſumat* iij. *vel* iiij. *ter in ſeptimana, vel pro re nata.*

The *tinctura ſacra* may alſo be given in a ſmall quantity over night.

GRAVEL or a STONE in the KIDNEYS, BLADDER, URETERS, and URETHRA.

Def. 1. WHEN there happens a collection of the terreſtrial parts of the urine in any of the urinary paſſages, and this occaſions a difficulty in making water, and a pain in the ſmall of the back, or *os pubis*, the patient is ſaid to have the *ſtone* or *gravel*.

When this collection is ſo large as to form one or more bodies unable, by reaſon of their ſize, to paſs thro' the conduits of urine, they frequently cauſe great pain, ulcers in the parts, and an entire ſuppreſſion of urine: and from the part where this obſtructing matter happens to lodge, the diſtemper receives its denomination, as from the *kidneys*, *bladder*, *ureters*, or *urethra*.

Cauſe. 2. This diſorder may ſometimes have an hereditary cauſe; that is, the urinal paſſages may be naturally ſtraiter than they ought to be; or the conſtitution may be diſpoſed to generate a ſtony matter. An obſtructed perſpiration and a cold or moiſt air may alſo give riſe to it; for by means hereof, the more heavy particles of the animal fluids will be detain'd in the body. Another occaſion of this diſtemper, may be the uſe of waters, which running thro' various *ſtrata* of the earth, are impregnated with ſtony particles. There are ſome wines too, and other liquors, which being either foul, or not ſufficiently fined down, or abounding in tartar, or other terreſtrial corpuſcles, may lay the foundation for the ſtone. Again, in perſons ſubject to the aſthma or gout, who have a weak digeſtion, viſcid chyle, and ſtony concretions in the joints, there are manifeſt ſeeds of this diſtemper. In

ſhort,

ſhort, whatever can bring on an accumulation of earthy matter in the urinary paſſages, whether by obſtructing or leſſening the capacity of the canals, or by immediately or remotely producing the ſubſtance it ſelf, will cauſe gravel, and in time the ſtone.

3. The ſymptoms of the gravel or ſtone are frequently, a *nauſea* and vomiting, with a numbneſs down the leg and thigh of the part affected; a pain, fixed or moveable, great or leſs, in proportion to the bulk of the impacted matter, felt generally about the region of the loins, *os pubis*, and parts adjacent. This pain is very acute and almoſt continual, when the gravel or ſtone remains at the head of the *ureters*; but begins to leſſen as it is protruded forwards. Sometimes, when the ſtone is angular or continues long fixed, the urine is bloody; and generally in all nephritic obſtructions, 'tis thin, and made in ſmall quantity, eſpecially at the beginning of the fit. Sometimes there happens a total ſuppreſſion of it; in which caſe both the *ureters* may be obſtructed. When the matter is forced into the bladder, the urine is turbid, and comes away plentifully; and there appears in it much ſand, and ſometimes ſmall ſtones; which if angular, are ſeldom voided without pain. When the paroxyſm is violent, and of long continuance, there ſometimes happens an entire ſuppreſſion of ſtool, ſo far that cathartics loſe their force; and ſometimes too, tho' rarely, the terreſtrial matter is depoſited in ſuch parts, where the canals are lax, and the circulation languid; ſo as, at the ſame time, to occaſion both an arthritic and a nephritic fit. When a ſtone is lodged in the *urethra*, the pain generally proves exquiſite, but limited to the part; where ſometimes the ſtone will bulge outwards, and may be felt with the fingers. *Diag.*

All

Prog. 4. All paroxyſms, in caſe of a confirm'd ſtone, are dangerous. An accumulation of ſand in the *kidneys* or *ureters*, is leſs dangerous than a form'd ſtone; ſince if there was occaſion, it might be cruſh'd to pieces. A ſtone in the *kidneys* is of worſe conſequence than in the *ureters*, and more or leſs ſo in proportion to its bigneſs. The largeſt ſtone naturally capable of paſſing the *urethra* in men, is ſuppoſed to be about the ſize of a ſmall hazel-nut; but in women, one conſiderably larger may paſs the *meatus urinarius*. When both *kidneys*, or both *ureters*, are affected, 'tis ſo much the more dangerous; eſpecially if attended with ſharp pain, exulceration, inflammation, want of ſleep, loſs of ſtrength, a fever, ſuppreſſion of urine, *&c.* When the ſymptoms continue for many days, without intermiſſion, the caſe is deſperate; eſpecially if coldneſs has ſeized the extremities, the pulſe ticks, and the patient has cold ſweats, *&c.* When the caſe is habitual or hereditary, happens in old age or gouty conſtitutions, the cure is difficult. The ſymptom of bloody urine, continuing after the fit is gone off, proves hard to remove. When the urine is plentifully diſcharged, has its ordinary ſediment, is turbid, and the ſymptoms decreaſe, 'tis a ſign the paroxyſm is going off. If a large ſtone be long detain'd in the *urethra*, eſpecially if it be rugged, and can neither be propell'd backwards nor forwards, and there be a total ſuppreſſion of urine, the caſe uſually proves mortal.

Reg. 5. A laxative diet is here the moſt ſuitable. A glaſs of white-wine either pure or mix'd with barley-water may be allow'd. But during the paroxyſm, 'tis beſt to uſe ſome ſuch as the following liquor.

℞ *Decoct.*

℞ *Decoct. hord.* (*cum incoct. gum. arabic.* ℥ ſs.) ℔ ij. *vin. alb. lisbon.* ℔ ſs. *ſyr. de alth. de* 5 *rad. aper. ãa* ℥ iſs. *ſpt. nitri dulc.* ℥ ſs. *m. bibat cyathum frequenter.*

All viſcid aliment, hot ſpices, *&c.* are to be avoided, and only gruels, whey, broths, teas, *&c.* made uſe of. Marſhmallow or linſeed tea, might here be ſerviceable. Gentle exerciſe, eſpecially walking and riding, are uſeful.

6. The cure regards either the fit immediately, or the prevention of it. *Cure.*

In the fit, 'tis firſt proper to bleed, eſpecially if the patient be robuſt, of a ſanguine conſtitution, or feveriſh. In the next place,

℞ *Aq. fœnicul. petroſelin. ãa* ℥ iſs. *gum. arabic.* ʒ ij. *f. ſolutio, cui adde ſyr. de alth. vin. alb. ãa* ℥ j. *ſpt. nitri dulc.* ʒ j. *laud. liquid. gut.* xv. *f. hauſtus ſtatim à phlebotomia ſumend.*

7. If the fit continues, order the *enema terebinthinat.* as *p.* 219. 9. to be repeated once or twice a day, and after it comes away the following draught.

℞ *Aq. petroſelin. fœnicul. ãa* ℥ j. *raphan. lumbric. mag. ãa* ʒ iij. *ſpt. nitri dulc.* ℈ j. *pilul. matth. gr.* vij. *vel* x. *tinct. ſal. tart. gut.* xv. *m. f. hauſt.*

8. If theſe fail of ſucceſs, we muſt have recourſe to lenient purgatives. See the moſt proper in this caſe under the head of colic, 14.

When, by reaſon of a violent vomiting, a purgative cannot be detain'd in the ſtomach, the *mixtur. anti-emetica cum ſuc. limon.* muſt be uſed, as in iliac paſſion, 9. or elſe an opiate precede, or be given along with it.

After the operation of every purgative, and eſpecially if the pain be violent, 'tis proper to exhibit an opiate.

9. When liquid purgatives cannot be conveniently uſed, becauſe of a vomiting or great ſuppreſſion of urine; or if they having failed of ſucceſs,

℞ *Elect.*

℞ *Elect. lenitiv.* ℥ j. *pulv. gum. arabic. tragacanth.* ãa ℈ j. *balſ. gilead. gut.* xxx. *pulv. ſanct.* ℈ j. *jalap. pil. matth.* ãa ℈ ſs. *ſal. vol. ſuccin. gr.* viij. *terebinth. venet. q. ſ. f. bolus, partitis vicibus ſumend. cum regimine.*

Or,

℞ *Pulp. caſſiæ fiſtul. elect. lenitiv.* ãa ℥ j. *pulv. ſanct.* ℥ ſs. *ſal. prunel. teſt. ovor. pulv. rhabarb.* ãa ℥ ij. *milleped. ſal. ſuccin. ſpec. diatragacanth. frigid.* ãa ℥ iſs. *ſyr. roſar. ſolut. q. ſ. f. elect. de quo capiat. q. n. m. ter in die, ſuperbibend. mixt. ſequent. cochlear.* iij.

℞ *Balſ. gilead. tereb. ven. balſ. capiv.* ãa ℥ ij. *vitell. unius ovi, vel etiam duorum, terantur ſimul in mortario, ſenſim addendo vin. alb. aq. flor. chamæmel. petroſelin. fœnicul. ſyr. de alth.* ãa ℥ ij. *ſpt. nitr. dulc.* ℥ ij. *tinct. cantharid. tinct. ſal. tartar.* ãa ℥ j. *m.*

10. If theſe medicines ſucceed not, and the ſymptoms increaſe, it may not be amiſs to uſe calomel purgatives.

℞ *Pulv. warvicens. jalap. calomel.* ãa ℈ j. *laud. lond. gr.* ij. *ſal. tartar. ſuccin. vol.* ãa *gr.* x. *terebinth. venet. q. ſ. f. bolus.*

During the operation, let fat broths or ſome balſamic apozem, with *gum. arab.* &c. be plentifully drank.

The purging waters, with *ſal. cathart. amar.* or rather *ſal. mirabil. glauberi, manna, crem. tartar.* &c. are alſo proper here; only we muſt obſerve, that when the ſtone is large; when the pain proves continual and fixed; when the urine is bloody, the ſuppreſſion great, *&c.* ſaline, ſtimulating purgatives, or ſtrong diuretics, ought not to be made uſe of, becauſe they often increaſe the pain, prolong the paroxyſm, and ſometimes occaſion death it ſelf; and therefore after the exhibition of laxatives, or gentle emetics is leſs dangerous and often more ſucceſsful; ſo that half a dram or two ſcruples of *ipecacuanha*

anha may be given; the patient drinking a ſmall quantity of white-wine-poſſet-drink in the operation: and after that is over, a paregoric ſhou'd be exhibited. If *ipecacuanha* be thought too ſtrong, the *oxymel ſcillit.* or *ſal vitriol.* may be uſed in its ſtead.

11. Between theſe evacuations, proper liniments, cataplaſms, baths, fomentations, *&c.* muſt not be omitted.

℞ *Ung. dialth. ol. chamæmel. terebinth. ãa* ℥ j. *ſpt. vin. camphorat.* ʒ ſs. *opij* ʒ ſs. *m. f. liniment. quocum inungantur partes affectæ bis quotidie, ſuperapplicando pannum wallicum.*

12. For a fomentation,

℞ *Rad. fœnicul. petroſelin. raphan. ruſt. ãa* ℥ ij. *herb. alth. malv. ãa m.* j. *ſem. fœnicul. lini bac. junip. ãa* ℥ ſs. *coq. in aq. fontan. q. s. colaturæ* ℔ ij. *adde ſal. nitri* ℥ ij. *ut. f. fotus, bis quotidie utendus, ante applicatum linimentum.*

13. After the uſe hereof,

℞ *Cepar. ſub cineribus coct.* ℥ iv. *ung. nervin.* ℥ ij. *camphor. pulv.* ʒ j. *m. f. cataplaſma, poſt uſum liniment. applicandum.*

14. *Semicupia* likewiſe may be ſerviceably uſed as in the colic, 16. the aromatics being left out, or diuretics and emollients ſubſtituted for them. About an hour before the patient enters the bath, let him take the following.

℞ *Sperm. ceti* ℈ j. *ſal. prunel. ocul. cancror. ãa gr.* xv. *ſal. tartar. gr.* x. *camphor. ſal. vol. ſuccin. ãa gr.* vi. *balſ. gilead.* ʒ ſs. *ſyr. de alth. q. s. f. bolus, ſtatim ſumend. ſuperbibendo hauſtum ſequent.*

℞ *Ol. amygd. dulc.* ℥ j. *ſyr. de mecon.* ℥ ſs. *m. exactiſſime, & ſenſim adde aq. fœnicul.* ℥ j. *raphan. vin. alb. ãa* ℥ ſs. *tinct. ſal. tartar. cantharid. ãa gut.* x. *ſpt. nitri dulc.* ʒ j. *m. f. hauſt.*

15. The *tinctur. cantharid.* ought always in this caſe to be exhibited along with opiate or balſamic medicines, thus,

℞ *Tinct. cantharid.* ʒ ſs. *ſpt. nitri dulc. laud. liquid. ăa* ʒ j. *m. ſumat gut.* xxxx. *ter in die è cochleari ol. amygd. dulc. vel hauſtulo ſequentis apozemat.*

℞ *Decoct. rad. alth.* ℔ iſs. *gum. arabic.* ʒ j. *f. ſolutio, cui adde ſyr. de alth.* ʒ ij. *vin. alb.* ʒ iv. *f. apozem.*

The ſame end may alſo be anſwer'd by linctus's or mucilages.

16. Opiates are very ſerviceable when the patient can retain no purgative, when the pain is violent, after all artificial evacuations, and when the patient is grown very weak, and other things have long been tried in vain; in which latter caſe,

℞ *Tartar. vitriolat. ſal. tartari, ſuccin. vol. camphor. ăa* ϑ j. *ſperm. ceti* ϑ ij. *ſapon. venet.* ʒ j. *pilul. matth.* ʒ iſs. *ol. junip. gut.* x. *balſ. gilead. q. s. m. f. maſſa, è cujus qualibet* ʒ j. *formentur pilul.* viij. *quarum ſumat* iv. *bis in die cum cochlear.* iv. *julap. ſequent.*

℞ *Aq. petroſelin. fœnicul. vin. alb. ăa* ʒ iij. *ſyr. alth.* ʒ ij. *ſpt. nitri dulc.* ʒ iij. *camphor.* ϑ ſs. *m. f. julap.*

Or,

℞ *Ol. amygd. dulc.* ʒ j. *ſyr. de alth.* ʒ ſs. *vin. alb.* ʒ j. *aq. fœnicul.* ʒ j. *ſpt. nitri dulc.* ϑ j. *laud. liquid. gut.* x. *m. f. hauſt. quem etiam capiat bis terve in die.*

17. The following may alſo be taken with any proper bolus, pills, or powders.

℞ *Sperm. ceti, balſ. capiv. terebinth. ven. ăa* ʒ ij. *vitell. ovi q. s. vin. alb. aq. fœnicul. ăa* ℔ ſs. *ſpt. nitri dulc.* ʒ ij. *tinct. cantharid.* ʒ j. *pilul. matth.* ʒ j. *aq. raphan. c. ſyr. de alth. ăa* ʒ ij. *m. s. a. & ſumat cochlear.* iv. *pro re nata.*

18. The following may thro' the whole cure ſupply the place of *Tipping*'s liquor, and is perhaps a much better medicine, tho' it receives not a twentieth part ſo many ingredients.

℞ *Decoct.*

℞ *Decoct. pectoral.* (*cum gum. arabic. & rad. alth.* ãa ℥ j. *parat.*) ℔ j. *vin. mi eped.* ℔ ſs. *aq. raphan. c.* ℥ iv. *theriacal.* ℥ ij. *ſpt. nitri dulc.* (*in quo ſal. vol. ſuccin.* ʒ j. *ſtetit per noctem*) ℥ j. *tinct. ſal. tartar.* ʒ vj. *tinct. cantharid.* ℥ ſs. *laudan. liquid.* ʒ ij. *ſacchar. albiſs. q. s. m. ſumat* ℥ iv. *bis in die, vel pro re nata.*

19. Cathartic glyſters, oleaginous linctus's, and lubricating mucilages, may alſo be uſed intermediately.

℞ *Ol. amygd. d. ſyr. de alth.* ãa ℥ ij. *ſperm. ceti* ʒ ij. *ſpt. nitri d.* ʒ iſs. *m. ſumat cochlear.* i. *ad libitum.*

20. The following mixture too, may be taken, by way of drops, in any mucilage, linctus, or ſolution of *gum arabic.*

℞ *Spt. nitri d.* ʒ ſs. *tinct. cantharid. milleped. laud. liquid.* ãa ʒ j. *camphor. ſal. vol. ſuccin.* ãa ʒ ſs. *m. s. a. ſumat gut.* 50. *ter quaterve in die, vel pro re nata.*

21. If this procedure hath not the deſired effect, and the ſymptoms continue or grow more ſevere; if the coſtiveneſs remains, yet the patient's ſtrength not too much impair'd; as alſo if a vomiting happen or continue,

℞ *Calomel. gr.* xv. *pulv. ſanct. jalap.* ãa ℈ j. *ſal. vol. ſuccin. gr.* viij. *camphor. gr.* vj. *ſal. tartar.* ℈ ſs. *ol. fœnicul. gut.* ij. *ſyr. de alth. q. s. f. bolus mane ſumend.*

Or,

℞ *Pil. coch. min. extract. rud.* ãa ℈ j. *calomel. gr.* xv. *camphor. ſal. tartar. vol. ſuccin.* ãa *gr.* vi. *ol. junip. gut.* ij. *f. pilul. n°.* vi. *in eundem finem.*

22. If the ſymptoms ſtill continue, and the ſtrength be greatly diminiſh'd, our laſt refuge is to *laudanum*, which ſhou'd be given in ſome balſamic vehicle, not too much charged with pungent diuretics. Thus,

℞ *Pulv. gum. arabic.* ℈ j. *laudan. lond. gr.* ij. *vel* iij. *ſal. ſuccin. camphor. ãa gr.* vi. *conſ. malv. vel cynosbat q. s. f. bolus, ſemel in die ſumend. vel ſæpius, diminuendo laudani quantitatem pro re nata.*

Or let forty or fifty drops of liquid *laudanum* be given once or twice a day, in a draught of canary mix'd with barly-water.

Or,

℞ *Rad. alth. gum. arab. ãa* ℥ j. *balſam. tolutan. ſal. tartar. ãa* ℥ ij. *decoct. hord.* ℔ iij. *coq. s. a. & colaturæ calent.* ℔ iſs. *affunde ſuper rad. raphan. ruſtic.* ℥ iij. *ſal. vol. ſuccin.* ℥ j. *milleped. vivent. contus.* ℥ j. *cepar. incis.* ℥ ij. *colaturæ adde vin. alb.* ℔ j. *ſpt. nitri d.* ℥ j. *tinct. cantharid.* ℥ ſs. *camphor.* ℥ j. *pilul. matth.* ℈ ij. *m. ſumat cochlear.* ij. *ſemel, bis vel ter in die.*

Or,

℞ *Decoct. præcedent. ol. amygd. d. ſyr. alth. ãa* ℥ j. *m. f. hauſtus* 5ta *quaq; hora, vel pro re nata, ſumend.*

23. The following pills and emulſion alſo may be ſerviceable.

℞ *Sapon. venet. pilul. matth. ãa* ℥ ij. *ſal. vol. ſuccin. ſal. tartar. camphor. ãa* ℥ ſs. *terebinth. è chio, balſ. capiv. ãa* ℥ j. *ol. junip. gut.* xij. *ſyr. alth. q. s. f. pilul.* xij. *è quavis* ℥ j. *ſumat* vi. *bis terve quotidie, ſuperbibend. emulſion. ſequent. cochlear.* vi.

℞ *Balſ. tolut.* ℥ ij. *ol. amygd. d.* ℥ ij. *vitellum ovi, decoct. hord.* ℔ ij. *in quo prius ſint ſolutæ gummi arabic.* ℥ vj. *ſyr. de alth. aq. raphan. c. ãa* ℥ ij. *ſpt. nitri d.* ℥ ſs. *m. f. emulſio, de qua bibat etiam hauſtulum ad libitum.*

24. When both *kidneys* or *ureters* are ſo far obſtructed, that no urine at all is ſuffer'd to paſs thro' them, relaxing diuretics are firſt to be employ'd; that the paſſages may be the eaſier widen'd. But if this method, together with the uſe of a warm bath, ſhou'd fail, the more deterging diuretics and cathartics muſt be made choice

choice of, mixed up with a requiſite proportion of *terebinth. venet.* Glyſters alſo, compoſed of ingredients of the like virtues, may prove ſerviceable. But if this treatment ſhou'd fail of ſucceſs, we muſt at laſt place our dependance upon opiates, which are here to be freely adminiſtred, and repeated, in proportion to the demand there is for them.

25. If, as it frequently happens, when the ſtone is confirm'd and large, or the fit has continued long, the patient ſhou'd be feveriſh or plethoric, phlebotomy becomes neceſſary; and gentle purgative glyſters alſo might be frequently injected to mitigate the ſymptoms, by warming and relaxing the parts, without irritating the ſtone it ſelf. But if the patient be laxative, glyſters without the purgative ingredients ſhou'd be adminiſtred.

℞ *Decoct. commun. clyſteriz.* ℥ xij. *terebinth. venet.* ʒ vj. *vitellum unius ovi, ol. terebinth.* ℥ ſs. *ol. chamæmel.* ℥ ij. *ol. junip. chym.* ʒ j. *m. f. s. a. enema, pro re nata injiciendum.*

26. In the mean time, proper lubricating linctus's and mucilages are not to be omitted; for theſe in ſome meaſure may ſupply the parts with a *mucus*, that will render the irritation cauſed by the ſtone more tolerable. *Gum. arabic.* is excellent in this caſe, being taken in large quantities, by way of apozem or ſolution. But the quantity requiſite on this occaſion, may moſt conveniently be taken down in the form of a mucilage thus.

℞ *Gum arabic.* ℥ ij. *tragacanth.* ʒ j. *aq. cinnamom. ten.* ℥ x. *f. ſyr. de alth.* ℥ iij. *m. f. mucilago, cujus ſumat cochleare unum vel alterum frequenter.*

27. Anodynes and balſamics are highly proper in caſe of a confirm'd ſtone, to mitigate the violence of the ſymptoms, and put an end to the preſent paroxyſm, or to gain a truce till

the operation can be perform'd. And when the ſtone is too large to come away by the natural paſſage, 'tis abſurd to exhibit forcing diuretics, or ſtimulating medicines. In this caſe therefore,

℞ *Gum. arabic. ſperm. ceti, concerv. malv.* ãa ℈ j. *laudan. lond. gr.* j. *ſyr. de alth. q. s. f. bolus, pro re nata ſumend. cum hauſtu ſequent.*

℞ *Aq. cinnam. ten.* ℥ iſs. *ol. amygd. d. ſyr. capillor. vener.* ãa ℥ vj. *m. f. hauſtus.*

28. When a total ſuppreſſion of urine happens from the ſtone falling upon the neck of the bladder, the patient ought to lye upon his back, elevate his knees, and ſo move himſelf, firſt on one ſide, and then on the other, or ſuffer himſelf to be ſhook in that poſture. It might alſo be proper in this caſe to uſe a warm bath. But theſe proving ineffectual, a catheter muſt be introduced, by which the ſtone may be repelled back into the bladder, and the urine be let out.

29. If a ſtone happen to fall down into the *urethra*, and proves too large to paſs naturally thro' it, the proper chirurgical means may be uſed to break, extract, or repel it. But ſometimes injections thrown in with violence, will force it back into the bladder. If nothing of this kind proves ſucceſsful, and the ſtone, by reaſon of its bulk or figure, be abſolutely unable to move backwards or forwards, without intolerable pain and very great danger, the operation muſt be perform'd on the ſide of the *urethra*, and the ſtone extracted thro' the wound. The like method is to be taken when ſuch a ſtone ſticks faſt in the *meatus urinarius* of women; tho' the large diameter and the ſmall length of that paſſage, with the great dilatation whereof 'tis capable, frequently allow of an exit to ſtones of a moderate ſize, by means of

the

the *dilatory*; an inſtrument uſed by ſurgeons to extract them when lodg'd in this paſſage. But when a ſtone in the *urethra* is thought capable of paſſing it, without any conſiderable damage to the parts, a gentle diuretic, anodyne medicine, as 27. may be exhibited with ſucceſs. In this caſe the doſe of the opiate ſhou'd be increaſed in proportion to the pain; for ſometimes an ordinary doſe will here prove ineffectual.

30. The particular ſymptoms which happen in nephritic diſorders, if they prove violent, or go not off with the original diſtemper, are to be treated as originals. Thus a numbneſs down the leg may be treated as a partial palſy; and underſtand the ſame of bloody urine, *nauſea*, vomiting, coſtiveneſs, *&c.*

31. To prevent the return of the fits, we muſt order a proper regimen, and convenient medicines to be uſed in the intervals of them. The diet may be the ſame with that above preſcribed.

32. The medicines are to be proper diuretics mix'd with balſamics; lenient purgatives being interpoſed. But in corpulent and groſs conſtitutions, cathartics with calomel, as alſo the ſtrongeſt diuretics, are ſometimes required.

33. ℞ *Terebinth è chio* ℥ j. *ſal. vol. ſuccin. camphor. ſal. tartar. ãa* ℈ ij. *cantharid. pulv. gr.* vi. *m. s. a. & f. pilul.* x. *è ſingula* ℥ j. *quarum capiat* v. *bis in die cum cochlear.* ij. *ſolution. ſequent.*

℞ *Gum. arabic.* ℥ iſs. *ſolve in decoct. hord.* ℔ j. *colaturæ adde ſyr. de alth.* ℥ ij. *ſpt. nitri dulc.* ℥ ſs. *m.*

It might likewiſe greatly tend to prevent the return of a paroxyſm to inject now and then a lenient glyſter, with a proper quantity of *terebinth. venet.* or *ol. terebinth.*

Spirit. nitri dulc. is allow'd to be the moſt promiſing, and at the ſame time the ſafeſt menſtruum hitherto diſcovered for diſſolving the ſtone in the bladder. It might therefore be given freely for this purpoſe, mixed with proper emollient and diluting liquors.

34. When the ſtone in the bladder is confirm'd, and ſo large that there are no hopes of diſſolving it, or of its being ever able to paſs thro' the urinary conduits, the ſurgical operation, called lithotomy, becomes neceſſary. Such a ſtone is known or ſuppoſed to be lodged in the bladder from the following ſigns. (1.) A pain felt about the *os pubis*, neck of the bladder, or parts adjacent; which increaſes juſt after the urine is diſcharged, and grows violent in the *urethra* about the *glans penis*. (2.) An itching in the *glans penis*, attended with frequent erection. (3.) A weight felt in the *ſcrotum*, *peritonæum*, and the parts that lye above it, with ſickneſs, *nauſea*, &c. when the ſtone happens to be large. (4.) A frequent deſire to make water, and great difficulty in doing it; for it often comes but in drops, which ſometimes will not all together amount to the quantity of half a ſpoonful. (5.) Sometimes too, the urine appears bloody; in which caſe the ſtone is ſuppoſed to be rugged. (6.) A total obſtruction will now and then happen at the beginning, middle, or towards the end of making water; occaſion'd by the ſtone falling upon the orifice of the bladder. (7.) A *teneſmus*, attended with a deſire of making water. (8.) The patient is frequently very reſtleſs; and the pain cauſes him to change his poſture or ſituation, croſs his legs, or give himſelf violent motions; but if the ſtone be large, he can hardly ſtand erect, walk, or ride upon rugged or even ground. (9.)

When

When the pain and other ſymptoms continue after ſome ſmall ſtones have been voided; this indicates that more, or larger remain behind. (10.) 'Tis highly probable, that a ſtone is actually form'd, if the patient ſuffers repeated paroxyſms without voiding any ſtone, or urine different from what is natural. (11.) But a ſtone is with the moſt certainty known to lodge in the bladder by introducing a catheter; for the inſtrument may be made to ſtrike againſt it. This information too is the more confirm'd by introducing the finger into the *rectum*, or *vagina uteri*; whence likewiſe the poſition, mobility, or fixedneſs, magnitude, roughneſs, *&c.* of the ſtone may be known; or whether it be included in a cyſtis: and hence a fleſhy ſubſtance growing from or adhering to the bladder, in which caſe the operation might prove fatal, may be diſtinguiſh'd from a heap of ſand, or more ſolid ſubſtance.

34. The operation is always dangerous, and often mortal. If a perſon relapſes, or ſuffers freſh paroxyſms after he has once been cut, and all the ſtones extracted, the caſe is highly dangerous.

35. Before the operation is reſolved upon, 'tis proper to conſider the ſtate, ſtrength, and age of the ſubject; with the ſituation, magnitude and number of the ſtones in the bladder, ſo far as they can be known by ſearching, *&c.* The time uſually made choice of for the operation is the ſpring-ſeaſon, tho' in caſe of neceſſity, no regard is had thereto. The patient is generally prepared for the purpoſe, by bleeding, and two or three lenient purgatives, adminiſtred a few days before he ſubmits to the operation. Some alſo a little before the time, give a conſiderable doſe of an opiate, with a view as well to render the patient inſenſible of the pain, as

to

to prevent a fever, which might otherwiſe be raiſed thereby.

36. Lithotomy is performable three different ways, *viz.* by the *apparatus minor*, the *apparatus major*, and the *apparatus altus*, as 'tis called. The *apparatus minor* is as follows. The patient being laid ſoft upon his back, with his hands tied down to his feet, and legs kept by two aſſiſtants as far as poſſible aſunder, the operator having dipt the two firſt fingers of his left hand in oil, introduces one or both of them into the *anus*, and with his right hand gently compreſſes the parts above the *os pubis*, to direct the ſtone from thence downwards; then with his fingers before introduced, he compreſſes the ſtone againſt the left ſide of the *perinæum* near the ſuture, and afterwards makes the inciſion, with a ſharp pointed two-edged knife, proportionable to the bulk of the ſtone, and ſufficiently deep to reach it; when, if the ſtone does not fall, or cannot be thruſt out by the fingers, it is to be extracted by the *forceps*, or other convenient inſtrument. And when the bladder is ſufficiently clear'd of all the extraneous bodies it might then contain, the patient is to be looſed, and the wound to be dreſs'd up as uſual in caſes of the like kind; care being taken to heal it up ſpeedily, to prevent the urine from paſſing that way. Lithotomy is practiſed in this manner principally upon children, or when the ſtone can be felt with the fingers introduced into the *rectum*; but when it cannot be ſo felt, the *apparatus major* takes place.

37. In the *apparatus major*, the patient is placed upon a table, and ſecured as in the *apparatus minor*; then a channell'd catheter being introduced thro' the *urethra* into the bladder, and paſſing near to the ſtone contain'd therein, up to the *perinæum*, the operator cuts as in the *apparatus minor*;

nor; his biſtory or knife now running in the channel of the catheter; then whilſt the catheter remains in the bladder, near the ſtone, the *forceps*, or other convenient inſtrument, muſt be introduced, by its direction thro' the wound, to take hold of the ſtone, which may then, the catheter being firſt withdrawn, be extracted.

If the wound in this caſe happens to be very large, 'tis uſual to ſew it up; as alſo by means of a ſilver *cannula* fixed therein, to evacuate the grumous blood, or other matter lodged in the bladder.

In women, the fingers are introduced thro' the *vagina uteri*, and not thro' the *rectum*; and a ſtrait, ſhort catheter uſually made choice of.

38. The manner of the *high operation* we ſhall give in the words of Mr. *Cheſelden*, who has frequently perform'd it with good ſucceſs.

" Before we go about this operation, " ſays " he," it ſeems neceſſary that the inteſtines " ſhould be emptied, to prevent their preſſing " upon the bladder. For this purpoſe, I order- " ed my patients a ſlender diet, for about two " days, and glyſters a little before the opera- " tion.

" The patient being placed upon a bed, or " quilt, laid upon a table, with his head on a " pillow, his legs off the table, his thighs raiſed, " and his back a little hollow, ſo as to relax " the abdominal muſcles; we paſs a ligative " looſely above each knee, and faſten it to " the outſide of the table; an aſſiſtant on each " ſide holding his hands. And having paſſed " the catheter, another aſſiſtant graſping the " *penis* gently with his hand, to prevent a re- " flux of the water, we inject as much warm " barly-water as will fill the bladder to its ut- " moſt natural diſtenſion; more being of little

" or

" or no uſe to the operation; but very painful,
" if not dangerous, to the patient. Into a man
" full grown may be injected near twelve ounces;
" and into a boy nine years old, about eight
" ounces; allowance being made for the ſize of
" the ſtone: which being difficult to do exactly,
" the proper quantity for every patient may, I
" think, be more certainly known from the ſwel-
" ling of the *abdomen* juſt above the *os pubis*, if
" the integuments are thin; by the patient's
" growing uneaſy from the extenſion of the
" bladder; and from the reſiſtance which the
" operator feels to the injection. And that we
" may better judge with what quantity of wa-
" ter we diſtend the bladder, the urine ſhould
" be diſcharged, before the injection is made.
" And becauſe an immediate connection of
" the ſyringe and the catheter, without the
" intervention of a flexible tube, would make
" the catheter too liable to be moved in the
" bladder, and give great uneaſineſs; I joyned
" them together by an ox's ureter, which ef-
" fectually prevented that inconvenience. But
" before we leave this part of the operation, I
" muſt recommend the paſſing the catheter de-
" liberately, and gently; chuſing rather to ſeem
" leſs artful in doing it, than ſecretly to hurt
" the patient, for the reputation of doing it
" quick and dexterouſly: and indeed, I judge this
" no unneceſſary caution in every part of the
" operation.

" The bladder being filled, and the cathe-
" ter drawn out, the aſſiſtant muſt continue
" to hold the *penis*, till the inciſion is made in-
" to the bladder; I think it may be beſt held
" between the fore-fingers, or the fore-fingers
" and thumb, the aſſiſtants hands being placed
" between the patient's thighs; for in this man-
" ner the *penis* may be ſo held, that neither

" the

" the skin of the *abdomen* ſhall be any way ex-
" tended, nor the aſſiſtant's hand interrupt the
" operator. The firſt inciſion may be made
" with a round edged knife, thro' the skin, the
" *membrana adipoſa*, between the *muſculi recti* and
" *pyramidales*, even to the bladder, near the *os*
" *pubis*; for in that part it may be done ſafely,
" the bladder there not lying cloſe to the in-
" teguments. This firſt inciſion in a man may
" be about four inches long; one end of it ex-
" tending almoſt to the skin of the *penis*. Then
" introducing a ſtreight edged knife, with the
" back lying upon the foremoſt, or middle fin-
" ger of the left hand to direct it, the inciſion
" may be ſecurely finiſhed upwards, and the
" bladder laid bare from the *os pubis*, near
" three inches long: then paſſing a crooked
" knife into the bladder near the *Urachus*, un-
" til the point is near the centre of the blad-
" der, ſo that bringing it out, it may cut un-
" der the *os pubis*; and immediately, while the
" water is flowing out, a finger ſhou'd be in-
" troduced into the bladder, with which the
" *forceps* (which may be very thin) will be di-
" rected to take hold of the ſtone; which, if
" large, ſhould not be extracted haſtily, be-
" cauſe that increaſes the reſiſtance. The wound
" may be dreſſed with any digeſtive medicine,
" upon which may be laid a ſoft compreſs,
" kept on with an eaſy bandage. The dige-
" ſtive I uſed was this.

" ℞ *Ceræ flav.* ℥ iv. *ol. lini* ℥ iij. *terebinth. ven.*
" ℔ j. *f. unguent.*

" The wounds for ſome time were fomented
" at each dreſſing, which was at firſt every ſix
" hours, except they were aſleep; and as long
" as the urine came thro' the wounds, the parts
" about were conſtantly anointed, to preſerve
" them from being excoriated by the urine."

DIA-

DIABETES.

Def. 1. A *Diabetes* is a frequent and copious diſcharge by urine, waſting away the body by degrees.

Cauſe. 2. It may proceed from the *ſerum* being too much attenuated; from the *glandulæ renales* being too much dilated; and from the cuticular veſſels being too much contracted.

Diag. 3. The ſigns of it are an immenſe thirſt, not ſatisfied by drinking, becauſe of the ſuddain ſeparation made by the kidneys; the whole body is emaciated; and generally a hectic fever, with a quick and weak pulſe, accompanies this diſtemper.

Prog. 4. A *diabetes* is always difficult to cure, and generally proves mortal, if it continues long. In old age it is very dangerous; and alſo when it happens after immoderate venery, or fevers of a long continuance.

Regim. 5. A ſub-aſtringent and acid diet is thought proper in this caſe. Red wine is allowable in moderation. Coffee ſeems to be no improper liquor; but the *decoctum album* and *tinct. roſar. rub.* are excellent; and ought to be drank pretty freely. Moderate exerciſe is of ſervice, if the ſtrength of the patient will allow of it.

Cure. 6. As we can have no certain criterion when this diſtemper is occaſion'd by the juices being too much attenuated, or the pores of the *glandulæ renales* too much dilated; the beſt method we can take, is to preſcribe ſuch medicines as will equally ſerve in both caſes: and thoſe muſt conſiſt of aſtringents, anodynes, and balſamics, or agglutinants, which will not only ſerve to thicken the juices, but alſo conſtringe the pores.

In

In this caſe there ſeems to be no occaſion for evacuations, unleſs when the diſorder proceeds from an obſtructed perſpiration; or when we are ſure the fault is entirely owing to the dilatation of the pores; and then the cold bath wou'd be of great ſervice.

7. ℞ *Pulv. cort. peruv. bol. armen. terr. japonic. ſang. dracon. lap. hæmatit. ãa* ℥ j. *laud. lond. gr.* iij. *m. f. pulv. cujus ſumat* ℈ ij. *ter in die, cum hauſtulo vin. rub. vel potius apozem. ſequent.*

℞ *Aq. calcis* ℔ iij. *gum. arabic.* ʒ j. *ichthyocol* ℥ j. *rad. biſtort. tormentil. ãa* ʒ ſs. *coque in aq. fontan. q. s. colaturæ* ℔ ij. *adde cons. roſar. rub.* ʒ ij. *ſyr. cydon.* ʒ ij. *m.*

8. ℞ *Terebinth. è cio* ʒ j. *pulv. rhabarb. gum. arabic. tragacanth. ãa* ℥ j. *ſpec. hyacinth. coral. rub. croc. mart. aſtring. ãa* ℥ j. *ſyr. è roſis ſicc. q. s. f. pil. n°.* x. *è qualibet* ℥ j. *ſumat quinque* 5ta *quaq. hora cum cochlear.* vj. *decoct. ſequent.*

℞ *Aq. calcis* ℔ ij. *pulv. cort. peruv. contus.* ʒ j. *coque s. a. ad tres vices, colaturæ* ℔ j. *adde ſyr. limon.* ʒ ij. *aq. cinnam. ten.* ʒ iv. *tinct. terr. japonic.* ʒ j. *m. & adde pro re nata laud. liquid. gut.* xx.

Or,

℞ *Tinct. roſar. rub.* ℔ ils. *cort. peruv.* ℥ vj. *coque in aq. font. q. s. colaturæ adde vin. rub.* ℔ j. *ſyr. balſam.* ʒ ij. *m. ſumat ut ſupra.*

9. The following electuary may alſo be uſed.

℞ *Gum. arab. maſtich. ãa* ℥ ij. *lap. hæmatit. ſang. dracon. terr. japonic. cort. peruv. ãa* ℥ j. *conſerv. ros. rub. confect. fracaſt. s. m. ãa* ℥ j. *ſyr. balſam. q. s. f. elect. cujus ſumat quant. nucis caſtan. ter quaterve in die cum cochlear.* v. *julap. ſequent.*

℞ *Aq. cinnam. ten. plantag. ceras nig. ãa* ʒ iv. *vin. rub.* ʒ ij. *ſyr. limon. q. s. m. f. julap.*

ISCHURIA and STRANGURY.

Def. 1. *Ischuria* is a total ſuppreſſion of urine. But when the ſuppreſſion is only partial, we call it the *Strangury*.

Theſe caſes are either true or ſpurious; true, if the ſuppreſſion happens when the bladder is full; but ſpurious, when, from ſome fault in the parts, there is no ſeparation made of the urine, ſo that the bladder remains empty.

Cauſe. 2. Paralytic or convulſive motions in the *ſphincter veſicæ*, may cauſe theſe diſorders. The neck of the bladder may alſo be too cloſely ſhut by tumors, ſcirrhoſities, inflammations, calloſities, caruncles, the ſtone, *&c.* The *fœtus* likewiſe, by preſſing hard upon the neck of the bladder, may give a riſe hereto; the *inteſtinum rectum* being fill'd with indurated *fæces*, or the hæmorrhoids being greatly ſwelled internally. This ſuppreſſion may likewiſe happen from the urine being too long detain'd, which diſtending the bladder, may preſs its neck againſt the adjacent parts ſo hard, as to hinder the excluſion of its contents. A ſuppreſſion alſo muſt neceſſarily enſue, when the *ſerum* of the blood is not duly ſeparated, as in dropſies; in luxations of the *vertebræ* of the back; in fevers; or when the kidneys or ureters are obſtructed, *&c.*

Diag. 3. When this diſtemper proceeds from the ſtone, caruncles, tumors, *&c.* 'tis known by introducing the catheter. The other ſymptoms are eaſily diſcover'd from the relation of the patient. If from inanition no tumor appears, there is little pain, and the deſire of making water returns leſs frequently; nor is there any weight or preſſure perceivable in the *abdomen*; all which ſymptoms attend when it proceeds from repletion.

4. An

4. An *Iſchuria* is more dangerous than a *ſtranguria*, and if it continues long proves always mortal; eſpecially if it be from repletion, or when the ſpinal *vertebræ* are broke. The ſuppreſſion continuing, and a hiccup ſupervening, is accounted a ſign of death. *Prog.*

5. If the ſuppreſſion be total, the patient muſt drink little, and uſe the ſame regimen as in caſe of the ſtone. *Regim.*

6. If it proceed from paralytic diſorders, 'tis to be treated as the palſey. *Cure.*

7. If from convulſions in the *ſphincter veſicæ*, emollient liniments are to be uſed about the *os pubis*, *perinæum*, &c. Fomentations are alſo of ſervice; ſo likewiſe are baths, emollient clyſters, injections, *&c.*

As to internals, balſamics are proper, but the diuretics ought not to be ſtimulating. *Sal. ſuccin. & millepedes* are very ſerviceable.

8. If from tumors, ſcirrhoſities, inflammations, calloſities, *&c.* and the uſe of emollient glyſters, lenient purgatives and balſamics, take no effect, the catheter muſt be introduced: the ſame is to be underſtood if the ſuppreſſion happen from the bladder being full, or by holding the urine too long.

9. If from caruncles, they are to be broke by introducing the catheter, or rather ſuppurated away or corroded.

10. If from grumous clotted blood, warm injections, fomentations, baths, *&c.* ſhou'd be uſed.

11. When from the *fœtus* preſſing upon the bladder, uſe gentle purgative glyſters, phlebotomy, and balſamic laxatives. And here let the patient lye ſupine. Emollients are alſo convenient, being made up with *ol. amygd. dulc. lilior. alb. unguent. dialth. laurin.* &c. If theſe take no effect, the catheter muſt be uſed.

DYSURIA or HEAT of URINE.

Def. 1. *Dyſuria* is a difficulty, uſually attended with a painful heat, in making water.

Cauſe. 2. The cauſes hereof may be a ſolution of continuity in the bladder, its *ſphincter*, or the *urethra*, from inflammations, ulcers, or an abraſion of the *mucus*, appropriated to defend thoſe parts from the ſaltneſs or acrimony of the urine, which is ſometimes highly ſaturated with hot acrimonious particles. The long continuance likewiſe of a diarrhœa, teneſmus, *&c.* may cauſe it. 'Tis alſo an attendant in a gonorrhœa, and ſometimes ſeems natural to the conſtitution. Violent or long continued exerciſe, or epiſpaſtics may give occaſion to it, and ſo likewiſe may ulcers in the reins and bladder.

Diag. 3. The heat is moſtly perceivable at the beginning and end of making water; and if the pain happen in the internal part of the *glans penis*, where the *urethra* ends, the ſenſation is the more exquiſite.

Prog. 4. When this diſorder is natural in any particular conſtitution, as alſo when it continues long in antient people, it is very difficult of cure. But when it proceeds from other diſeaſes, the removal of them is often the cure of this.

Reg. 5. The diet ought to be balſamic and cooling, and the exerciſe moderate.

Cure. 6. In caſe of a *plethora* or inflammation bleed, and let the patient drink freely of marſhmallow-tea, in which *gum. arab.* is diſſolv'd. Mucilages alſo are proper, and all the balſamic diuretic and lenient cathartics preſcrib'd in the ſtone. But all violent purgatives, and ſharp irritating diuretics, ought to be here omitted. *Manna* diſſolv'd in whey is excellent; and it might be proper

proper here to drink largely of that liquor without the *manna*.

When veſicatories, or the uſe of *cantharides*, cauſe this ſymptom, a ſtrong ſolution of *gum. arabic.* in water, drank freely, will give ſpeedy relief. When 'tis an attendant in venereal caſes, it muſt be treated with regard to the original diſtemper.

INFLAMMATION of the REINS and BLADDER.

1. AN *inflammation* of the *reins* and *bladder* happens, when ſome of the fibres compoſing their ſubſtance are obſtructed and tumefied. *Def.*

2. The cauſes of it may be a *plethora* or *caco chymia*, violent motion long continued, and hard drinking, eſpecially of ſpirituous liquors. It may alſo be the conſequence of falls, blows, a ſuppreſſion of the *menſes*, hæmorrhoids, long and violent paroxyſms of the ſtone, *&c.* *Cauſe.*

3. The ſigns of this diſorder are a heavy pain felt in the region of the loins, and ſometimes a pulſation in the parts inflam'd: the pain is generally increas'd by ſneezing, or other violent motions. If the inflamed fibres are tumefied to a great degree, a numbneſs in the thigh of the ſame ſide frequently happens from a preſſure of the nerves, *&c.* the patient lyes with difficulty on the oppoſite ſide, nor can he ſtand erect without great pain. If the inflammation continue, there often ſucceeds a *nauſea*, vomiting, fever, *&c.* If the bladder be inflamed, the pain is generally felt about, or above the *os pubis*, where there is often alſo a heat and pulſation. Pains, and heat in the parts themſelves, together with a *dyſuria* frequently attend. *Diag.*

If the inflam'd fibres be near to, or have any communication with the *inteſtinum rectum*, there generally happens a *teneſmus*.

In caſe of a violent inflammation, there is ſometimes a ſuppreſſion of urine and a coſtiveneſs. In ſhort, moſt of the common ſymptoms of inflammations attend one in the reins, *viz.* thirſt, fever, *&c.*

Prog. 4. Inflammations both in the reins and bladder are accounted dangerous, if they prove violent, or are of long continuance, *&c.* An internal ſpontaneous inflammation is thought worſe than when 'tis the conſequence of other diſorders. If it proceed from the ſtoppage of ſome evacuation, and the ſame returns, it often cures the ſymptom. If from blows or bruiſes, and the ſymptoms prove violent and dangerous, the inflammation may continue long.

Reg. 5. The regimen and diet ought to be gentle, lenient and cooling, as in caſe of the pleuriſie, *peripneumonia*, and *angina*.

Cure. 6. Whatever be the cauſe, bleeding will, 'tis thought, be of ſervice, and may be repeated according to the conſtitution of the patient and demand of the ſymptoms. Lenient cathartic glyſters may alſo be given once or twice a day, *pro re nata*; the cathartics being omitted when the patient is not coſtive, or only whey, *mutton*-broth, or warm milk being uſed in their ſtead. Gentle purging draughts ought alſo to be taken twice or thrice a week. Fomentations, baths and emollient liniments are proper here. Emulſions likewiſe and mucilages, oleaginous medicines, and ſolutions of *gum. arabic.* will be of ſervice. So may cataplaſms, *ex medulla panis alb. croc. camphor.* &c.

Cure. 7. If the pain be violent, and the inflammation increaſes, gentle anodynes ſhou'd be cautiouſly uſed. If the inflammation be in the bladder,

bladder, inject ſome ſuch as the following into it.

℞ *Decoct. hord.* ℔ ſs. *troch. alb. rhaſ.* ʒ ij. *ſpt. vin. camphorat.* ʒ ſs. *m. f. injectio.*

8. If a bruiſe or fall ſhou'd have occaſioned the inflammation, the following powder may be given.

℞ *Pulv. rhabarb. ſperm. cet. lap. hybernic. ſpec. diatrag. frigid. ãa* ʒ j. *f. pulv. cujus ſumat* ʒ ſs. *vel* ϑ ij. *ter in die cum hauſt. decoct. pectoral.*

The inflammation of the *reins* and *bladder* increaſing may end in an ulcer; which muſt be treated accordingly.

Ulcers in the Reins and Bladder.

1. AN inflammation of the *reins* or *bladder* may augment, ſo as to come to ſuppuration, and form an ulcer. The fibres of them may alſo be lacerated, by any external or internal violence, or corroded ſo as to ſuffer a loſs of ſubſtance. *Def.*

2. This may proceed from a ſtone proving angular, large, or continuing long in one place; from corroſive ſublimate, cantharides, or ſome ſuch corroding ſubſtance taken inwardly in too large a quantity. It may likewiſe happen in venereal caſes, which have been of long ſtanding, ill managed, or become univerſal. All inflammations being apt to turn into ulcers if not ſpeedily cured, whatever may cauſe theſe will alſo give riſe to this. *Cauſe.*

3. The ſigns here are an excretion of *pus* along with the urine, which laſting long, ſhews there is an *ulcer* in the *bladder*, or urinary paſſages. What part is affected may be known from the ſeat of the pain; if it be the kidneys, the region of the loins, but if the *bladder*, either the region of the *os pubis* or *perinæum* are *Diag.*

chiefly pain'd. When the diſorder lies in the kidneys, *pus* is more intimately mixed with the urine than when it is in the *bladder*, where it is more purulent, crude and changeable. If the *ulcer* be in the neck of the *bladder*, or *meatus urinarius*, ſincere *pus* without a mixture of urine is often voided. To this we may add, that in caſe of *ulcers* in the *bladder* and its neck, there is a continual *dyſuria*, and pain in the part affected; but when the reins are ulcerated, the *dyſuria* and pain attack by intervals. If the *ulcer* be deep, and happen greatly to corrode the veſſels, 'tis ſometimes attended with a large hæmorrhage.

Prog. 4. *Ulcers*, whether of the *kidneys* or *bladder*, are difficult of cure.

The ſymptoms continuing or increaſing, the patient being reſtleſs, a fever, conſumption, cachexia, *&c.* being alſo preſent, are thought bad ſigns.

All *ulcers* proceeding from internal cauſes are accounted dangerous, ſo likewiſe are thoſe of long ſtanding and happening in aged people.

Reg. 5. Cooling liquids and jelleys are here proper; ſo likewiſe are broths or decoctions made with *conſerv. ros. rub. gum arabic. rad. ſarſaparil. conſolid. maj. c. c. ras. glycyrrhiz. paſſul. exacin. fol. alth. malv. capil. ven. ling. cervin.* &c. A milk diet may alſo be of great ſervice, being uſed along with a proper electuary, ſuch as was preſcrib'd in conſumption, *p.* 112. The regimen order'd in the ſtone and gravel, omitting the ſharp diuretics, will here be very uſeful.

Cure. 6. If the patient be plethoric, bleed; and next give gentle balſamic and lenient cathartics, either by the mouth or glyſterwiſe. The balſamic terebinthinated medicines preſcribed in caſes of the ſtone and gravel are here likewiſe ſerviceable, the ſharp diuretics being omitted.

7. The following pills and ſolution may be greatly ſerviceable. ℞ *Tere-*

℞ *Terebinth. è cio* ℥ j. *myrrh. maſtich. ãa* ʒ ij. *gum. tragacanth. pulv. rad. alth. ſang. dracon. ãa* ʒ j. *balſ. tolut.* ϑ ij. *ſyr. balſam. q. s. f. pilulæ* x. *è qualibet* ʒ j. *ſumat* ʒ. *ter in die cum cochlear.* iij. *ſolution. ſequent.*

℞ *Decoct. hord.* ℔ ij. *cum gum. arabic.* ℥ j. *balſ. capiv. ſperm. ceti ãa* ℥ ſs. *balſ. gilead.* ʒ ij. *in vitel. ovi ſolut. ſyr. alth.* ℥ iv. *m.*

The *emplaſt. flos unguent.* may anſwer the ſame purpoſe.

8. If the *ulcer* be in the neck or cavity of the *bladder*, the following injection may be ſyringed warm, twice a day, thro' a catheter, when 'tis ſo introduced that the *ſphincter veſicæ* may not hinder its entrance.

℞ *Rad. ariſtol. long. & rotund. ãa* ℥ ſs. *coque in aq. font. q. s. colaturæ* ℔ ſs. *adde vin. rub.* ℔ ſs. *tinct. myrrh. elix. propriet. ãa* ʒ j. *m. f. injectio.*

Liniments and other external remedies can here be but of little ſervice. If a large hæmorrhage ſhou'd happen, uſe phlebotomy, and give proper refrigerants, aſtringents and anodynes. When the ulcer is ſeated in the bladder, aluminous or vitriolic injections may be made choice of; but if the caſe be venereal, recourſe muſt be had to emetics of *turpeth. mineral.* or to a *ſalivation.*

[9. There is alſo, beſides the true *diabetes*, a certain incontinency of urine, involuntary dripping, or difficulty of holding in the water, which may proceed from a *paralyſis* in the neck, or ſphincter of the bladder, or from a too great relaxation of either; which is often the caſe in women with child and young children. It ſometimes likewiſe happens from coughs, and near the ſtate of fevers, or other diſeaſes, and in the article of death. The thing in it ſelf is ſeldom dangerous; and when 'tis cauſed by other diſeaſes, the cure of thoſe will commonly effect the

cure of this. But when it proceeds from a palsy, or a relaxation of the *sphincter vesicæ*, or attends old age, 'tis hard to remove. The diet in this case shou'd be astringent, and if the tincture of red roses be made the constant drink, the cure may prove the easier. In case of old-age, 'tis not always thought safe to employ astringents; but if neither that nor any thing else contra-indicate the use of them, the cure may be attempted in the following manner.

℞ *Pulv. cort. peruv. rad. tormentil. gum. mastich. ter. japon. ãa* ʒ ij. *diascord. conserv. ros. rub.* ℥ ss. *syr. de rosis sic. q. s. f. electuarium, de quo capiat quant. n. m. ter in die, cum haustulo vin. rub.*

Or,

℞ *Coral. rub. ppt. sang. dracon. spec. hyacinth. ãa* ℈ j. *mastich. pulv. gr.* x. *m. f. pulv. bis vel ter in die sumendus è cochlear. aliquot tinct. rosar. rubrar.*]

Dropsy.

Def. 1. A *Dropsy* is a gradual collection of *lympha* or *serum* in some particular part of the body; or a too great proportion thereof in the blood; and so may be either general or particular.

If this collection happens in the head, 'tis called *hydrocephalum*; if in the breast, *hydrops pectoris*; if in the belly, *ascites*; if a flatulency attend in the latter, *tympanites*; if just above the navel, *hydromphalum*; if in the *scrotum*, *hydrocele*; if universal, and it be but in its beginning, *cachexia*; but when increased, *leucophlegmatia* or *anasarca*.

Cause. 2. The *dropsy*, in general, may proceed from whatever diminishes perspiration, lessens the quantity of the urine, and renders the blood too fluid, or damages the lymphatics. The blood also may be render'd so viscid, that the serous

ſerous part of it cannot be ſeparated, and thrown off by perſpiration or urine. Hard drinking may cauſe it, by bringing on obſtructions, or weakening the fibres. A ſtoppage of natural evacuations may alſo give riſe to it; ſo likewiſe may other diſtempers, as the jaundice, ſcirrhous liver, conſumption, natural weakneſs, old-age, want of exerciſe, *&c.* Laſtly, the renal glands, or the urinary paſſages may be obſtructed or block'd up by gravel, ſand, ſtones, tumors, ulcers, *&c.* ſo that a ſufficient diſcharge cannot be made that way; whence the ſuperfluous ſerum is turn'd into another channel.

3. The ſwellings it occaſions are ſoft, not painful, and pit, or keep for ſome time depreſs'd, after the finger is forced againſt them. *Diag.*

In a *leucophlegmatia* and *anaſarca*, the legs ſwell at the beginning, eſpecially towards night, and then pit remarkably. The urine is pale, the appetite decays; and at length the ſwelling riſes higher, and appears in the thighs, belly, breaſt, arms. The face becomes pale and cadaverous; the fleſh ſoft and lax; the urine thin, white, crude, and little; a difficulty in reſpiration comes on, and is attended with a ſlow fever and drought.

In an *aſcites* the *ſerum* ſometimes lodges between the duplicatures of the *peritonæum*; at other times the liver, ſpleen, and all the *viſcera* are loaded therewith; it being contain'd in bladders called *hydatides*. The belly in an *aſcites* not only ſwells, but the *ſerum* may be felt to quaſh, upon handling; and the patient feels it in turning from one ſide to another in bed. The feet, legs, thighs, and *ſcrotum* ſwell, while the upper parts are emaciated and waſte away. The urine is little in quantity, and has often a brick-colour'd ſediment. In the proceſs of the diſtemper, there comes on a difficulty of reſpiration,

ration, and a fever, with great drought, inward heat, loſs of appetite, and univerſal weakneſs.

In a *tympanites* the *ſerum* is more rarified than in an *aſcites*; and the *abdomen* harder and more tenſive; nor does it leſſen or increaſe upon the patient's lying on his back, or turning on his ſide. Pains in a *tympanites* are frequently felt about the navel and loins; otherwiſe it appears as an *aſcites*. Women are frequently ſubject to this windy *dropſy*, which will almoſt in every ſymptom impoſe upon them, ſo as to perſuade them they are pregnant.

Hydrocephalum happens chiefly to children, and is eaſily known by the magnitude and opening of the head. The ſigns of a *leucophlegmatia* are obvious.

Prog. 4. All *dropſies* are hard to cure, but more ſo when attended with a fever, a difficulty of reſpiration, *&c.*

The *aſcites* and *tympanites* are more dangerous than the *anaſarca*; and where water is contain'd in the *viſcera*, the caſe is worſe than when 'tis more external. An *aſcites* happening in a fever generally proves mortal: and that proceeding from a ſcirrhoſity of any of the *viſcera*, worſe than a *tympanites*. Abſceſſes or ſpots on the thighs, are accounted bad ſigns.

When it proceeds from hard drinking, 'tis ſeldom cured; eſpecially if age comes on. If from a ſuppreſſion of urine, thro' a continual default of the kidneys and urinary paſſages, 'tis eſteem'd dangerous. If from an obſtructed perſpiration, as by drinking cold water, *&c.* and it be taken in time, 'tis leſs difficult of cure. A *diarrhœa* happening at the beginning is a good ſign; unleſs it be attended with an *apepſia*. A cough in dropſical caſes is bad. But if the fever, thirſt, reſpiration and cough be tolerable, and the urine flow pretty plentifully, there are hopes;

as

as alſo if it proceed from a ſuppreſſion of the *menſes*, and they take to flow again. The cure of an aſcites remains hitherto unknown, becauſe more patients dye than recover after the operation.

5. The diet in *dropſies* ought to be chiefly ſolid: and roaſted food is here prefer'd to ſuch as is boiled. Liquids ought to be uſed ſparingly. Wine or other proper liquors, medicated with broom, are eſteem'd excellent drinks in a *dropſy*. Water acidulated with ſpirit of vitriol is proper to quench the thirſt, being uſed as a gargle. *Reg.*

To remove from a thick air, to one that is thin, has proved ſerviceable.

6. The cure of *dropſies*, in general, principally depends upon the due uſe of cathartic, ſudorific, and diuretic medicines. *Cure.*

The purges employ'd ſhou'd be of the more violent kind.

℞ *Pil. ex duob. extr. rud. ãa gr.* xv. *reſin. jalap. gr.* viij. *ſal. vol. ſuccin.* ℈ ſs. *ol. fœnic. gut.* i. *ſyr. è ſpin. cervin. q. s. f. pil.* vj. *ſummo mane ſumend. & repetantur bis vel ter in ſeptimana.*

The following may, if there be occaſion for it, be drank during the operation.

℞ *Sem. ſinap. contus.* ℥ j. *coque parum in ſeri lact.* ℔ iij. *colaturam epotet ad libitum.*

7. When the operation of the purge is over,

℞ *Ocul. cancror. pp^t. ſal. nitri ãa gr.* xv. *gum. guaiac. ſal. vol. ſuccin. ãa gr.* viij. *camphor. gr.* vj. *ol. junip. gut.* ij. *ſyr. è* 5. *radicib. q. s. f. bolus h. ſ. ſumend. cum hauſt. ſequenti.*

℞ *Vin. alb.* ℥ ij. *aq. theriacal. raphan. c. ãa* ℥ vj. *ſyr. limon.* ℥ ſs. *ſpt. nitri dulc.* ℥ j. *ſal. vol. olcoſ.* ℥ ſs. *m. Si vero vigil fuerit adde vel bolo vel hauſtui pil. matth. gr.* v.

Other experienced forms of purgatives for the *dropſy* follow.

℞ *Pil.*

℞ *Pil. coch. min.* ℈ j. *gambog. ſal. tartar.* ãa ℈ ſs. *ol. ſuccin. gut.* ij. *cum tereb. venet. parum f. pilula* v. *pro doſi.*

Or,

℞ *Scammon. gambog. reſin. jalap. tart. vitriolat.* ãa *gr.* viij. *camphor. ſal. vol. ſuccin.* ãa *gr.* iv. *ol. junip. gut.* ij. *ſyr. de ſpin. cerv. q. s. f. pil.* v.

To a doſe of theſe pills may be added occaſionally, where the ſtrength of the patient will allow, *calomel. gr.* x. or *mercur. virid. gr.* v. or *turpeth. min. gr.* iv.

8. In perſons of a robuſt conſtitution, the following pill has been given with incredible ſucceſs, in caſe of an *anaſarca* or *leucophlegmatia*; eſpecially where they proceeded from obſtructions, a ſuppreſſion of the *menſes*, hard drinking, or the like.

℞ *Extract. aloes* ʒ ij. *ſcammon.* ʒ j. *reſin. jalap. extr. colocynth.* ãa ʒ v. *gambog. extr. benedict.* ãa ʒ ſs. *tart. vitriolat.* ʒ iij. *elater. caryoph. n. m. mac. caſt. ruſs. ext. croc.* ãa ʒ ij. *calomel.* ʒ iſs. *ſyr. de ſpin. cerv. q. s. f. ſ. a. maſſa, cujus fere ſumma doſis eſt gr.* xv.

The *extractum benedictum* here mention'd is made thus.

℞ *Fol. ſen. rad. rhei* ãa ʒ ſs. *agaric.* ʒ ij. *aq. lact. ſpt. vin.* ãa ʒ iv. *infunde cola & exhala ſ. a.*

Or,

℞ *Pulv. jalap. gambog. ſal. tartar.* ãa *gr.* xij. *ſcammon. ſal. vol. ſuccin.* ãa *gr.* v. *ol. junip. gut.* ij. *m. f. pulv. vel cum ſyr. de ſpin. cerv. q. s. bolus, cui adde, pro re nata, elater. gr.* ij.

9. The following are milder.

℞ *Tinct. ſacræ* ʒ iij. *ſpt. lavend. c.* ʒ j. *m. f. hauſtus.*

Or,

℞ *Elect. caryocoſtin.* ʒ vj. *vin. alb.* ʒ iv. *m. f. potio.*

The following wine uſed for ſome time is admirable in the *anaſarca.*

℞ *Cinn.*

℞ *Ciner. geniſt. milleped. vivent.* āa ℥ iij. *rad. raphan. elleb. nig. calam. aromatic. mechoacan. jalap.* āa ℥ j. *ſal. abſinth.* ℥ iſs. *cort. winteran. cinnamom. n. m.* āa ʒ iſs. *caryoph. macis,* āa ʒ ſs. *piper. long. ſem. cardamom. min.* āa ʒ j. *ſenæ* ℥ iij. *rhei* ℥ j. *m. f. ingred. pro vin. alb. lisbon.* ℔ vj. *ſtent ſimul, leni calore, & capiat colaturæ cochlear.* vj. *omni mane, vel cochlear.* iij. *bis quotidie.*

Or,

℞ *Ciner. geniſt.* ℥ ij. *rad. raphan. ruſt.* ℥ iij. *ſem. ſinap. contus.* ℥ ij. *petroſel. fœnic. d.* āa ℥ j. *cort. ſambuc. intern.* ℥ ij. *fol. ebul. cinnam. ſal. abſinth.* āa ℥ ſs. *ſal. nitri, ſem. dauc. ſylv.* āa ℥ j. *rad. jalap.* ʒ vj. *chalyb. pp^t. ſen.* āa ℥ ij. *infund. in aq. fœnic.* ℔ ij. *vin. alb.* ℔ iv. *ſtent ſimul pro debito tempore, & colaturæ capiat cochlear.* vj. *ter in die.*

10. If the caſe proceed from a retention of the urine, and an obſtruction in the ſecretory veſſels,

℞ *Pulv. bufon.* ʒ ſs. *ſal. chalyb. gr.* vj. *tart. vitriol.* ə ſs. *ſal. vol. ſuccin. gr.* v. *m. f. pulvis, ſumat ter quotidie, vel pro re nata, cum cochlear. aliquot ſequent. infuſion.*

℞ *Ciner. geniſt.* ℥ ij. *vin. alb.* ℔ ij. *ſtent ſimul per diem, deinde cola.*

Alſo,

℞ *Spt. terebinth.* ʒ vj. *ſpt. lavend. c.* ʒ ij. *m. ſumat guttas* 60. *in cyath. vin. alb. vel infuſion. præcedent.*

11. The following mixture may be ſucceſsfully taken for ſome days together.

℞. *Vin. ſcillit.* ℥ iſs. *aq. cinnam. f. ſyr. alth.* āa ℥ iſs. *m. ſumat pro doſi.*

Or,

℞ *Acet. ſcillit.* ℥ ij. *aq. cinnam. f. ſyr. de meçon.* āa ℥ j. *ſpt. nitri d.* ʒ ij. *m. pro duabus doſib.*

Or,

℞ *Oxymel. ſcillit. vin. ſcillit. aq. cinnam. f. ſyr. de mecon.* āa ℥ ſs. *tinct. ſal. tartar.* ʒ j. *m. pro doſi.*

12. If

12. If the foregoing remedies prove unſucceſsful, the patient ought to uſe a hot room and dry frictions. When the motion of the blood is languid, we muſt uſe proper aromatics with chalybeates thus.

℞ *Rad. gentian. raphan. ruſt. ſem. ſinap. calam. arom. cort. tamariſc. ebul. elleb. nig.* ãa ℥ ij. *lign. guaiac. ſaſſafras, bacc. junip. ſem. fœnic. dulc. cort. winter. ſem. petroſel.* ãa ℥ j. *ſal. abſinth.* ℥ iſs *herb. abſinth. rom. marrub. alb. centaur. min.* ãa m ij. *ciner. geniſt. milleped. vivent.* ãa ℥ iv. *infund. ſ. a. in cerevis. fortior. cong.* iij. *(vel potius in vin. rhenan. & alb. lisbon.* ãa *cong.* iſs.) *colaturæ adde vin. chalyb.* ℔ iij. *ſpt. nitri d.* ℥ iij. *m. bibat* ℔ ſs. *bis vel ter in die.*

The following electuary may prove beneficial where the caſe is not grown inveterate.

℞ *Conſ. abſinth. rom. flaved. aurant.* ãa. ℥ vj. *chalyb. cum. tart. ppt. pulv. ari* ãa ℥ ij. *cort. winter.* ℥ iſs. *ſal. vol. ſuccin.* ℈ ij. *ſyr. è cort. citri. de* ʒ *rad. aper.* ãa *q. s. f. elect. ſumat q. n. m. ter quotidie cum infuſion. ſequent. hauſtulo.*

℞ *Ciner. geniſt. ſem. ſinap. rad. raphan. ruſt.* ãa ℥ ſs. *vin. alb.* ℔ j. *aq. fœnic. petroſelin.* ãa ℥ iv. *infunde ſ. a. & colaturæ adde ſyr. alth.* ℥ ij. *ſpt. nitri d.* ℥ ij. *m.*

Thus much for the cure of a dropſy in general.

13. When a dropſy proceeds from drinking of cold water, or whatever obſtructs perſpiration, diaphoretics are the proper remedies; ſuch as *camphor. ſal. ſuccin. vol. c. c. ſpec. diamb. mithrid. rad. ſerp. virg.* &c. And if the patient be ſtrong, young and ſanguine, and the diſeaſe in its infancy, bleeding will be convenient.

14. When the diſtemper is cauſed by the ſtone or gravel in the kidneys, whence the *ſerum* cannot freely paſs them, to remove this obſtruction with ſafety, opiates muſt be joined along with balſamics and diuretics, as in the caſe of the ſtone or gravel.

15. In

15. In a dropſy proceeding from a viſcidity of the blood; the veſſels being ſtuft up, and the circulation languid, mercurials, chalybeates, and aromatics are the moſt proper.

16. When it proceeds from hard drinking, wine may be more plentifully allowed, and a higher diet than in other caſes. Riding and moderate exerciſe is here of great ſervice.

17. If from a ſuppreſſion of the menſtrual diſcharges, they ought again to be promoted, if poſſible; but in this caſe it very often happens, even in young ſubjects, that upon a ſtoppage of them, for ſome time, the *ovaria* ſwell and grow dropſical, which, together with the *tubæ fallopianæ* are of ſuch a nature, as to contain ſome gallons of ſerum.

18. In dropſies proceeding from a conſumption, natural weakneſs, and old age, purgatives ought to be ſparingly uſed: and on the intermediate days, lixivious diuretics and proper corroberants ſuch as chalybeates, *&c.* may be adminiſtred.

19. If from a ſcirrhous liver or the jaundice, ſuch medicines ought to take place as are preſcribed in thoſe diſtempers reſpectively.

20. If œdematous ſwellings happen in the legs, or other parts, chalybeates, or if the patient be only cachectic, a courſe of the minerals or *German* ſpaw-water, will be proper. And for externals, fotuſſes *ex fol. puleg. flor. chamœm.* and other warm and ſpicy ingredients, will be convenient.

21. When the diſtemper proceeds from large hæmorrhages, other evacuations, or a fever, purgatives ought to be ſparingly exhibited; the cure in theſe caſes depending principally upon the proper uſe of bitters and chalybeates.

22. The *hydrocephalum*, which is frequently ſeen in children, from the time of their birth till they come to be about three or four years old,

old, is to be cured by making iſſues in the *occiput* or neck, perpetual bliſters, and the uſe of calomel purgatives. A purgative diet-drink alſo prepared of rhubarb, *ſem. fœnicul. dulc.* &c. may forward the cure, being drank daily.

23. If the *hydrops pectoris* be original, or proves not an attendant in the *aſcites*, and yields not to the general method of cure, already preſcribed, the ſame operation may be performed as is practiſed in the *empyema*.

24. The *hydromphalum & hydrocele* are to be treated as the *aſcites*.

25. An *aſcites & tympanites* are to be treated with the ſame medicines; only carminatives ſhould be added to them when they are deſign'd for the latter. The chirurgical operation ſucceeds not ſo well in the *tympanites* as in the *aſcites*; becauſe, tho' the ſwelling be large in the *tympanites*, it often contains but a ſmall quantity of water. Too ſtrong purgatives ought not to be uſed in either caſe. When they grow inveterate, and greatly weaken the patient, our chief hope is from perſpirative fomentations, liniments, cataplaſms and plaiſters, together with proper internals; or elſe from the manual operation, which it is thought ſhould be performed as ſoon as ever the lymphatic veſſels are known to be actually burſt.

26. ℞ *Ciner. clavell.* ℥ iv. *urin. human.* ℔ iij. *coque ad* ℔ ij. *& adde ſpt. vin. camph.* ℔ j. *ſal. nitri armon. ãa* ℥ j. *m. f. fotus. In tympanite adde decocto flor. chamæmel. m.* ij. *ſem. aniſ. cumin. ãa* ℥ ſs. *utatur frequenter cum ſpongia; & poſtea,*

27. ℞ *Ung. martiat.* ℥ iv. *ol. terebinth. chamæmel. ſpt. nitri dulc. ãa* ℥ j. *ſpt. ſal. armon.* ℥ ſs. *camphor.* ℥ iij. *ol. cumin. carui, anis. ãa gut.* xx. *m. & illine partes affectas, deinde applicetur cataplaſma ſequens.*

28. ℞ *Sterc. bov. rad. bryon. alb. recent. raphan. recent. ãa* ℔ j. *pulv. fl. chamæmel. ſem. anis. cumin.*

carui

carui ãa ℥ ſs. cepas ij. *camphor.* ℥ ij. *ſulph. viv. alum. ãa ℥* j. *ung. martiat.* ℥ ij. *m. f. cataplaſm. applicet. toti abdomini & ſæpe renovetur.*

28. Afterwards may be applied the following plaiſter.

℞ *Emp. è cumin.* ℥ v. *camphor.* ℥ vj. *ſpt. terrebinth. ol. ſuccin. carui anis. ãa* ℈ j. *m. f. emplaſt. cujus extende* ℥ iſs. *ſuper alutam, abdomini toti applicand.*

29. Laſtly, when the *aſcites* is confirmed, and there remain no hopes of relief, but from the operation, it is proper to perform it ſpeedily, before the water has time to form it ſelf into *hydatides*, or corrupt the *viſcera*.

Previouſly whereto 'tis neceſſary we ſhould regard the preparation of the patient, and have in readineſs a proper bandage, to apply when the *ſerum* is extracted.

If the patient has been coſtive, for ſome days, and the inteſtines are ſuppoſed to be overloaded with excrements, a gentle *enema* may be given, the night before the operation.

There muſt alſo be in readineſs for the dreſſing, (1.) A ſmall piece of *emplaſt. de minio fuſcum*, or *emp. adheſiv.* to be applied to the orifice after the operation: above which is to be placed a bit of fine linen rag doubled, as after phlebotomy. (2.) A large piece of flannel three or four times folded, ſufficient to cover the whole *abdomen*, reaching upward about three inches above the navel, deſcending as low as the *os pubis*, and extending on each ſide as far as the *oſſa ilia*. (3.) A flannel-roller, five or ſix yards in length, and five fingers in breadth; but if the perſon be fat, it may be a yard or two longer. (4.) And laſtly, there muſt be in readineſs about half a pint of ſpirit of wine, and twice as much ſmall beer, in which to dip the bandages.

The patient being ſeated in a chair, with a pillow or bolſter between that and his back, the operator makes the puncture, with his triangular inſtrument or ſtylet, about two or three inches below the navel, either on the left or right ſide (but generally on the left) about half an inch or an inch from the *linea alba*. This inſtrument is ſo contrived, that to make the puncture, it paſſes thro' a *cannula*, ſo that when the former is drawing out, the *cannula* is introduced without any pain to the patient; and the ſharp inſtrument being entirely removed, the water flows thro' the *cannula* in a full ſtream, which is received into a baſin, and emptied into a larger veſſel, until all is evacuated. But toward the latter end, when the ſtream begins to leſſen, both ſides of the abdomen are pretty tightly to be compreſſed with the hands, till all the water be entirely diſcharged. If the patient ſhould be faintiſh, during the operation, he may be ſupported with wine or proper cordials. After the due evacuation of the *ſerum*, the *cannula* is taken out, and the patient aſſiſted to ſtand upright; then immediately the plaiſter is applied to the puncture, and after that the ſmall compreſs. Next, the ſmall-beer being made pretty hot, pour the ſpirit of wine to it, and therein, immerſe the large flannel compreſs; gently ſqueezing it out again, and apply it equally to the *abdomen*. And to keep on all, ſtrengthen the veſſels, and prevent as much as poſſible the influx of the waters, the flannel roller is to be applied as tight as the patient can well bear it. After this the patient is to be put to bed, and when he has eat ſome light thing, and drank a glaſs or two of wine, he may compoſe himſelf to reſt; or if there be occaſion, let him take the following draught.

℞ *Aq.*

℞ *Aq. ceras. nig.* ℥ iſs. *raphan. c.* ℥ ſs. *laud. lond. gr.* 1. *ſpt. nitri d. gut.* xxx. *ſyr. alth.* ℥ vj. *m. f. hauſt.*

The preſent method of performing this operation is preferable to the antient, in evacuating all the water at once; by which means the veſſels have a better opportunity of contracting themſelves.

It is never found that the extraction of the water all at once, either kills or weakens the patient, more than the doing of it at ſeveral times would do; if the *ſerum* be thin enough to paſs thro' the *cannula*.

The method of letting the *cannula* remain after the operation, was generally the occaſion of a mortification.

When the *ſerum* is thick, or contain'd in *hydatides*, the operation is leſs certain: but the patient may, in this caſe, live longer without the operation, than in the other; and when it becomes neceſſary, 'tis here generally perform'd with a lancet, at proper intervals.

When the *ſerum* is contained in the *ovaria* of women, the caſe ſeldom admits of an internal cure; and never by the operation.

When an *aſcites* is the conſequence of other diſeaſes, as hæmorrhages, agues, *&c.* 'tis more eaſily cured, and the operation proves more ſucceſsful, than when it proceeds from hard drinking, or ſome fault in the conſtitution of particular perſons.

In an *aſcites* a great quantity of *ſerum* is generally contained in the *ſcrotum* and legs, which will afterwards aſcend into the *abdomen*; and when the patient begins to ſwell again conſiderably, it will fall down again. But when after the operation, the water does not fall down again, or but little, 'tis reckon'd a diagnoſtic of recovery.

The operation of the *hydrocele* is needleſs when it attends an *aſcites*; becauſe of the communication of the one with the other; unleſs

in either caſe the *ſerum* be contain'd in *hydatides*; and then it will be neceſſary. 'Tis proper that the legs be rolled with linen rollers, beginning from below upwards, to hinder the waters from falling down and over-ſtretching the veſſels.

RUPTURES.

Def. 1. A *Rupture*, in general, is an external protuberance of the inteſtines, *omentum*, or parts adjacent, from a relaxation of the *peritonæum*: and ſo may happen either in the *abdomen*, *inguen* or *ſcrotum*. When ſuch a rupture happens in the navel, 'tis called *exomphalos*; when in the groin, *herna inguinalis*; and when in the *ſcrotum*, *hernia ſcroti*.

Cauſe. 2. Ruptures may proceed from violent exerciſe, vaulting, leaping, running, *&c.* blows, falls, or any other accident which overſtretches the *peritonæum*. In women, a hard labour has often cauſed a rupture both in the navel and groin.

Diag. 3. If the *hernia*, in whatever part it is, proceeds only from a relaxation, it appears without inflammation or pain, and diſappears when the patient has lain for ſome time on his back in bed, and appears again when he riſes. If it be an *hernia inteſtinalis*, from an eruption of the inteſtines, *omentum*, or both, it may either ſlide down into the *ſcrotum*, or lye in the *inguen*; and this prolapſion is ſudden, if it proceed from a blow or fall. Sometimes, alſo, blood is extravaſated, and the ſwelling painful. If you place your hand upon the production of the *peritonæum*, at its exit from the *abdomen*, and put the patient upon coughing or ſneezing, it may be diſtinguiſh'd from a *ſarcoma*, by the motion of the gut perceivable in that caſe.

The

The *hernia omentalis* is an unequal, ſoft, ſlippery tumor, of a ſtated magnitude; but that of the inteſtines is round, and yields a certain murmuring noiſe if they are empty; but if full of excrements, thoſe may readily be felt.

4. The *hernia inteſtinalis* is not without danger; tho' by means of a good bandage it may be cured in young people. The *hernia omentalis* is the leaſt dangerous. All *hernia*'s from external accidents are dangerous. When they happen in old people, they are thought incurable. Thoſe joined with a cough are of difficult cure. In the *hernia inteſtinalis*, if the excrements harden by being long detained in the ruptur'd inteſtine, 'tis often of dangerous conſequence; and occaſions pain, inflammation, the iliac paſſion, and ſometimes a gangrene. The *hernia omentalis* is leſs dangerous, and eaſier of cure. In moiſt conſtitutions, ruptures are eaſier cured than in dry ones. A cure may generally be expected if the ruptures be well kept up, with a proper truſs, till the perſon be twenty years of age. *Prog.*

5. The patients drink ought to be ſubaſtringent and agglutinant, and conſiſt of medicated or aſtringent ales, wines, *&c.* The food ſhould alſo be aſtringent, and the bread might be mixed with the *ſem. aniſ. carui, fœnicul. dulc.* &c. Reſt is here preferable to motion. *Regim.*

6. If the excrements be indurated, or the patient be coſtive, a carminative and laxative glyſter, will be proper, from time to time. *Cure.*

After the operation, the rupture ought to be replaced, and kept up with a convenient bandage or truſs. When it is replaced, ſome adviſe the putting upon the part a reſtringent and agglutinant plaiſter, antecedent to the truſs or bandage, to corrugate the fibres, and ſtraiten the paſſages where the rupture was, in

order to hinder a relapſe. The *emp. ad herniam* is moſt commonly applied for this purpoſe; or in its ſtead,

℞ *Emp. è cymino* ℔ j. *oxycroc.* ℔ ſs. *ſolve & adde bol. armen. mumiæ ãa* ʒ ij. *ſang. dracon. maſtich. ſarcocol. pulv. gallar. flor. roſar. rubr. radic. torment. ãa* ʒ j. *ol. ſuccin. balſam. peruv. ãa* ʒ ſs. *ol. roſar. q. s. f. emplaſt. durioris conſiſtentiæ.*

But if the perſon be paſt the time of his growth, it is to no purpoſe to apply ſuch reſtringents; the caſe being now reckoned paſt cure. It is ſufficient that he keep it up with a bolſter, and convenient bandage, or rather a proper truſs; by which means, and ordering the non-naturals aright, life may be prolong'd.

7. In the *hernia ſcroti*, inſtead of the plaiſter above preſcribed, the following *cataplaſm* may be applied, after the inteſtines or omentum are replaced.

℞ *Pulv. cortic. granator. rad. torment. flor. roſar. rubr. balauſt. ãa* ʒ j. *farin. fabar. ad pondus omnium, vin. rubr. q. s. f. cataplaſma, cujus applicetur q. s. parti affectæ cum parum ol. roſar.*

8. Fomentations alſo may be made; but it is to be feared their heat and aqueous parts will relax too much.

The following may be tryed.

℞ *Acet. acerrim.* ℔ j. *album. ovi conquaſſat.* ℔ ſs. *m. f. fotus; utatur ſemel in die ſubcalide.*

A cataplaſm alſo of *conſerv. roſar. rubr.* may here be of ſervice.

9. During the uſe of externals, we muſt not omit internals; which ought to be of a carminative, reſtringent, and agglutinant nature.

℞ *Troch. de carab.* ʒ ſs. *bol. armen. ſang. dracon. pulv. cinnamom. ſemin. aniſ. carui coriand. ãa* ʒ j. *ſacchar. ſaturn.* ϑ ij. *balſam. peruvian.* ʒ j. *ſyrup.*

è coral q. s. f. pil n°. 8. ex ſingul. ℥ j. *ſumat* 4 *bis in die ſuperbibend. hauſtul. vin. rub.*

Or,

℞ *Radic. tormentil. biſtort. coral. rubr. ãa* ℥ ij. *pulv. cinnam. ſem. carui, terr. japonic. gum. arabic. bol. armen. ãa* ℥ j. *ſacchar. roſat. ad pondus omnium, f. pulvis, cujus* ℈ ij. *ſint pro doſi, bis in die, cum cyatho vin. rubr.*

10. Proper gellies or mucilages, might here alſo be conveniently adminiſtred, made of *icthyocol. gum. arabic. tragacanth. raſur. c. c.* &c.

Aſtringent and agglutinant ingredients might likewiſe be ſteep'd in the wine or other liquor, or boiled in the broths uſed by the patient. The ſimples proper for this purpoſe are *rad. biſtort. tormentil. conſolid. major conſerv. roſar. raſ. c. c. ebor. cinnamom. herb. plantag. piloſel. centinod. quinque fol. ſanicul. auricul. mur. cort. granator fl. roſar. rubr.* &c.

11. A rupture from wind, called *hernia ventoſa*, may be cured by proper carminatives given inwardly. Diſcutien twarm fomentations will alſo be adviſable; and eſpecially the *emp. è cymin.* applied warm upon the part.

HÆMORRHOIDS.

1. THE *hæmorrhoids* are a painful, periodical tumor in the lower part of the *inteſtinum rectum*; uſually appearing externally in the *anus*. *Def.*

2. They may be cauſed by a diſtenſion of the hæmorrhoidal veſſels, either from high living, a plethora, or a too rich and fizy blood; or elſe from old-age, weakneſs, or a blood that is depauperated, render'd too ſerous, and apt to ſtagnate in the veſſels. Coſtiveneſs alſo gives frequent occaſion to them; ſo does the ſtoppage of any other natural evacuation, as the *menſes*, &c. *Cauſe.*

or

or whatever may occaſion the blood to ſtagnate in the hæmorrhoidal veſſels.

Diag. 3. Sometimes they are internal, and cauſe great pain in going to ſtool, eſpecially if the *fæces* are indurated; after which they often appear externally, and blood is ſeen upon the excrements. When they are external, the touching of them, or ſitting without a cuſhion is commonly painful; but moſt ſo after going to ſtool. They vary in magnitude, figure and colour; ſome are hard, others ſoft; and they often bleed plentifully, and then grow more eaſy.

Prog. 4. They are ſeldom dangerous, unleſs when they inflame, and threaten a gangrene. When they bleed they are accounted ſalutary; eſpecially if it be critical, or happens upon the ſtoppage of any other evacuation. If they ſuppurate, or become ulcerous, they often occaſion a *fiſtula in ano*.

Reg. 5. If they proceed from high living, or a fizy blood, let the diet be thin and moderate, and conſiſt chiefly of whey, grewels, broths, *&c.* If from a weak conſtitution, old-age, or depauperated blood, let the diet be balſamic and nouriſhing: and if from coſtiveneſs, laxative; avoiding all inflammatory or ſpirituous liquors.

Cure. 6. If the pain be violent, and the diſtemper cauſed by high living, an obſtruction of the *menſes*, their ſtopping too ſoon, or elſe by fizy or grumous blood, firſt uſe phlebotomy; and afterwards the following, by way of fomentation, or rather by way of vapor, may prove ſerviceable.

℞ *Fol. alth. malv. flor. origan. ſambuc. melilot. chamæmel. ãa m.* ij. *capit. papav. alb. contuſ.* ℥ iiij. *bacc. junip. laur. ſem. lini, fœnugr. ãa* ℥ j. *coque in lact. vaccin. aq. font. ãa q. ſ. colaturæ cong.* j. *adde ol. terebinth.* ℥ iiij. *ol. ſuccin.* ℥ j. *opij, camphor. ãa* ℈ ij. *ſpt. vin.* ℔ ſs. *m. f. fotus.*

7. The

7. The ſame ingredients being bruiſed, will ſerve for a cataplaſm, after the uſe of the fomentation or vapor.

Or,

8. ℞ *Cataplaſm. de mic. pan. alb. & lact. vaccin.* ℔ ſs. *croci* ℈ ij. *camphor.* ʒ ſs. *opij* ℈ j. *ung. dialth.* ʒ ſs. *m. in eundem finem.*

A vapor of milk and honey, or a fumigation of ſulphur, will ſometimes anſwer the ſame end.

9. If the hæmorrhoids be internal, and the patient is coſtive,

℞ *Rad. alth. ſem. lini, fœnugr. ãa* ʒ ſs. *fol. malv. flor. chamæmel. ſambuc. ãa m.* j. *gum. arab.* ʒ ſs. *tragac.* ʒ ſs. *coque in aq. font. q. ſ. colaturæ adde elect. lenitiv.* ʒ vj. *croci, camphor. ãa* ℈ j. *opij gr.* iv. *ſyr. roſ. ſolut. ol. roſ. vin. canarin. ãa* ʒ ij. *f. enema, injiciend. pro re nata.*

If the patient be not coſtive, omit the purgatives.

10. The following unguent is proper, either in the external or internal hæmorrhoids; but when uſed for the latter, let it be put up with a doſil twice or thrice a day.

℞ *Ung. popul. ſambuc. alb. camphorat. ãa* ʒ ſs. *ſacch. ſaturn. croc. ãa* ℈ ij. *camphor. opij ãa* ʒ ſs. *vitel. ovi unius, balſam. ſulphur. aniſat. ſpt. vini ãa* ʒ ſs. *m. f. unguent.*

Or,

11. ℞ *Ung. popul. ol. roſar. ãa* ʒ j. *emplaſt. de minio* ʒ ſs. *ſolve & adde æthiop. mineral. calomel. ãa* ʒ ij. *opij, camphor. ol. bux. ãa* ʒ j. *m.*

Or,

℞ *Mel. theriac. vulgar. ung. dialth. ãa* ʒ ſs. *vitel. ovi unius, mucilag. gum. tragac. ſem. cydonior. ãa* ʒ iſs. *croc. ſacch. ſaturn. camphor. opij ãa* ʒ j. *balſam. peruv.* ʒ ij. *ol. ſuccin.* ʒ ſs. *m.*

Or,

℞ *Spt. terebinth. balſam. ſulphur. ãa* ʒ j. *opij* ʒ ij. *m.*

12. The

12. The following cerate alſo has its uſe.

℞ *Emplaſt. de min. ol. amygd. dulc. ãa* ℥ j. *croc. opij ãa* ʒ ſs. *camphor.* ℈ j. *balſam. ſulphur. aniſat. balſ. peruv. ol. ſuccin. ãa gut.* xij. *m. f. cerat.*

13. When the ſwelling is very hard, *emplaſt. de ran. cum mercurio*, or *empl. de mucilag. cum vel ſine mercurio*, are proper.

Or,

℞ *Emplaſt. de mucilag.* ℥ ſs. *calomel.* ʒ ij. *camphor.* ℈ ij. *m. & extende ſuper pannum linteum, parti affectæ applicand.*

14. If the pain, ſwelling, and diſcoloration continue, 'tis proper to apply two leeches to the part, and then to proceed to internals.

℞ *Flor. ſulphur.* ʒ iſs. *ſumat omni mane per* 14. *dies, in ſero lactis vel lact. vaccin.*

Or,

℞ *Mann. cremor. tart. ãa* ℥ ſs. *ſumat omni mane cum decoct. avenac. vel pro re nata.*

15. If the patient be coſtive,

℞ *Elect. lenitiv.* ℥ ij. *cremor. tart. lact. ſulphur.* ʒ vj. *ol. aniſ. gut.* vj. *ſyr. roſar. ſolut. q. ſ. f. elect. ſumat q. n. m. h. ſ. vel omni mane.*

Or,

℞ *Decoct. ſen. gereon.* ℥ iij. *gum. arab.* ʒ ij. *ſyr. roſ. ſolut. mann. ãa* ʒ vj. *ſal. vol. oleoſ.* ʒ ſs. *m. f. potio, ſumat mane, pro re nata.*

Or,

℞ *Fol. ſen. gum. arab. ãa* ℥ ſs. *rad. glycyrrhiz.* ʒ vj. *fol. alth. m.* j. *f. ingredient. pro thea, de qua bibat ad libitum.*

16. If the caſe proceed from low living, or depauperated blood, and happen in old-age, allow generous wine, a nouriſhing diet, and other cardiacs; and in caſe of impoveriſh'd blood give chalybeates.

17. If from high living, the contrary courſe ſhou'd be taken, and proper evacuations uſed.

18. If

18. If from a ſtoppage of the *ménſes*, endeavour to promote them.

19. If upon their entire going off, uſe bleeding now and then, and other evacuations.

20. If from ſizy blood, give mercurial purgatives.

21. If from a ſcorbutic habit, proceed as in ſcurvy; and give the *ſucc. millefolij.*

WEAKNESS of the FUNDAMENT.

1. SOmetimes, from a particular weakneſs of the part, the *rectum* deſcends lower in going to ſtool than it ought; at which time the patient is ſenſible of a bearing down. This is frequent in children that have been ſubject to a diarrhœa, or violent fits of crying.

2. If it proceed from natural weakneſs, or if the ſphincter muſcle be paralytic, the cure is difficult and uncertain; otherwiſe eaſier and more certain.

3. The diet ſhould be nouriſhing and cardiac: red wine, *&c.* might be allowed.

4. If it proceed from coſtiveneſs, give a lenient purge, or rather a laxative glyſter, and keep the body ſoluble. In the mean time,

℞ *Cort. granator. tormentil. biſtort. ää* ℥ ſs. *flor. balauſt. roſar. rubr. ää* ʒ ij. *ſantal. rub. lign. aloes ää* ʒ j. *coque lento igne cum vin. rub.* ℔ ij. *ſit colaturæ* ℔ iſs.

This may be uſed by way of vapor; or a ſmall thick compreſs may be dip'd in it, and apply'd warm, now and then, with a proper bandage.

5. If the caſe be paralytic, add to the decoction *caryophyl. mac. cinnam. ſem. cardam. minor. ſpt. lavend. c. aq. hung.* &c. or if this fails, a powder made of the ſame ingredients, included in a linen rag, and dip'd in hot *ſpt. lavend. c.* may be applied in the ſame manner.

6. If

6. If the weakneſs lye high, and eſpecially if there be a looſeneſs,

℞ *Confect. fracaſtor. ſ. m.* ʒ ij. *vin. canarin. rub. ãa* ʒ iij. *m. f. enema, injiciatur pro re nata.*

7. If from an actual weakneſs, or a diarrhœa; order beſides the fomentation, as the reſpective caſes require; and after that rhubarb for ſome time. The *tinctur. ter. japon.* and *tinct. cort. peruv.* are univerſally ſerviceable here; as alſo the following.

℞ *Confect. fracaſtor. ſ. m.* ʒ j. *ol. cinnam. gut.* ij. *m. ſumat hora ſomni pro re nata.*

8. If the caſe prove obſtinate, make the fomentations and glyſters more aſtringent, or proceed as in caſe of an actual prolapſion of the *anus.*

Prolapsion of the Anus.

1. Sometimes the *rectum* falls down ſo low as to require external aſſiſtance to replace it.

2. The cauſes here may be the ſame as of the hæmorrhoids.

3. If this be not ſoon reduced 'tis dangerous; the gut being apt to tumefy and mortify, if long expoſed to the air. 'Tis ſubject to relapſe after reduction in children, eſpecially upon their crying; and is difficult to keep up in caſe of a *diarrhœa.*

4. The diet here muſt be aſtringent and balſamic.

5. If the inteſtine be ſwelled, foment it with warm milk; or if it be diſcoloured, with red wine; or when a mortification is apprehended, ſpirit of wine: then let it be reduced with the fingers, oil'd for the purpoſe, and apply a compreſs to the part, dipped in red wine, with a proper bandage, and ſet the patient eaſy for ſome time.

6. If there be a *diarrhœa,* or a great imbecillity in the part, a piece of paſt-board, or a proper truſs,

truſs, may be contrived to prevent its falling down again.

Fistula in Ano.

1. *Fiſtula in ano* is a ſinuous and callous ulcer in the *anus*, being ſometimes ſtrait, at others winding; ſometimes ſimple, and at others form'd into various ſinus's. It may be cauſed either by the hæmorrhoids, venereal excreſcences, contuſions on the part, or a bad habit of body.

2. The *pus* diſcharged in this caſe is uſually ſanious, thin and fœtid; the *fæces* are generally tinged therewith; and the lower part of the *rectum* often ulcerated; and ſometimes the *os iſchium* proves carious.

3. 'Tis difficult of cure, becauſe of the conſtant humidity of the part; and the more difficult if the patient be in years, and of a bad conſtitution; and if the fiſtula have many ſinus's, or the lips are very callous.

4. The diet and exerciſe ſhou'd here be very moderate.

5. A ſalivation, and afterwards a courſe of the woods, is often requiſite to the cure, eſpecially if it be venereal. And in this caſe the manual operation may be deferr'd 'till the ſalivation is raiſed.

6. If the ſinus's are not large enough, they may be dilated by prepared ſpunge, or by inciſion. The tincture of *myrrh* is thought a proper thing to inject in this caſe. The dreſſing is commonly *ung. deſiccat. rub.* mix'd with a ſmall proportion of red precipitate. Care muſt be taken, leſt by irritating medicines, we cauſe too great a flux of humors on the part.

GONORRHOEA VIRULENTA.

Def. 1. A *Gonorrhœa virulenta*, or venereal running, is a flux of corroſive matter from the internal parts of the *pudenda.*

Cauſe. 2. This ſeems to be cauſed by an actual communication of the ſame kind of matter, or ſomething contain'd therein, thro' the veſſels, to the parts it corrodes; thoſe being uſually firſt affected thro' which it paſſed.

Diag. 3. If this matter flow thro' the *urethra*, it commonly appears in a few days after the infection was received, with titillation in that part, the ſenſation of heat, or a ſmall pricking pain in making water; is firſt ſmall in quantity and whitiſh, but gradually flows faſter, and changes yellow, green, watery, fœtid, and cauſes greater inflammation, excoriation, and pain; eſpecially in erections of the *penis*, or tenſions of the *vagina*; pain and ſwelling in the *teſtes*, *perinæum*, groin, ſhankers, *&c.* according to the degree of the infection; but afterwards by uſing proper remedies the running decreaſes, grows white, clammy, and at length after filaments, or *flocci*, appear in the urine, entirely ceaſes.

A ſimilar matter flowing from the *vagina*, internally, the neck of the *penis*, confines of the *podex*, or the *ſcrotum* externally, occaſions inflammation, excoriation, and gives riſe to warts, *mariſcæ*, *porri*, *condylomata*, &c. tho' theſe alſo frequently happen in the reſpective parts, without any flux of a corroſive matter from them.

The chief ſeats of this matter, as appears from the inflammation, exulceration, and tumefaction, found upon diſſections, are the *urethra*, *veſiculæ ſeminales*, *proſtatæ*, *Cooper*'s glands, and *vagina interna.*

'Tis

'Tis known from a *gonorrhœa ſimplex* and *fluor albus*, by the ſigns above-mention'd; no violent exerciſe, great ſtrains, profuſe venery, or the uſe of too hot glyſters having preceded.

4. If the matter flow plentifully, be well co- *Prog.*
loured, that is, yellow or whitiſh, of a good conſiſtence, and the ſymptoms moderate, the cure is thought to be eaſy. But if the contrary happens, and the cure be long about, ſome ſmall ſymptoms of the *lues* uſually remain. The flux being ſtopped ſuddenly whilſt the matter is corroſive, whether by a fever, calloſity of the parts, or the uſe of aſtringents, will occaſion the *lues venerea*. It need not be ſaid that the more ſeats it has, and the later the running appears, the worſe the diſtemper is likely to prove.

5. The greater the inflammation and other *Regim.*
ſymptoms, the lower ſhould be the diet. Small liquors drank freely, if they paſs quick, are uſeful. Reſt is to be indulged. Frequent bathing in warm water, with milk, bran, and emollient herbs, is of great ſervice.

6. In order to the cure, bleed directly, eſpeci- *Cure.*
ally if the patient be plethoric, or an inflammation appear in the part affected; and repeat it as occaſion requires. The ſame day, or the day after, give a gentle cathartic.

℞ *Decoct. ſen. gereon.* ℥ iij. *ſyr. de ſpina cervina, ſal. cathart. amar. ãa* ℥ ſs. *cremor. tart.* ʒ iij. *ſal. prunel.* ϑ ij. *gum. arabic. pulv.* ʒ ij. *m. f. potio mane ſumenda.*

Or,

7. ℞ *Pulv. rhabarb.* ʒ j. *calomel. gr.* xv. *ſal. prunel.* ϑ ſs. *ſyr. de ſpina cervina q. s. f. bolus.*

Or,

8. ℞ *Extract. rud. pil. ex duobus, calomel. ãa* ʒ j. *gum. guaiac.* ʒ ſs. *ſal. volat. ſuccin.* ϑ j. *ol. ſabin. gut.* v. *cum ſyr. de althæa q. s. f. maſſa cujus ſit* ʒ ſs. *pro doſi, bis vel ter in ſeptimana.*

But

But if the heat and pain in making water be ſevere, give only cooling lenitives, becauſe rough purges are apt to increaſe thoſe ſymptoms.

9. ℞ *Elect. lenitiv.* ʒ iij. *pulv. ſanct.* ʒ ſs. *cremor. tartar.* ʒ j. *ſal. nitri* ϑ ij. *ſal. vol. ſuccin. gr.* iiij. *m. ſumat partitis vicibus, ſuperbibendo aq. mineral. purg.* ℔ ij.

10. Soon after the operation of the purgatives, which are to be repeated three or four times a week, give balſamic diuretics, to prevent the laſt mention'd ſymptoms.

℞ *Aq. petroſelin.* ℥ ij. *gum. arabic.* ʒ ij. *ſal. nitri* ʒ ſs. *f. ſolutio, cui adde ſpt. terebinth. gut.* 30. *f. hauſtus.*

Or,

11. ℞ *Decoct. hord.* ℥ ij. *aq. fœnicul.* ℥ j. *cryſtal. mineral.* ϑ j. *camphor. cum pauco albumine ovi ſolut. gr.* vj. *ſacchar. ſaturn. gr.* v. *ſyr. de alth.* ʒ ſs. *m.*

Or,

12. ℞ *Aq. plantag.* ℥ iij. *ſal. volat. ſuccin. gr.* v. *ſyr. de rubo idæo* ℥ ſs. *ſpt. ſal. dulc.* ʒ ſs. *m. f. hauſtus, pro re nata repetend.*

13. Mucilages alſo are very proper in this caſe, made of *gum. arabic. tragacanth. ſem. cydonior.* &c. with *aq. petroſelin. plantag. ſyr. de althæa de rubo idæo,* &c. And in caſe the pain and heat prove violent, there are ſome who preſcribe emollient injections; tho' their uſe in this caſe is abſolutely forbid by others. The following are of the ſafeſt kind.

℞ *Sem. lin. fœnugr. ãa* ʒ j. *fol. alth. m.* j. *coque in aq. plantag.* ℥ xij. *colaturæ* ℔ ſs. *adde balſ. peruv.* ʒ j. *admixto pauco vitello ovi ſolut. mel. roſat.* ʒ ij. *f. injectio, cujus parum in urethram injiciatur ſubinde pro re nata.*

Or,

Or,

14. ℞ *Decoct. hord.* ℔ ſs. *troch. alb. rhaſ.* ʒ j. *ſacchar. ſaturn.* ℈ j. *ſyr. de roſ. ſicc.* ʒ j. *m. in eundem finem.*

15. If the running prove thin, or obſtinately continue yellow, green, or bloody, give five or ſix grains of *turpeth. mineral.* by way of emetic, or three or four grains of *mercur. virid.* in the purgatives, as often as ſhall be requiſite.

16. Calomel may be given in the quantity of ten grains, for two or three nights ſucceſſively, mix'd with *conſerv. roſar.* or *confect. fracaſt.* and at length be purged off with the common cathartic potion. The calomel purging in the night, contrary to expectation, let the deſign'd cathartic be taken directly, to prevent gripes and bloody ſtools, which often happen upon taking cold, eſpecially if the mercury has not been duly ſublimed or finely ground.

17. When a courſe of calomel cannot be comply'd with, for want of opportunities to keep warm, *&c.* preſcribe as follows.

℞ *Elect. lenitiv.* ʒ ij. *æthiop. mineral.* ʒ iſs. *pulv. gum. arab.* ʒ ſs. *cremor. tart. jalap. ãa* ʒ iij. *balſam. polychreſt.* ʒ ij. *ſyr. è cichor. cum rheo q. ſ. f. electuarium, capiat quant. n. m. major. ſingulis vel alternis noctibus & auroris.*

18. If by this means the running diminiſhes, the conſiſtence thickens, and the colour of it changes white, ſlacken, and by degrees leave off mercurial purges, and exhibit only lenitives at proper intervals.

℞ *Fol. ſen.* ʒ iſs. *tamarind.* ʒ ij. *ſal. tartar.* ℈ j. *infunde in aq. petroſelin.* ʒ vj. *in colaturæ* ʒ iv. *ſolve gum. arab.* ʒ ij. *& adde elect. lenitiv.* ʒ iij. *cremor. tartar.* ʒ j. *m. f. hauſt. mane ſumend. & pro re natâ repetend.*

Or,

19. ℞ *Rad. alth. incis.* ℥ iij. *gum. arab.* ℥ ſs. *coque in decoct. hord. q. ſ. ad* ℔ iij. *ſub finem coctionis addendo rad. rhei* ℥ ij. *fol. ſen.* ℥ vj. *ſal. tartar.* ℥ ſs. *in colatura ſolve mann. ſyr. roſar. ſolut. ãa* ℥ j. *m. bibat cyathum ſingulis vel alternis diebus.*

20. Sometimes about the concluſion of the cure, there remains a pain and heat in making water, to remove which the following has been found effectual.

℞ *Sal. cathart. amar.* ℥ vj. *cremor. tartar.* ℥ ij. *m. capiat omni mane ad 6. vel 8. vices cum decocto avenaceo.*

21. Here follow more of the approved forms of purgatives, to anſwer the indications hitherto mentioned.

℞ *Pil. ex duobus gr.* xv. *calomel. pulv. jalap. ãa* ℈ ſs. *mercur. virid. gr.* iij. *ol. petroſelin. ſuccin. ãa gut.* j. *balſam. capiv. q. ſ. f. pilularum doſis.*

Or,

22. ℞ *Pil. ruff.* ℈ ij. *calomel. gr.* xv. *camphor. gr.* iiij. *ſal. volat. ſuccin. gr.* iij. *cum ſyr. de ſpina cervina q. ſ. f. pilularum doſis.*

Or,

23. ℞ *Pil. coch. minor.* ℥ ij. *ruffi, calomel. cinnab. antimon. ãa* ℥ j. *ſal. volat. ſuccin. camphor. ãa* ℈ j. *ol. ſaſſafras gut.* viij. *balſam. peruv. q. ſ. f. maſſa cujus* ℈ ij. *ſint pro doſi.*

Or,

24. ℞ *Pulv. warwicenſ. jalap. ãa* ℈ j. *calomel.* ℈ ſs. *mercur. virid. gr.* iij. *ol. ſaſſafras, ſuccin. ãa gut.* j. *balſam. capiv. vel ſyr. rhabarb. q. ſ. f. bolus.*

Others more gentle.

25. ℞ *Caſ. fiſtular. recenter extract.* ℥ iij. *pulv. gum. arabic. ſal. nitri, rhabarb. ſen. ãa* ℥ ſs. *m. ſumat partitis vicibus.*

26. ℞ *Pulp. caſ. fiſtul.* ℥ ij. *elect. è ſucco roſar.* ℥ ſs. *pulv. ſanct. warwicenſ. ãa* ℥ ij. *ſal. tartar. pulv. rhei ãa* ℥ j. *ol. petroſelin. gut.* vj. *balſam. capiv.* ℥ ij. *ſyr.*

ſyr. de ſpina cervina q. ſ. f. elect. ſumat q. n. m. bis in die.

27. ℞ *Rad. alth.* ℈ ij. *coque in aq. fœnic.* ℥ vij. *in colaturæ* ℥ iv. *infunde calide ſen.* ʒ ij. *rhabarb.* ℈ ij. *iterum cola & adde mann. opt.* ʒ iij. *cremor. tart.* ʒ j. *m. pro hauſtu.*

28. ℞ *Mann.* ℥ j. *ſolve in aq. hord.* ℥ iiij. *colaturæ adde cremor. tart.* ʒ iij. *ſpt. nitri dulc.* ʒ j.

Or,

℞ *Sal. mirab. glauber.* ℥ j. *gum. arab.* ʒ ij. *ſolve in aq. petroſelin.* ℥ iiij. *& adde aq. raphan. comp.* ℥ j. *ſpt. nitr. dulc.* ʒ ſs. *m.*

29. Proper forms of diuretics for the heat of urine, *&c.*

℞ *Sal. nitri puri* ʒ iij. *pulv. milleped. pp^t. gum. arabic. ãa* ʒ j. *m. f. pulv. in chartas ſex dividendus, ſumat unam bis terve de die è cyatho aq. font.*

Or,

30. ℞ *Sal. prunel.* ℥ ſs. *volat. ſuccin.* ℈ j. *ſacch. alb.* ʒ ij. *f. chart.* viij. *ſumend. ut ſupra.*

Or,

31. ℞ *Sal. nitri puri* ℥ ſs. *cremor. tartar.* ʒ ij. *ſperm. ceti, ſpec. diatrag. frigid. ãa* ʒ j. *f. chart.* x. *ſumat unam aliquoties in die cum hauſtu emulſion. ſequent.*

32. ℞ *Decoct. pro ſyr. de alth.* ℔ iij. *ſem. 4^r. frigid. major. ãa* ℥ ij. *papaver. alb.* ℥ j. *amygd. dulc. excort. n°. 40. f. expreſſio, cui adde aq. raphan. comp.* ℥ iij. *ſyr. de alth.* ℥ iſs. *de hac etiam bibat ſubinde.*

33. ℞ *Rad. alth. inciſ. gum. arab. ãa* ℥ ſs. *coque in decoct. hord. q. ſ. ad* ℔ iij. *addendo ſub finem coctionis rad. glycyrrhiz. ſem. fœnic. dulc. ãa* ʒ ij. *flor. melilot. m.* j. *f. colatura, cui adde vin. alb. lisbon.* ℥ vj. *ſpt. nitri dulc.* ℥ ſs. *bibat ad libitum.*

34. ℞ *Conſ. malv.* ʒ j. *pulv. gum. arab. ſal. nitri ãa* ℈ j. *camphor. gr.* iiij. *ſal. ſuccin. gr.* ij. *ſyr. de althæa q. ſ. f. bolus cum decoct. hordei ſubinde ſumendus.*

35. ℞ *Conſ. malv. cynosbat. ãa* ℥ ſs. *pulv. gum. arab.* ℥ iij. *tragacanth.* ℥ j. *ſal. nitri* ℥ ij. *milleped. pulv.* ℥ j. *cum ſyr. de alth. q. s. f. electuarium, ſumat q. n. m. ter in die cum emulſione ſupra deſcript.*

36. If by the uſe of theſe or the like means, there are grounds to be pretty ſure the corroſiveneſs of the humor is gone off, and a flux of matter ſtill continues, it may be proper to let it alone for ſome time; and if it ceaſe not of it ſelf, to have recourſe to gentle balſamic aſtringents, the *Briſtol* or other waters. The following may be uſed with ſafety.

℞ *Gum. arabic.* ℥ ſs. *ſal. prunel.* ℥ ij. *conſ. malv.* ℥ vj. *balſ. capiv. cum vitello ovi ſolut.* ℥ j. *m. ſumat q. n. m. omni nocte, ſuperb. hauſt. potus ſequent.*

℞ *Lign. ſaſſafras* ℥ iij *guaiac. rad. alth. ãa* ℥ j. *raſur. c. c. eboris ãa* ℥ iſs. *paſſular. major. inciſ. antimon. contuſ. & nodulo incluſi, ãa* ℥ ij. *coque in aq. font. q. s. ad* ℔ iiij. *ſub finem coctionis addend. ſem. fœnicul. dulc. contus.* ℥ vj. *colatura fiat potus.*

Or,

37. ℞ *Diaſcord. theriac. androm. ãa* ℥ ſs. *antimon. diaphoret.* ℥ iij. *cinnab. antimon. pulv. gum. guaiac. camphor. ãa* ℥ j. *ſyr. de alth. q. ſ. f. elect. ſumend. ut præcedens, cum apozem. ſequent.*

℞ *Lign. ſantal.* ℥ j. *ſantal. rubr. ſaſſafras raſur. ebor. ãa* ℥ vj. *coque in aq. font. q. ſ. ad* ℔ ij. *ſub finem coctionis adde rad. glycyrrhiz. flor. roſar. rubrar. ãa* ℥ ſs. *bacc. junip. ſem. coriand. ãa* ℥ ij. *fiat colatura.*

38. The continuance of ſuch a courſe as this, together with proper mucilages and mild diuretics, for ſome weeks, would perhaps not only cure a gleet, but prevent thoſe frequent complaints of flying pains, head-achs, and other ſymptoms, occaſioned either by the mercury or the relicks of the diſtemper, and continuing after the ſuppoſed cure of a ſevere infection. They would be better fitted for this laſt purpoſe if the aſtringents were omitted, or emollients uſed in their ſtead.

39. Some

39. Some to cure a venereal running from the *urethra*, venture to inject either *ſpt. c. c.* or *ſpt. ſal. armoniac. per ſe.* Frequently to waſh the parts, both externally and internally, when they can be come at, without violence, muſt needs be of ſervice; provided it be done gently, and with ſome proper emollient decoction, mixt with a ſmall proportion of *ſpt. vin. camphorat.* Or, perhaps, as good as any for this purpoſe, is ſoft river-water gently warmed.

40. A *cordee* is a convulſive contraction of the *frænum*, and under-part of the *penis*; cauſed by the corroſive matter affecting the ſaid parts; which ſometimes falling on one ſide more than the other, bends the *penis* to that ſide. This uſually comes on a few days after the firſt appearance of the running, and is ſcarce obſervable but in erections, which are here involuntary, and more frequent and laſting than when natural. This caſe is termed a *priapiſmus*, and affects the patient moſt when he is hot, or over warm.

If the cordee and priapiſmus, are not timely remedied, they ſoon grow worſe, continue thro' the whole cure, and are removed with difficulty. The patient in this caſe ſhould avoid exerciſe and heat.

'Tis reckoned unſafe, in order to remedy this uneaſineſs, to plunge the *penis* in cold water, becauſe of the ſudden contraction cauſed thereby; but any thing that is cold, being applied to other parts of the body, may be as ſerviceable as it is innocent. In the fit, let the patient cool himſelf by degrees, and endeavour to make water; but to remove it effectually, give a doſe of *turpeth. min.* and another in a reaſonable time after.

℞ *Turpeth. mineral. gr.* vj. *conſ. cynoſbat. parum f. pilul. hora commoda ſumenda, bibendo de decocto hordei in operatione.*

If this ſhould not work within the compaſs of an hour, provoke it by a little *ipecacuanha*, or *ſal. vitriol.*

Mercurial purgatives, as above-preſcribed, are uſeful afterwards. Opiates prove very ſerviceable againſt the cordee, eſpecially when taken after the operation of purgatives.

℞ *Gum. arab.* ℥ j. *opij gr.* iiij. *ſolve in aq. fœnicul. petroſelin. ăa* ℥ iij. *raphan. comp.* ℥ ij. *ſumat* 4^tam^ *partem hora ſomni, vel pro re nata.*

The *penis* alſo may be fomented with warm milk; or rather,

℞ *Herb. alth. abſinth. vulg. roriſmarin. ăa m.* j. *flor. chamæmel. melilot. ſambuc. ăa p.* 1. *bac. lauri junip. contus. ăa* ℥ ſs. *coque in aq. fontan. lact. vaccin. ăa p. æ. & colaturæ* ℔ iij. *adde ſpt. vin. camphorat.* ℥ iij. *f. fotus ſæpe utend. & poſt ſingulas vices inungatur penis cum ſequent.*

℞ *Ol. lumbricor.* ℥ ſs. *ſpt. lavend. c. vin. camphor. ăa* ℈ ij. *m. f. liniment.*

Or,

℞ *Ung. nervin.* ℥ vj. *tinct. caſtor.* ℥ iſs. *f. liniment.*

Cooling mucilaginous injections are by ſome allowed good.

℞ *Rad. alth.* ℥ j. *gum. tragacanth.* ℥ ſs. *coque in decoct. hord.* ℔ ſs. *ad* ℥ vj. *ſit colatura injectio.*

41. *An inflammation and tumefaction of the teſtes*, may ariſe in a gonorrhoea, either from the natural weakneſs of the veſſels, violent motion, the unſeaſonable uſe of aſtringents, a neglect of purgation, or any other means whereby the coroſive matter is detained, or falls, with the blood, into them.

In this caſe, bleed proportionably to the violence of the ſymptoms, and the patients conſtitution. Suſpend the *teſtes* in a truſs, and give brisk mercurial purgatives. If theſe don't anſwer,

order

order an emetic of *turpethum minerale* to be repeated at proper diſtances; in the mean time make uſe of fomentations and cataplaſms.

℞ *Abſinth. vulg. ſummit. hyperic. agrimon. ãa m* j. *flor. lavend. chamæm. origan. ãa m* ſs. *roſar. rub. p.* ij. *coque in aq. font. q. s. colaturæ adde aceti vin. alb. ſpt. vin. camphor. ãa* ℥ ij. *f. fotus bis in die vel ſæpius adhibendus, & poſt hujus uſum applicetur cataplaſma ſequens.*

℞ *Farin. fabar. hord. avenar. ãa* ℥ ij. *ſem. lini* ℥ j. *pulv. cort. granator. flor. balauſt. roſ. rub. ãa* ℥ ſs. *aq. font. partes duas, aceti vin. alb. partem unam; coque ad conſiſtentiam cataplaſmat. cujus* ℥ iiij. *immiſce ung. laurin. cum mercurio* ℥ vj.

Or,

℞ *Farin. fabar.* ℥ iv. *litharg. auri* ℥ ſs. *coque in acet. vin. alb. q. s. ut fiat cataplaſma.*

If after the continuance of theſe remedies for ſome time, any ſwelling remain, let a plaiſter be applied to the *ſcrotum*, covering the part affected. The *emp. de cicuta cum ammoniac. emp. de mucilaginib.* or which is better, *emp. de ran. quadruplicato mercurio*, may ſerve for this purpoſe; being kept on and renewed occaſionally, till the tumor is quite vaniſhed. Or, perhaps, it would be as well to rub upon the part, once in two or three days, a little ſtrong mercurial unguent. The truſs ſhould be worn all the while. But if the tumor ſhould ſuppurate internally, it becomes an *hernia humoralis*; the matter whereof muſt be evacuated by means of inciſion or a cauſtic.

42. *Phimoſis*, is a ſtrong conſtriction of the præpuce over the *glans*.

Paraphimoſis, is a ſtrong retraction of the præpuce behind the *glans penis*.

Theſe caſes may happen from a continued convulſion of the part, occaſioned by the corroſiveneſs of the matter flowing thro' it.

Sometimes a *phimoſis* conceals ſhankers on or about the *glans*; and ſometimes is ſo violent as to prevent the flowing out of the matter; whence it cauſes an inflammation or mortification of the part. A *paraphimoſis* alſo is ſometimes ſo violent, as to require a chirurgical operation.

In both caſes it is proper to foment the part well with an emollient decoction; and afterwards,

℞ *Mic. pan. alb. q. v. lact. vaccin. q. ſ. coque ad debitam conſiſtentiam & cuilibet* ℔ ſs. *adde croc. pulv. camphor. ăa* ʒ ſs. *ung. popul, ſolut. ăa* ʒ j. *f. cataplaſma ſæpe mutandum.*

Other cataplaſms may be compoſed for this purpoſe, *ex pulv. bac. lauri, flor. chamæmel. ſem. lini, fœnugr. farin. fabar. hord.* &c. *cum lact. vaccin. ol. hyperic. lumbr. ſpt. lavendul. c. aq. hung. ſal. volat. olcoſ.* &c. Emollient liniments alſo well charged with *ſpt. vin. champhorat.* &c. will here be proper.

Upon ſuſpicion of a concealed ſhanker, or a tendency to mortification, inject the following, forcibly between the præpuce and glans; it being firſt made a little warm.

℞ *Tinct. myrrh.* ʒ j. *in qua ſolve camphor.* ʒ j. *ſit pro injectione.*

Or,

℞ *Rad. ariſtol. rotund. zinzib. ăa* ʒ ij. *flor. origan.* ʒ ſs. *piper. long.* ʒ ij. *coque in aq. font. q. ſ. colaturæ* ʒ vj. *adde ſpt. vin. camphorat. elix. proprietat. ăa* ʒ iſs. *m. vel pro injectione in phimoſi, vel fotu in paraphimoſi gangrænoſa.*

Regard likewiſe muſt all along be had to internal medicines, for the cure of this diſorder. Proper emetics and purgatives, as above preſcribed, are to be exhibited according to the urgency of the ſymptoms.

The cure of a *paraphimoſis* in no way differs from that of a *phimoſis*, except in the uſe of injections;

jections; and in both caſes, if they ſtill prove obſtinate, the præpuce muſt be cut, in order to reduce it to its natural ſtate or ſituation.

43. *Shankers*, are ſmall eating ulcers in or about the *pudenda*. Loſs of ſubſtance and calloſity are eſteemed two of the moſt certain ſigns of them.

Theſe frequently appear without any running, and ſeat themſelves indifferently in the *glans*, *præputium*, *frænum*, body of the *penis*; on, within, or about the *labia vulvæ*, &c. There commonly flows a little matter or ichor from them at their firſt appearance; and after that, if let alone, and they neither ſuppurate, nor ſpread farther, they grow callous like horn. Theſe often eat away the *frænum*; and if many, threaten a mortification.

There are many other ſorts of puſtules, warts, or black eruptions, *&c.* term'd, in general, ſhankers.

If the ſhankers run, and are diſpoſed to ſuppurate, dreſs them once a day with the following.

℞ *Liniment. arcæi* ℥ ſs. *præcipit. rub. ſubtiliſs. trit.* ʒ j. *vel.* ʒ ij. *m.*

The *præcipit. rub.* will here perform as much as can be expected from a medicine, if mixed not with common *baſilicon*, which cauſes a filthy deep black eſchar, but *unguent. diapomphol. baſilicon. flav. ung. deſic. rub.* &c. as occaſion requires; and is allowed far to exceed that famed unguent of *argent. vin. & terebinth. venet. ãa p. æ.* Whether the ſuppuration be encouraged, or an eſchar ſeparated by this dreſſing, gradually decreaſe the quantity of præcipitate; but continue to uſe a little, to cauſe a ſolid incarnation; and then skin the ſore with *ung. diapompholig.* or *ung. rub. deſiccativum.*

If

If they grow callous, attempt to diſcuſs them by mercurial plaiſters, *cum camphor.* or eat them to the roots with *butyr. antimon. lapis infernalis,* or the *lunar cauſtic.* Uſe the ſame to conſume the ſpongy fleſh, or take away the calloſity of the edges. If the ulcers ſhould be very foul,

℞ *Mercur. ſublimat. corroſiv.* ℥ j. *ſolve in aq. calc.* ℥ iiij. *& adde elix. proprietat.* ℥ ſs. *f. lotio.*

Waſh them with this every day, and make it ſtronger or weaker, as there ſhall be occaſion.

In caſe of a ſwelling, or ſome humor ſtagnating in the ſmall veſſels about them,

℞ *Rad. gentian. ariſtoloch. rotund. ãa* ℥ iij. *flor. melilot.* m j. *roſar. rub. balauſt. ãa* p. j. *coque in aq. plantag. & vin. rub. ãa* ℥ x. *ad* ℔ j. *colaturæ adde tinct. myrrh. & aloes* ℥ ij. *camphor.* ℥ ij. *f. fotus ſemel in die utendus.*

The internals ſhould here be the ſame as in caſe of a venereal running.

If the ulcer diſcharges much, inflames and tumefies the præpuce, *&c.* give *turpeth. min. gr.* v. *vel.* v j. by way of emetic, at proper intervals.

Bleeding alſo, mercurial purgatives, paregorics after them, and cooling emulſions, are not to be omitted. This failing of ſucceſs, recourſe muſt be had to a free uſe of mercury, ſo as to raiſe either a partial or a total ſalivation.

44. *Warts* frequently ariſe on the neck or body of the *penis*, in the *anus*, entrance of the *vagina*, and ſometimes on the *glans*, *&c.*

Soft and large warts, called *cryſtæ*, *mariſcæ*, or *fici*, from their figure, uſually come on the confines of the *anus*, which, and the *ſcrotum*, are commonly the ſeats of the *condylomata*, or flat broad warts. If they be long, ſlender and cylindrical, they are termed *porri.* All theſe ſometimes fall off, or wear away by their conſtant friction, or rubbing againſt the cloaths; but leave

a

a root from whence they ſpring again. They ſometimes run, and ſometimes they do not.

Cut them cloſe off with ſciſſars, and touch the remainder with *lapis infernalis*, or the lunar cauſtic. Then dreſs, ſeparate the eſchar, and heal them up as in caſe of ſhankers.

If this can't be comply'd with, touch them twice a-day with *butyr. antimon. vitriol. roman.* or *lapis infernalis*, 'till they diſappear, and then ſeparate the eſchar; or dreſs them with *diapomphol.* and *præcipit. rub.* Or it may do as well to apply a little *pulv. præcipit. rub.* upon the root, covering it with a dry pledget and plaiſter, and afterwards skinning it over. A ſolution of corroſive ſublimate, carefully uſed, will conſume them faſt.

45. *Caruncles* are fleſhy excreſcences in the *urethra*, cauſed by a relaxation of the internal parts, from the corroſiveneſs of the venereal running.

They are known by creating a difficulty in making water, or preventing the excluſion of the urine.

They are cured by introducing a convenient inſtrument into the *urethra*, and cruſhing them to pieces, or forcing them down. But 'tis better to put up a ſmall wax-candle, firſt dipping the end of it in an eſcharotic, made of *vitriol. roman. præcipit. rub.* or *alum. rup.* &c. and let it remain there a convenient time, to conſume them. But if there remain an eſchar, or the candle has occaſioned great uneaſineſs in the part, uſe anodyne mucilaginous injections, as 13. 14. and then to finiſh the cure, aſtringent ones of *aq. calcis*, *cort. granator.* &c.

46. *Cryſtallines* are ſmall riſings of the *cuticula*, into watery bladders, uſually upon or about the neck of the *penis*. You need only, in order to their

their cure, touch them now and then with *aq. calc. aq. aluminos, ſolutio vitriol. roman.* or *ſolutio mercur. ſublimat. corroſiv.* Sometimes the matter collecting largely in *Coopers* glands, cauſes great inflammation and pain in the perinæum. Here apply, frequently, the cataplaſm, *p.*296. and purge briskly. If this don't remove it, an inciſion muſt be made, and the matter let out.

47. *Venereal buboes*, are tumors in the groin, ariſing from a collection and ſtagnation of the fluids, or venereal humor, in the glands of that part.

Theſe are known from peſtilential or ſtrumous buboes, by their ſeat; by other ſymptoms of the *lues venerea*, preceding or attending; by their coming ſlowly to ſuppuration by the abſence of inflammation; and by the patients confeſſion. They are hardiſh at firſt, increaſe ſlowly, grow to the magnitude of a pullet's egg, and are attended with but little pain. They appear ſometimes without any other ſigns of a venereal infection, at different diſtances from its being received; ſometimes ſooner, at others later; and ſometimes there happens one on each ſide.

If they grow ſoft, and tend to ſuppuration, 'tis a good ſign. If they remain hard, and increaſe but ſlowly, bad. If when broke or opened, the matter be wateriſh, bloody, fetid, *&c.* or the flux ſmall, or violent, 'tis reckoned an unfavourable ſign. When they do not ripen at all, it foreſhews there is danger of an univerſal *lues*.

In order to bring them to ſuppuration, let the diet be high and nouriſhing; but if you would diſcuſs them, low and ſparing.

If the buboes be but in their beginning, or by handling them you find there is no matter contained in them, and no other violent ſymptoms of the *lues* appear, they may be ſafely diſcuſſed by a regular

gular courſe of mercurial emetics and purgatives: or, perhaps, by mercurial unction, uſed at proper intervals, upon the fleſhy parts of the body; preventing the riſe of ſalivation, and carrying off the infection, as it is again thrown into the blood by ſtrong cathartics without mercury.

In order to this, 'tis firſt proper to bleed, and repeat it if there be occaſion; to give a gentle purge or two, and to bathe the whole body often in warm water, *&c.* The unguent for the purpoſe is compoſed after the following manner.

℞ *Mercur. crud.* ℥ j. *axung. porcin.* ℥ iſs. *terebinth. venet.* ℥ j. *m. exactiſſime, & divide in quatuor vel quinque partes æquales, unam inungat ſupra ſuras tibias & nates, veſperi.*

Wait four or five days for the effects of this. If the breath ſmell ſtrong, the gums grow ſore, and the patient becomes feveriſh, next morning let him take a purging potion. Theſe ſymptoms ceaſing, anoint and purge again; andcontinue this proceſs, increaſing or diminiſhing the quantity of the unguent, as prudence directs, 'till the tumor of the glands entirely vaniſhes. A little of the unguent might alſo be rubbed upon the part, every day. But it requires a great caution here not to raiſe a ſalivation, when 'twas not deſign'd or expected. This method is ſaid to have proved ſucceſsful in many confirm'd caſes of the *lues venerea*, without the fatigue of a ſalivation. 'Tis proper to uſe a diet-drink, after this courſe of unction is finiſhed.

If the tumor ſhould not thus reſolve, a ſalivation might be raiſed in good earneſt. But if there be matter in the buboe, uſe no ſtrong evacuations at all; but by applying cataplaſms, cupping-glaſſes or plaiſters, ripen it well. For this end alſo,

℞ *Rad. alth. recent. allij ficuum ping. ãa* ℥ ij. *coque in decoct. flor. chamamel. ad debit. conſiſtentiam,*

adde

adde pulv. ſem. lin. ℥ ſs. *ung. nervin.* ℥ j. *f. cataplaſma bis vel ſæpius in die applicand.*

After the tumor is ripened, if the matter make not away of it ſelf, let an aperture be made in the moſt depending part, either by lancet or cauſtic. If by a cauſtic, ſeparate the eſchar with *liniment. arcæi* warm'd, and apply a plaiſter of *diachyl. cum gum.* to ſuppurate what may chance to remain undiſſolved. Then let the matter flow out; dreſs as there is occaſion, and permit it to run as long as poſſible. If the lips grow callous, uſe *præcip. rub. vitriol. rom. lap. infern.* &c. or if theſe ſhould fail, take them off by inciſion.

If the matter diſcharged be ill coloured, or of a bad conſiſtence, dreſs with the following.

℞ *Liniment. arcæi* ℥ j. *terebinth. ven. cum vitello ovi ſolut. unguent. nicotian. ãa* ℥ ſs. *m.* Add to this occaſionally, *præcip. rub. tinct. vel pulv. myrrh. rad. ariſtol. rotund.* &c.

If the ulcer tend to a blue or lead-colour, uſe ſpirituous liquids, to prevent obſtructions and mortifications. To this purpoſe, alſo, ſerve cataplaſms *de mica pan. lac. vaccin. cum camphor.* &c. But if, laſtly, it ſhould be attended with corroſion and too great a flux, give *turpethum minerale*, and repeat the other evacuations. This method of managing a bubo, will prove at leaſt an aſſiſtant in the cure of a confirm'd *lues.*

What remains of the cure, may now be finiſh'd by the preceeding method, uſing, at laſt, a proper courſe of diet-drink.

But when buboes precede or accompany cuticular eruptions or puſtules, ulcers in the throat, *exoſtoſes*, &c. when there are nocturnal pains in the limbs, when the cartilages are eroded, and when, in ſhort, there is a complication of many of the forementioned ſymptoms, then is the diſtemper confirm'd, and becomes the true *lues venerea*,

venerea, as effectually as if it were hereditary. In this caſe, we muſt not wait to diſcuſs or break a buboe, or cure a ſhanker, but begin directly upon a mercurial courſe, or thorough ſalivation, which may be performed either by external means, in the manner above-preſcribed, or by medicines taken internally; or partly by one, and partly by the other. Let it be obſerved, that the method by unction is reputed the moſt powerful, and in caſe of *exoſtoſes*, or foulneſs of the bones, is generally preferred to the other; at leaſt a patient under thoſe circumſtances is commonly anointed with mercurial unguent, and his ſpitting afterwards kept up by internals.

44. *Gummata, nodes in the bones, exoſtoſes*, or other hard venereal ſwellings, appearing on the external parts of the body, only as a conſequence of the diſeaſe, ſhould have their cure attempted firſt by *emp. de ran. quadruplicato mercurio*; and if this fails, rub ſome mercurial unguent on them now and then; and afterwards, apply proper mercurial plaiſters made of cinnabar, *&c.* But if there be matter in them, they ſhould be opened by lancet or cauſtic, and the matter diſcharged. The bones being exfoliated with *tinct. myrrh. & aloes, pulv. myrrh. rad. ariſtol. & tinct. euphorb.* incarn and cicatrize the ulcer.

48. *Venereal ulcers* in the *uvula* and *tonſillæ* ſhould be often touch'd with *tinct. myrrh. mel. ægypt. mel. roſat. ãa p. æ.* or with *mel. ægyptiac. per ſe*; uſing after it this gargle.

℞ *Cort. granator.* ℥ ſs. *coque in vin. rub. aq. plantag. ãa* ℔ ſs. *colaturæ calent.* ℥ x. *affunde ſuper flor. roſar. rub.* ʒiij. *ſpt. vitriol.* ʒ j. *iterum cola & adde mel. roſat. ſyr. de roſ. ſicc. de mor. ãa* ʒ iij. *m.*

49. *Nocturnal pains* can only be palliated by narcotics; nothing leſs than a mercurial courſe, a ſalivation, or a long continued uſe of diet-drinks, can entirely remove them.

50. The

50. The *lues venera* may, 'tis ſuppoſed, be as well hereditary, or receiv'd by a ſucking child from its nurſe, as gain'd in the ordinary way; in which latter caſe it uſually appears, or comes on, and continues with the ſymptoms hitherto enumerated. When a child is born with the diſtemper upon him, or when it is hereditary, but appears not immediately after he comes into the world, the firſt ſigns commonly are breakings-out in the head and face, and afterwards in ſeveral other parts of the body. Theſe breakings-out uſually afford ſcales like thoſe in the dry leproſy; but often eat deep and grow ulcerous. Sometimes there alſo happens a running thro' the *pudenda* of the infant thus infected. When the infection was receiv'd along with the milk from the nurſe, it commonly firſt ſhews it ſelf in ſoreneſs and ulcers in the mouth, which afterwards ſpread over the whole body.

This diſtemper when hereditary is very difficult of cure; the patient commonly dying miſerably tabid and ulcerous: but when received from the nurſe, the cure proves eaſier, and may be ſoon perform'd if taken in time.

The child ſhou'd be kept in a laxative ſtate. And if the diſeaſe be hereditary, or proceed from the nurſe, brisk mercurial purgatives ſhou'd be frequently exhibited. For a child of half a year old,

℞ *Calomel. gr.* vj. *pulv. jalap. rhabarb. crem. tartar. ãa gr.* viij. *ſyr. violar. aq. roſar. dam. ãa* ℥ j. *m. ſumat mane, & repetatur bis in hebdomada, ad* 8. *vel* 10. *vices.*

In the intermediate days of purgation, and after the courſe of it is finiſhed, it will be proper to uſe ſome ſuch thing as the following.

℞ *Æthiop. min.* ℥ ij. *pulv. rhabarb.* ℥ iſs. *cinnab. nativ. gum. guaiac. ãa* ℈ ij. *conſerv. malv. cynosbat. ãa* ℥ ij. *ſyr. violar. q. s. f. electuar. molle, cujus detur cochleare*

leare parvulum bis quotidie, vel pro re nata, ſuperbibendo hauſtulum decoct. ſequent.

℞ *Lign. ſarſaparil.* ℥ j. *ſaſſafr.* ℥ ſs. *raſur. c. c. ebor. ãa* ℥ ſs. *ſantal. rub.* ʒ j. *coque in decoct. hord. q. s. ad* ℔ j. *ſub finem addendo paſſular. exacinat.* ℥ j. *rad. glycyrrhiz.* ʒ j. *colaturæ bibat etiam hauſtum frequenter.*

Or inſtead hereof,

℞ *Aq. petroſelin.* ℥ vj. *raphan. comp.* ℥ j. *ſyr. de alth.* ʒ vj. *ſpt. nitri dulc.* ʒ j. *m. f. julap.*

The ulcers that happen in the head, or other external parts of the body, might be dreſs'd with *liniment. arcæi*, mix'd with a due proportion of *præcipitat. rub.* But hard ſcabs or dry ſcurf on the face, ſhou'd be anointed with the following liniment.

℞ *Sperm. ceti, ceræ alb. ãa* ʒ ij. *ol. amygd. dulc.* ʒ vj. *m. f. linimentum.*

But in caſe they ſink very deep,

℞ *Ung. diapomphol.* ℥ j. *troch. alb. rhas.* ʒ ij. *pulv. gum. myrrh. lact. ſulphur. ãa* ʒ j. *m. f. liniment.*

Ulcers in the mouth or throat of children, who have taken the infection by ſuction, ſhou'd be deterged with *mel. roſat.* acidulated with *ol. vitriol.*

Other ſymptoms of the venereal diſeaſe in children are to be treated as in adults; due reſpect being had to the difference of age. Salivation is not practiſed upon young children; but there are ſome who venture to uſe mercurial frictions, when the venereal ſymptoms are violent in them; theſe being managed ſo as never to bring on the danger that attends a thorough *ptyaliſmus*.

51. When the methods hitherto mention'd fail of ſucceſs, and the patient is able to undergo the fatigue of a ſalivation, that is uſually the laſt refuge in venereal caſes. But when the *viſcera* are touched, or their ſubſtance in-

fected with the diſtemper; when the patient is highly ſcorbutic, hypochondriac, or ſubject to the epilepſy, convulſive fits, *&c.* this courſe is not to be taken; but a milder to be ſubſtituted for it. But when a ſalivation becomes abſolutely neceſſary, can be comply'd with, and may be ſafely uſed, it ſhou'd be raiſed in the following manner. In order to prepare the body for it, 'tis generally very convenient to bleed the patient, and to permit him the uſe of a warm bath, to ſupple the parts, and render them yielding and pliable. And, tho' it may ſeem trifling, 'tis a material thing, to ſtop up hollow teeth.

Obſerve that the bodies of patients vary in nothing more than in the quantity of mercury each can bear: a ſalivation may ſometimes be carried thro' with a ſingle dram, or even half a dram of calomel.

Mercurius dulcis, or calomel, is generally allowed to be the beſt mercurial for the purpoſe. Begin the ſalivation with exhibiting five grains, made up into a ſmall pill, with *conſ. cynosbat.* or *diaſcord.* and repeat it every other night, and alſo on the mornings if it be requiſite, till the quantity taken amounts to about two ſcruples or a dram. Theſe doſes duly repeated, will ſeldom fail to raiſe the ſalivation. If it appears probable, by the ſymptoms, that the flux will be too violent for the caſe, or exhauſt the patient's ſtrength too much, lower or ſtop its effects by purging; and begin again, managing it more prudently, 'till you have obtained a degree of ſputation adequate to the diſtemper.

A ſalivation too haſtily raiſed may coſt the patient his life. Tho' the ſputation ought to be proportion'd to the violence of the ſymptoms; yet muſt it be continued a longer or ſhorter time, be raiſed higher, or let down lower, according as the ſtrength of the patient can bear

it.

it. And this weakneſs or inability of the patient, may ſometimes occaſion a ſalivation to prove ineffectual, tho' prudently managed. The quantity of *ſaliva* to be evacuated in a day and a night, ſhould, at a medium, be about ℔ iij. or ℔ iiij. and this is to be kept up by proper doſes of mercury, if the ſymptoms require, and the patient can bear it, for two, three, or even four weeks together. If the diſeaſe hath taken deep root, and the patient thro' weakneſs cannot bear a high ſalivation, let a gentle one be continued ſo much the longer. The ſalivation not riſing kindly, a doſe of *turpeth. mineral.* will help it. Much danger attends the taking cold in a ſalivation; and therefore all due regard muſt be had to the room, bed, cloaths, flannels, *&c.* The patient during this courſe muſt frequently waſh his mouth with a proper gargle, eſpecially before he drinks. There is ſometimes occaſion, as when the patient may prove convulſive, for the jaws to be kept ſeparate, in order to preſerve the tongue, which in a ſalivation ſometimes hangs out of the mouth. If a diarrhœa ſhould come on, and prevent the riſing of the ſalivation, the mercury muſt be omitted, or given in a leſs quantity, till the looſeneſs be ſtop'd. Let the patient during his confinement drink very freely of poſſet-drink, ſack-whey, chicken-broth, *&c.* warm; and when faint, a little warm wine, or ſome cordial julep. The ſalivation having been continued at its proper height, for the due time, it muſt be let down by gentle degrees; the doſes of calomel being decreaſed, or a greater diſtance being obſerved between their exhibition. When the time requiſite for ſputation is compleated, the remains of the mercury may gradually be carry'd off by lenitive purges, exhibited about twice a week. Laſtly, if an internal courſe ſhould not have the deſired ef-

fect, an external one by unction may be try'd. The rules to be obſerved are the ſame here as in the internal. One ounce or leſs of *argent. viv.* rubbed, at proper intervals, upon the legs, arms, thighs, *&c.* will uſually raiſe the ſalivation high enough in an ordinary caſe. See 43. This is to be conducted in the ſame manner as the internal. If a ſalivation ſhou'd leave the work unfiniſhed, gentle mercurial frictions uſed ſo as not to ſalivate, and without purgation, or other evacuations, may prove ſerviceable, if continued for ſome time.

Forms of medicines uſeful in a ſalivation.

Gargariſms.

℞ *Vin. rub.* ℔ ſs. *tinct. myrrh.* ʒ j. *m. f. gargariſma.*

Or,

℞ *Infuſion. flor. roſar.* ℔ j. *ſpt. vitriol.* ʒ ij. *ſyr. de roſ. ſicc. mel. roſat. ãa* ʒ iſs. *tinct. myrrh.* ʒ ſs. *m. f. gargariſm.*

Cordial Juleps.

℞ *Aq. ceraſor. nig. lact. alex. ãa* ʒ xij. *epidem. theriacal. ãa* ʒ iij. *ſyr. de rubo idæo, croci ãa* ʒ j. *ſpt. lavend. comp. ſal. vol. ol. ãa* ʒ iij. *m. bibat cochlear. aliquot ad libitum.*

Or,

℞ *Vin. canar. aq. ceraſ. nig. ãa* ℔ j. *tinct. croc.* ʒ j. *ſpt. lavend. c.* ʒ ſs. *m. f. julap.*

An anodyne Glyſter.

If the mercury gripes ſeverely, and cauſes a *diarrhœa,*

℞ *Juſcul. vervecin.* ℔ ſs. *theriac. androm.* ϑ ij. *confect. fracaſtor.* ʒ j. *laud. liquid.* ʒ iſs. *m. f. enema pro re nata injiciend. & diu retinend.*

Aſtrin-

Aſtringent Mixtures.

℞ *Aq. menth. cinnam. ten. epidem. ãa* ℥ ij. *coral. rub. pp^t. boli armen. pulv. ãa* ʒ iſs. *ſyr. de meconio* ʒ vj. *laud. liquid. gut.* 50. *m. capiat cochlear.* ij. *poſt ſingulas ſedes.*

Or,

℞ *Aq. cinnam. ten. ceraſor. nig. ãa* ℥ iij. *ſpt. menth.* ℥ ſs. *confect. fracaſt. s. m.* ʒ ij. *laud. lond. gr.* iij. *ſyr. de mecon.* ʒ vj. *m. ſumat cochleare largum poſt omnes dejectiones liquidas.*

A running often remains after a ſalivation, proceeding ſometimes, perhaps, from a mere relaxation of the veſſels; in which caſe,

℞ *Terebinth. venet. pulv. rhabarb.* ʒ j. *ocul. cancror. pulv. rad. alth. ãa q. ſ. f. bolus omni nocte ſumend. ſuperbibendo hauſtum decoct. ligni ſanct.*

Or let the following be taken every morning.

℞ *Rad. ſarſaparil.* ʒ ſs. *gum. guaiac.* ϑ ſs. *arab.* ϑ j. *balſ. capiv. q. ſ. f. bolus.*

Beware of violent aſtringents, ſuch as *ſang. draccon. lap. hæmatit.* &c. theſe, indeed, may be proper in a *gonorrhœa ſimplex*, or flux of *ſemen purum*, proceeding from a laxity of the ſeminal veſſels, but might prove of ill conſequence after ſuch a degree of infection as required a ſalivation to remove it. However, the gentle aſtringents may be given, in caſe there are good grounds to think the running not at all infectious.

When the complaints are general, but not very violent, and a ſalivation is dreaded, proper diet-drinks, and alteratives muſt be contrived, which being uſed for a conſiderable time, may at length effect a cure; tho' ſome ſmall complaints, as flying pains, a periodical head-ache, or the like, will ſometimes remain; for which it

might be proper to adviſe dry frictions, proper exerciſe, or the cold bath.

48. A *gleet*, which is the flux of a thin humor from the *urethra*, or a *gonorrhœa ſimplex*, that is an involuntary eſcape of the *ſemen*, will often ſucceed the cure of a *gonorrhœa virulenta*, and ſometimes remain obſtinate even after the uſe of a ſalivation. The firſt may happen either from too great a relaxation of the glands in the *urethra*, or from a corroſion or exulceration of them; and appears moſt frequently after a *gonorrhœa* has been of long ſtanding, or ill-managed in the cure; as by the uſe of acrid or corroding injections and the like. The glands may alſo happen to be ulcerated by the matter of the running, which is often ſharp enough for that purpoſe. The *gonorrhœa ſimplex* may proceed from a laxity or ulceration of the ſeminal veſſels, profuſe venery, a corroſion of them by the matter of a virulent *gonorrhœa*, the uſe of corroſive injections, hot glyſters, too great a quantity of mercury, violent ſtrains, *&c.* The matter evacuated in a *gonorrhœa ſimplex* is commonly of a good conſiſtence, and frequently pure and unmix'd, unleſs when corroſive injections, or the like, were the cauſe of this flux; in which caſe 'tis often purulent, or mix'd with other matter, and comes away with pain; which in other caſes is wanting. The patient alſo finds himſelf weaken'd, and leſs fit for conjugal offices. And if it continue long, and the evacuation be large, he grows feeble, faintiſh, feels a pain in his loins, and falls into the *tabes dorſalis*. A *gleet* is diſtinguiſh'd from a *gonorrhœa ſimplex*, not only by the colour and conſiſtence of the matter evacuated, but alſo by the manner wherein it comes away. The matter of a *gleet* comes away as well at one time as at another; but that of a *gonorrhœa ſimplex* chiefly in erections, and when the patient goes

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to ſtool. The matter of a *gleet* is commonly browniſh; but that of a *gonorrhœa ſimplex* white. And the continuance of a true *gleet* is unattended with weakneſs, or other ill conſequences, or dangerous ſymptoms; nor does it unfit men for procreation, as a *gonorrhœa ſimplex* ſometimes will. When a *gonorrhœa ſimplex* proceeds from the uſe of corroſive injections, 'tis reputed incurable. And the longer both this and a common *gleet* have continued, ſo much the harder are they to cure. An aſtringent regimen is the moſt proper in both. Coffee and claret are ſuppoſed proper liquors in theſe caſes; ſo are thoſe made acid with juice of lemmons, vinegar, *&c.*

The cure of both theſe diſorders may be attempted in the ſame manner. If there be no malignity in them, a few lenient purgatives are proper at the beginning; and afterwards two or three vomits of *turpeth. mineral.* After this, aſtringents, and particularly the *cortex*, may be exhibited to good advantage, either alone or mix'd with balſamics, or deterſives.

℞ *Pulv. cortic. peruv.* ℥ j. *vin. rub.* ℔ ij. *m. ſumat cochlear.* iv. *bis vel ter in die.*

Or,

℞ *Cort. peruv.* ℥ j. *terr. japon.* ℥ ſs. *alumin. rup. ſacchar. ſaturn. ãa* ʒ j. *m. f pulv. chart.* xxx. *ſumat unam bis terve quotidie, cum. tinctur. roſar. rub. cochlear.* iv.

Or,

℞ *Pulv. cort. peruv.* ℥ j. *flor. ros. rub.* ʒ ij. *coque in aq. fontan. q. s. colaturæ* ℔ j. *adde ſyr. limon.* ℥ ij. *tinct. terr. japon.* ℥ ſs. *ſpt. vitriol.* ʒ j. *m. ſumat cochlear.* iv. *ter in die.*

Or,

℞ *Pulv. peruv. lap. hæmatit. terr. japon. bol. armen. croc. mart. aſtring. alum. rup. ſal. prunel. ãa* ʒ ij. *ſacchar. ſaturn.* ʒ iſs. *conſ. roſar. rub.* ʒ vj. *ſyr. cydonior.*

q. s. f. electuar. cujus ſumat quant. n. m. major. ter quotidie, ſuperbibend. decoct. ſequent. cochlear. iv.

℞ *Lign. guaiac. ſaſſafr. paſſular. maj. ää* ℥ j. *ichyocol.* ℥ ıs. *aq. calc.* ℔ iij. *coque & ſint colaturæ* ℔ ij.

Or,

℞ *Extract. cort. peruv. cum ſpt. vin. pp^{t}.* ℥ ij. *rhabarb. alum. rup. gum. tragacanth. troch. de carab. ter. japon. ſacchar. ſaturn. ää* ℥ j. *terebinth. è cio* ℥ j. *f. maſſa; ex qua formentur pilulæ ſcilicet decem è qualibet* ℥ j. *quarum capiat quatuor bis vel ter in die; cum ſequent. expreſſion. cochlear.* iv.

℞ *Milleped. vivent.* ℥ j. *contunde & ſuperaffunde vin. rub.* ℔ j. *colaturæ adde balſam. capiv. in vitello ovi ſolut.* ℥ vj. *balſ. peruv.* ℥ j. *ſyr. balſamic.* ℥ ij. *m. f. expreſſio.*

When injections are thought convenient, and may reach the ſeat of the diſorder,

℞ *Balſam. gilead.* ℥ ij. *vin. rub.* ℔ ſs. *& cum vitello ovi f. ſolutio, pro injectione.*

Or,

℞ *Balſ. capiv.* ℥ ſs. *balſ. peruv.* ℥ j. *ſolve in vitello ovi & adde tinct. roſar. rub.* ℔ ſs. *tinct. myrrh.* ℥ ſs. *ſacchar. ſaturn.* ℥ j. *m. f. injectio.*

If theſe medicines prove ineffectual, the cold-bath may be tried for ſome time.

Scurvy.

Def. 1. THE *ſcurvy* is uſually defined ſuch an alteration in the blood as diſpoſes it to ſtagnate, form ſpots on the ſurface of the body, and, without violence, to ſtart from the gums.

Cauſe. 2. The cauſe of it may be whatever can break, alter, or deſtroy the texture of the fluids, which is often the effect of a particular air or diet; the *ſcurvy* being a diſeaſe frequent in *Holland*, *England*, &c. where the air is cold and piercing, and the food generally viſcid; but more rarely, if at all ſeen in the ſouthern parts of the world.

world. But the diſtemper it ſelf is not well defined; and ſeems chiefly to be ſupported by others: in effect, 'tis uſually attended with the *affectio hypochondriaca*, ſcrophulous or ſcirrhous diſorders, a foulneſs of the blood, *&c.* and appears moſt frequently in ſuch perſons as are given to gluttony and drinking, at the ſame time that they uſe but little exerciſe. 'Tis alſo ſometimes hereditary.

3. Many ſigns of this diſtemper are much the ſame with thoſe of the *affectio hypochondriaca*; to which may be added (1.) A ſpongineſs or eroſion of the gums, and rottenneſs of the teeth; a fetid breath, and frequent returns of the tooth-ach. (2.) Spots, which are firſt red, afterwards livid, then blackiſh; appearing chiefly on the thighs and legs, and ſometimes on the back, arms, neck and face; with an unuſual indolence of the whole body, eſpecially about the loins and thighs. (3.) The appearance of red gravel in the urine. (4.) An unequal pulſe, one while weak, and ſoon after ſtrong. (5.) Wandring and uncertain pains; from whence ſcorbutic rheumatiſms. (6.) An inflammation and redneſs of the skin all over the body. (7.) A diarrhœa and dyſentery. (8.) Frequent ſhiverings, no hot fit ſucceeding them, ſometimes twice or thrice a day; ſometimes alſo theſe fits reſemble thoſe of an intermitting fever; often returning once or twice a month, without any determined period. (9.) Tumors and ſwellings in the joints or other parts, ſometimes hard, ſometimes ſoft, ſometimes protuberant, and at others within the skin, inflamed or not inflamed. (10.) This diſeaſe continuing long, eſpecially if the patient be melancholy, or of a hectic conſtitution, brings on an atrophy. *Diag.*

4. In

Prog. 4. In general, this diſtemper is difficult of cure; and ſo much the more as it is hereditary, as the perſon has been long afflicted therewith, or as it is a diſtemper incident to a nation, or the perſon affected is of a melancholic diſpoſition.

Reg. 5. The diet in a ſcorbutic habit ſhou'd be eaſy of digeſtion; wine might be drank to advantage in this caſe. Dry frictions alſo are thought ſerviceable, being perform'd upon the parts where the ſpots appear. Gentle exerciſe ſhou'd by all means be uſed: and tobacco either ſmoak'd or chew'd, is allowed to be ſerviceable.

Cure. 6. Bleeding is proper to begin the cure when the conſtitution is ſanguine, the body groſs, the glands ſcirrhous, the pulſe intermitting, and the perſon young, or when hot tumors happen in the joints, and in particular, if a lethargy, apoplexy, or ſyncope ſhould accompany the *ſcurvy*: on the other hand, we muſt forbear it when the patient is weak, dropſical, melancholic, or aged.

7. After bleeding 'tis proper we ſhou'd come to purging, but cathartics of the inflammatory kind are here accounted not ſo ſafe and effectual as the laxative; which may be repeated once or twice a week *pro re nata*. Where there are eruptions, as is uſual almoſt in all ſcorbutic caſes, mercurials are of great ſervice.

8. When the *ſcurvy* appears in watry pimples, draſtic purgatives with calomel will anſwer better than ſuch as are lenient.

The purging mineral waters are alſo of ſervice, when the circulation is languid and the blood viſcid. They may be adminiſtred in the following manner.

℞ *A*

℞ *Aq. purgant. mineral.* ℔ iij. *mann. opt. cremor. tartar. ãa* ʒ vj. *ſal. tartar.* ʒ ſs. *cortic. winteran. nuc. moſchat. ãa* ʒ j. *coque ad* ℔ iſs. *& bibat partitis vicibus, cum regimine.*

9. If there be an obſtruction in the capillaries, a diaphoretic or two may be given before we proceed to anti-ſcorbutics and chalybeates.

℞ *Lap. contrayerv.* ʒ ſs. *ſal. volat. c. c. ſuccin. camphor. ãa gr.* vj. *ſyrup. limon. q. s. f. bolus h. ſ. ſumend. cum hauſt. ſequent.*

℞ *Aq. petroſel.* ℥ iſs. *raphan. c.* ℥ ſs. *ſpt. nitri dulc.* ʒ iſs. *ſyrup. limon.* ℥ ſs. *m.*

After the operation of any of the purgatives, a proper compoſing draught ought to be given; and if the patient be afflicted with a diarrhœa, palpitation of the heart, an univerſal weakneſs, old age, or melancholy, a grain of the *laudan. londin.* may be added thereto.

The uſe of a fleſh-bruſh alſo in caſe of itchings in the skin, or beginning ſtagnations, will be proper.

10. Anti-ſcorbutics mix'd with purgatives, are thought to be much more ſerviceable in this caſe, than purgatives alone.

The following drink has been found effectual.

℞ *Rad. oxylapath. raphan. ruſt. lign. guaiac. ſaſſafr. polypod. ãa* ℥ j. *fol. abietis, ſalv. virtut. heder. terr. agrimon. ãa m.* ij. *milleped. vivent. ſen. opt. ãa* ℥ iv. *rad. rhabarb. angelic. glycyrrhiz. radic. jalap. contus. ãa* ℥ j. *aurant. cum toto limon. ãa n°.* iij. *cort. winteran. ſem. fœnicul. dulc. bacc. juniper. ãa* ʒ vj. *galang. calam. aromatic. n. m. ãa* ʒ ij. *cremor. tart.* ℥ ij. *antimon. crud. in petia ligat.* ℥ iv. *f. ingred. immittend. in cerevis. fort. non lupulat. & cerevis. tenuis ãa cong.* ij. *paulo poſt adde ſucc. beccabung. naſturt. aquatic. cochlear. hortens. ãa* ℔ j. *ſumat* ℥ vj. *vel* ℔ ſs. *omni mane.*

11. When

11. When ſcorbutic ſymptoms happen in inflammatory and ſanguine conſtitutions, or in thoſe of a lean or hectic habit, inſtead of the aromatics and pungent anti-ſcorbutics, ſuch as are cooling may be ſubſtituted in their ſtead. For inſtance,

℞ *Rad. chinæ, ſarſaparil. taraxic. dent. leon. cichor. gramin. herb. acetos. ſcabios. plantag. lujul. ling. cervin. hepatic. agrimon. lign. ſantal. citrin. rubr.* &c.

12. For an anti-ſcorbutic wine,

℞ *Rad. raphan. ruſt. incis.* ℥ j. *polypod.* ℥ ſs. *cochlear. hortens. beccabung. ãa m.* j. *cort. winteran.* ℥ ij. *n. m. ſemin. fœnicul. dulc. ãa* ℥ j. *paſſular. ſolis incis.* ℥ j. *vin. alb. lisbon. & rhenan. ãa* ℔ j. *infunde frigide & colaturæ, ſi opus fuerit, adde vin. chalyb.* ℥ ij. *bibat* ℥ iij. *pro doſi.*

13. Or inſtead thereof,

℞ *Fol. cochlear. hortens. heder. terreſtr. ãa* ℔ iſs. *naſt. aquatic. beccabung. ſummit. abiet. geniſt. ãa m.* xij. *rad. raphan. ruſtic. lapath. acut. ãa* ℔ j. *aurant. n°.* 20. *m. pro cerevis. nov. cong.* x.

To the above-mention'd drinks may be added occaſionally *cort. aurantior. limon. rad. galang. calam. aromatic. rad. rhabarb. monac. ſem. ſinap. flor. ſambuc.* &c.

14. In conſtitutions where the juices are viſcid, or the circulation languid, to the warm pungent anti-ſcorbutics, chalybeates may be added. Thus ſteel may be added to the anti-ſcorbutic drink above preſcribed, or rather,

℞ *Conſerv. cochlear. hortens. lujulæ ãa* ℥ ſs. *pulv. rad. ari, milleped. ãa* ℥ iſs. *chalyb. pp^t.* ℥ ij *gum. guaiac.* ℈ ij. *ſyrup. limon. q. s. f. electuar. cujus ſumat quantit. n. m. ter in die, cum hauſt. potus anti-ſcorbutic. ſupra deſcript.*

When the *chalybs* prove too heating, it may be omitted, eſpecially in hectic conſtitutions, and *antimon. crud.* or *æthiops mineral.* may be uſed in its ſtead.

15. Or

15. Or inſtead of the electuary, give the following powders.

℞ *Æthiop. mineral. rad. oxylapath. gum. guaiac. cinnab. fact. milleped. pulv. ari, ãa* ʒ ij. *ſal. vol. ſuccin.* ʒ j. *f. pulv. chart.* xx. *ſumat unam bis vel ter in die cum julap. ſequent. cochlear.* vj.

℞. *Aq. flor. ſambuc.* ℥ vj. *raphan. comp. lumbricor. magiſt. ãa* ℥ iſs. *ſyr. limon. ſambuc. ãa* ʒ vj. *ſpt. cochlear. ſimplic. ãa* ʒ ij. *m. f. julap.*

16. When the patient is of a hot conſtitution, thin, hectical, and the velocity of the blood apt to be augmented upon the leaſt occaſion; when the preceding courſe has failed of ſucceſs, or where the *chalybs* has weakened the ſolids, and induced a hectic, nothing will anſwer better than a milk-dyet, uſed along with the teſtaceous powders, as in the caſe of a conſumption.

The following alſo might be ſerviceable in ſuch a caſe.

℞ *Fol. naſturt. heder. terreſt. beccabung. plantagin. cochlear. hortens. ãa p. æ. exprime ſuccum, in cujus* ℔ j. *adde ſucc. aurantior.* ʒ ij. *& bibat* ʒ iv. *bis in die per* 14 *dies.*

Broths alſo made with *rad. eryng. raſur. c. c. fol. plantag. ling. cervin.* &c. are very proper in the hot ſcurvy.

17. When the diſeaſe is hereditary, the beſt method is to preſcribe a continued courſe of anti-ſcorbutic medicines ſuitable to the caſe; and if this proves ſucceſsful, to repeat the ſame at proper ſeaſons of the year.

18. When the diſorder is cauſed by a cold air, the removal into an air that is thinner and warmer, will often perform what anti-ſcorbutics cannot; or if taken after ſuch a removal, they will anſwer much better than before.

19. When the ſcurvy is cauſed by viſcid diet, whatever attenuates the blood, and particularly mercurials,

mercurials, muſt be mixed with the anti-ſcorbutics.

20. When it proceeds from melancholy, or is attended therewith, ſuch medicines as are proper in hypochondriac caſes, are to be mixed with the anti-ſcorbutics.

21. When 'tis complicated with the rheumatiſm (which may be known by the frequent ſhifting of the pains) warm carminatives are to be given internally, mixed with anti-ſcorbutics: and in this caſe, the parts are to be fomented with warm ſpirituous medicines, and anodyne liniments.

22. When ſpots happen in any part of the body, and continue long, they may be often waſh'd with the *ſpt. vin. camphorat. aq. regin. hung. & ſpt. cochlear. ſimpl. ãa p. æ.*

23. If a ſwelling in the joints attend what is called a cold ſcurvy, after uſing a proper *fotus*, apply the *emp. è cymin.*

If the ſame happens in the hot ſcurvy, uſe lenitive purgatives, the cooling anti-ſcorbutic juices, and ſuch medicines as are proper in a hectic.

24. Sometimes watery puſtules and pimples appear in the neck, breaſt and arms, for the cure whereof proper purgations are uſeful, and afterwards edulcorants, abſorbents, and whatever attenuates and promotes tranſpiration, as *gum. guaiac. æthiop. min.* the teſtaceous powders, *&c.*

Affectio Hypochondriaca.

Def. 1. THE *affectio hypochondriaca*, otherwiſe called melancholy, is a change in the natural ſtate of the mind, from ſome imaginary cauſe with regard to the perſon, attended either with anxiety, or a confident alacrity.

auſe. 2. The general and material cauſe of this diſorder is ſuppoſed to be indigeſtion, or a crude and

and viſcid chyle, which brings an univerſal lentor upon the blood. Many particulars may give riſe to this diſtemper; as (1.) A ſedentary ſtudious and inactive life. (2.) Feeding upon groſs or viſcid aliment, or taking in more than the ſtomach can digeſt. (3.) Exceſs in venery; as alſo a *retentio nimia ſeminis.* (4.) Too large evacuations of any kind; or a ſtoppage of ſuch as are natural and neceſſary. (5.) Extremes in the paſſions of the mind; as grief, ſorrow, deſpondency, *&c.*

3. The concomitant ſigns of this diſtemper *Diag.* are indolence, tremors, fears, anxiety, deſpondency, indigeſtion, coſtiveneſs, a difficulty in reſpiration, a ſwelling in the throat threatening ſuffocation, the hiccup, and a ſhort cough. Sometimes alſo there is a pain in the *hypochondria*, eſpecially in the left, proceeding principally from flatulencies, and the preſſure of the ſtomach and colon inflated after eating. Theſe flatulencies alſo not unfrequently reſemble the ſtone, as to the pain they occaſion; a heat likewiſe is often felt in the *hypochondria*, which alſo often flies into the face. A palpitation of the heart uſually attends here, with a ſort of preſſure or uneaſineſs felt about the abdomen and viſcera; in which caſe the patient is under a terrible apprehenſion of death. Laſtly, when theſe ſymptoms continue long, they cauſe weakneſs, frequent cephalalgia's, epilepſies, vertigoes or apoplexies.

4. This diſeaſe is ſeldom mortal; tho' if it *Prog.* continue long, it may at length prove ſo, by degenerating into the epilepſy, apoplexy, *&c.* If the hæmorrhoidal flux happen moderately here, it often proves a cure; ſo likewiſe does a copious diſcharge of black urine, without a fever. Perſons of a thin habit, pale complexion, and ſuch as abound in *ſaliva*, are moſt ſubject to this diſtemper.

5. Whatever

Regim. 5. Whatever aliment and exerciſe tend to promote a good digeſtion, liquify the juices, and fortify the blood, are here proper. Wine ſhould be allowed. The food ſhould be nouriſhing and eaſy of digeſtion. Nothing is more advantageous than agreeable converſation, a good air, and brisk exerciſe; eſpecially riding on horſe-back.

Cure. 6. Bleeding in melancholics, is generally accounted bad; however, if the caſe proceed from a ſuppreſſion of the menſtrual or hæmorrhoidal flux; if the palpitation of the heart be great; if an apoplexy, epilepſy, or vertigo attend, or be feared, it is abſolutely neceſſary, eſpecially in conſtitutions that are ſanguine: and for the convulſive motion in the throat, ſo frequent in this diſtemper, nothing is of more ſervice than to open the jugular vein.

7. Emetics are frequently uſed and repeated in the cure of the *affectio hypochondriaca*: ℥ ſs. of *ipecacuanha* may be given once or twice a week as occaſion requires.

8. Strong purgatives are thought improper, but laxatives anſwer well. The *tinctura ſacra* is often preſcribed with ſucceſs.

If the caſe proceed from the juices being very viſcid, and the ſtrength will permit, *mercur. dulc.* may be given in the intervals of purgation to the quantity of ℈ ſs. for three or four times. The purging waters with *manna*, *cremor. tartar.* &c. are here proper. Where the patient is ſo weak, that he cannot bear internal purgatives, glyſters may take place.

9. Chalybeates are of great ſervice in this caſe, after general evacuations, eſpecially being uſed together with the cortex. But for thoſe of a hectical conſtitution, *rad. elebor. nig.* made up into the form of an electuary, pills or tincture.

tincture ought always to be ſubſtituted inſtead of chalybeates.

10. During the ſteel courſe, or towards the latter end thereof, the cold bath may prove of great ſervice, being continued for ſome time. A courſe alſo of the chalybeate waters, as thoſe of the *German* ſpaw, might be adviſeable.

11. The cauſe of the diſorder muſt be diligently inquired into; for 'tis that which ever ought to regulate the method of cure. Thus when it proceeds from profuſe venery, a ſuppreſſion of neceſſary evacuations, *&c.* it muſt be treated with regard thereto; as alſo to the ſymptoms, or other diſeaſes wherewith it may happen to be complicated.

12. When the hypochondria appear diſtended with flatulency, ſometimes ſuch a thing as the following *fotus* will be proper.

℞ *Herb. abſinth. roman. roriſmarin. ſabinæ, ſalviæ, nicotian. ãa m.* ſs. *bacc. juniper. lauri, cortic. winteran. ãa* ℥ ſs. *ſemin. aniſi fœnicul. dulc. ãa* ℥ iij. *coque in aq. font. q. s. ad* ℔ ij. *colaturæ adde ſpt. carui, ſpt. vini camphorat. ãa* ℥ ij. *m. f. fotus.*

After the uſe of this *fotus*, rub ſome of the following liniment upon the part.

℞. *Ol. terebinth.* ℥ ij. *fœnicul. ſuccin. ãa gut.* x. *f. linimentum.* And laſtly, apply the following plaiſter.

℞ *Emp. de cicut. cum ammoniac. è cymin. galban. colat. ãa* ℥ j. *camphor.* ℥ ij. *ol. anis. carui ãa gut.* x. *m. f. emplaſt. ſuper alutam extendend. & utrique hypochondrio applicand.*

13. If the diſtemper yields not to the uſe of theſe means, recourſe muſt be had to ſuch as are preſcribed for the hyſteric diſeaſe. And if theſe likewiſe fail of ſucceſs, the caſe may be treated as maniacal.

14. The *night-mare*, as it is vulgarly called, or the ſenſe, or imagination of a weight preſſing

upon the ſtomach in the time of ſleep, is often a ſymptom of this diſeaſe, and may proceed from the ſame cauſe; *viz.* Imperfect chyle, or a viſcidity in the blood, which hinders its free circulation, eſpecially thro' the fine capillaries of the lungs. 'Tis alſo obſerved to follow upon a *plethora*, full meals, late ſuppers, and the eating of ſuch things as are hard of digeſtion. The perſon ſeized with the *night-mare*, is uſually greatly diſturbed in his ſleep, by frightful dreams or diſmal apprehenſions; and loudly bemoans himſelf in groans, as if he were at the point of death. He breathes thick and ſhort, and ſometimes rattles in the throat. 'Tis not eaſy to awake the patient; and when that is done, he complains of having ſuſtained a great preſſure upon his breaſt; which he ſtill feels, tho' in a leſs degree. This ſymptom is not reputed dangerous of it ſelf; unleſs at length it becomes apoplectic or epileptic. That proceeding from an over-fulneſs, is eaſy of cure. When it is occaſion'd by a ſluggiſh circulation, exerciſe is highly adviſeable; and now and then a glaſs of generous wine. It is alſo proper that the patient chooſe a dry clear and brisk air; that his ſleep be moderate, and taken at a due diſtance from meals.

If a *plethora*, or too great fulneſs, be the cauſe, bleed; and afterwards give a gentle emetic. When it proceeds from, or attends melancholy, or a great viſcidity of the blood; after proper evacuations, and eſpecially a few mercureal purgatives, a courſe of chalybeate bitters may prove ſerviceable; or preparations of *rad. ellebor. nig.* together with *ſal. abſinth.* for they will greatly attenuate the blood. But if it proves obſtinate and troubleſome, 'tis o be treated as an hypochondriacal or hyſterical caſe.

PER-

PERSPIRATION OBSTRUCTED.

1. *Perſpiration* is ſaid to be obſtructed, when by ſome accident the pores of the ſkin are ſo contracted, as not to give exit to the *materia perſpirabilis*; or when the circulation is ſo languid that it will not throw off the requiſite quantity thro' the cuticular pores. *Def.*

2. This diſorder may proceed from what we commonly term catching of cold, or by expoſing the body to windy or rainy weather; ſleeping in the open air, eſpecially in the evening; going by water; ſuddenly paſſing from a warm to a cold ſtate; drinking cold water; changing the apparel; living under ground, *&c.* *Cauſe.*

3. The conſequences of an obſtructed perſpiration are, a *plethora*, which is greater or leſs according to the ſtrength and duration of the cauſe; and a ſharp pain in the head, ſmall of the back, joints, and over the whole body. If theſe be neglected, a fever often enſues, and generally of the worſt kind; ſometimes an univerſal rheumatiſm, or elſe, by way of *criſis*, the blood depoſites ſome humor on the joints near the extremities of the body; or the ſame humor, by falling on the inguinal glands, or thoſe of the neck or throat, forms a tumor, and cauſes an inflammation, or *angina*. *Diag.*

4. An obſtructed perſpiration, if taken in time, is not dangerous; but if the obſtruction be great, and remain for ſome days, the conſequence thereof may prove fatal; being often the cauſe of ſuch ſymptoms as thoſe above-mentioned. *Prog.*

5. In caſe of an obſtructed perſpiration, 'tis of great ſervice to lay the perſon directly between flannel-ſheets. Sleep ought rather to be encouraged than otherwiſe; ſince perſpiration *Reg.*

appears to be greater at that time, than when we are awake.

The patient ought to eat moderately, and chiefly of ſpoon-meat. Sack or white-wine-whey may be drank freely. A thin, dry and warm air, is the moſt proper in this caſe.

Cure. 6. If the perſon is naturally plethoric, or a plethora be occaſion'd by the obſtruction; or if the velocity of the blood increaſe, and a fever appear, bleeding is of great ſervice.

7. After bleeding, gentle diaphoretics are proper. To continue the patient in a gentle and regular ſweat is much better than to cauſe a violent one, which occaſions weakneſs. Some ſuch as the following powder and draught, may be properly given once or twice a-day.

℞ *Lap. contrayerv.* ℈ j. *pulv. caſtor. ſerpent. virg. ãa gr.* v. *f. pulv. ſtatim ſumend. cum hauſt. ſequent.*

℞ *Aq. ceraſ. nig.* ℥ ij. *aq. theriac.* ℥ j. *ſyrup. croc.* ʒ vj. *m. f. hauſt.*

Or,

8. ℞. *Pulv. è chel. cancror. comp.* ℈ j. *croci, caſtor. ruſſ. rad. contrayerv. ãa gr.* iv. *camphor. ſal. vol. c. c. ãa gr.* v. *confect. alkerm. q. s. f. bolus, ſumend. bis in die cum cochlear.* iv. *julap. ſequent.*

℞ *Aq. lact. alex. cinnam. ten. theriac ãa* ℥ ij *syr. papaver. erratic.* ʒ vj. *m. f. julap.*

Or,

9. ℞ *Theriac. androm. mithrid. ãa* ʒ ſs. *pulv. rad. ſerpent. virgin. gr.* xv. *ſyr. croc. aq. theriac. lact. alex. ãa* ℥ j. *f. hauſtus, quem ſumat bis in die.*

Or,

10. ℞. *pulv. è chel. cancror. comp.* ʒ ſs. *bezoar. orientat. croci opt. ãa gr.* vj. *m. f. pulv. ſumat omni nocte hora ſomni cum hauſt. ſequent.*

℞ *Aq. lact. alexit. theriacal. ãa* ℥ j. *ſyrup. croci* ʒ vj. *m. f. hauſt.*

To any of theſe medicines may be added occaſionally *antimon. diaphoretic. balſam. polychreſt. ceruſ.*

ceruſt. antimon. extract. croc. ſal. vol. ſuccin. tinct. ſerpentar. virgin. ſpir. c. c. tinct. caſtor. gum. guaiac. &c.

It is always to be ſuppoſed that the patient, during the uſe of theſe diaphoretics, or perſpiratives, ſhould drink pretty plentifully of ſack-whey, or white-wine poſſet-drink, a little warm.

When the caſe degenerates into a fever or rheumatiſm, *&c.* it muſt be treated accordingly; regard being had to the cauſe.

PERSPIRATION in EXCESS.

1. IT ſometimes happens that a perſon perſpires more in a given time, than is conſiſtent with his health, or than the aliment taken in requires. *Def.*

2. In ſome people the cuticular pores are naturally too lax, and the juices too thin; and in others, both or either of theſe, may happen from ſome accidental cauſe; as the drinking too much tea, an indolent life, *&c.* *Cauſe.*

3. If this caſe be habitual, the perſon is apt to ſweat violently in the night; and in the day-time, is indolent and faintiſh. *Diag.*

4. The thing, of it ſelf, is ſeldom dangerous, except in old age, and conſumptions; yet, continuing long, it occaſions great weakneſs, and upon expoſing the body to the air, ſubjects the patient to coughs, intermitting fevers, and, generally ſpeaking, to the ſame diſeaſes with an obſtructed perſpiration. *Prog.*

5. The diet ſhould be ſolid, and not conſiſt of too much ſpoon-meat. Coffee is here thought preferable to tea; and red wine better than white. The ſleep ought to be moderate. Exerciſe is commendable, but it ſhould not to be too violent, nor long continued. The air ſhould be dry, but not too warm. *Regim.*

6. Whether it proceed from a natural or habitual laxity of the pores, nothing ſeems more proper, in order to the cure, than the cold bath; *Cure.*

provided the perſon be not too old, nor otherwiſe diſtemper'd: and this hath prov'd ſerviceable, when many internal medicines have failed of ſucceſs.

7. Preparations alſo of the *cortex* are accounted uſeful in this caſe. The following powders may be of ſervice.

℞ *Pulv. cort. peruv.* ℥ j. *bol. armen. fl. roſar. rub. coral. rub. margarit. ppt.* ãa ʒ ij. *pulv. gum. arabic.* ℥ ſs. *tragacanth.* ʒ j. *m. f. pulv. cujus ſumat* ʒ ſs. *bis vel ter in die cum hauſt. vini rub. vel julap. ſequent.*

℞ *Aq. plantag. germ. querc. cinnam. tenuis* ãa ℥ iij. *mirabil.* ℥ ij. *ſpt. lavend. c.* ℥ ſs. *ſacchar. alb. q. s. vel ſyr. caryophyl.* ℥ j. *m. f. julapium.*

The Itch.

Def: 1. THE *itch* is an epidemic cutaneous eruption of puſtules, in ſeveral parts of the body, particularly in the joints, and between the fingers.

Cauſe. 2. 'Tis communicated by contact, and poſſibly by means of *animalcula.*

Diag. 3. The eruptions appear principally, and there uſually is the greateſt itching, between the fingers, on the arms, hams and thighs. Theſe eruptions are ſometimes ſmall, and contain a limpid fluid; but at others they are large, deep, and contain a white concocted matter, and are covered with cruſty ſcabs. A heat increaſes with the itching, and renders it ſometimes intolerable.

Prog. 4. The itch is ſeldom dangerous, and ſcarce ever mortal. In youth, where there is a good habit, and when freſh contracted, the cure is eaſy; on the contrary, in thoſe who are of years, of a bad conſtitution, and when the diſtemper, by long continuance, is grown univerſal, 'tis difficult; and, poſſibly, may cauſe the leproſy. In a leucophle-

cophlegmatic or hydropical diſpoſition, as alſo in a very dry or hectic one, 'tis hard to cure.

5. A ſlender diet is here the beſt, unleſs perſpiration be obſtructed; in which caſe, wine or the uſe of other gentle perſpiratives, may be allowed. *Reg.*

6. If the body be plethoric, we are to begin the cure with bleeding; and afterwards to purſue it by purging, which cannot ſo ſafely be omitted. *Cure.*

℞ *Calomel. gr.* xv. *æthiop. min.* ʒ ſs. *conſ. cynosb. q. s. f. bolus. h. s. ſumend. & mane ſequent. capiat potion. ſequent.*

℞ *Fol. ſen.* ʒ iij. *ſem. fœnic. d. contus.* ʒ j. *ſal. tart.* ϑ j. *infund. in aq. font. q. s. colaturæ* ℥ iij. *adde ſyr. de ſpin. cerv.* ʒ vj. *ſpt. nitri d.* ϑ ij. *f. potio.*

Or,

7. ℞ *Calomel. gr.* xv. *pil. ex duob.* ʒ ſs. *ol. ſaſſafr. gut.* 1. *m. f. pil. n°.* 5. *ſumat cum regimine, & repetantur pro re nata.*

8. Inſtead of repeated purging, the vulgar uſe only *flos ſulphur.* with milk, or treacle, every morning, for ſome time; nor, as it appears, with ill ſucceſs: however the following is better contrived to anſwer the ſame purpoſe.

℞ *Æthiop. min.* ℥ ſs. *antimon. diaphoret.* ʒ j. *conſerv. cynosb. q. s. f. pilul.* x. *è qualibet* ʒ j. *quarum ſumat* 5. *ter quotidie.*

Begin to give theſe pills ſoon after the operation of the firſt purge, and continue them for two or three days together, then repeat the carthartic once or twice as above; after which, externals may be ſafely uſed.

Flower of ſulphur and butter, ſoap and ginger, urine and tobacco, brimſtone and ſpirit of wine, *&c.* are not to be depended on; nor ſhould the unskilful be too buſy with mercurials, much leſs with arſenic, which is no uncommon thing with the vulgar.

The following liniment is ſafe, but ſomewhat uncleanly, and will occaſion a ſmarting in the part whereto 'tis applied.

9. ℞ *Axung. porcin.* ℥ ij. *ol. amygd. dulc. ſulphur. viv.* ãa ℥ j. *elleb. alb.* ℥ ſs. *ſal. nitri, rad. zinzib.* ãa ʒ iſs. *eſſent. limon.* ℈ j. *m. f. liniment. cum quo libere inungantur partes affectæ, omni nocte, calida manu.*

10. The next is more effectual, but ought to be uſed more cautiouſly.

℞ *Pomat.* ℥ ij. *ol. mac. per expreſs.* ʒ j. *rad. elleb. alb.* ℥ ſs. *ſal. armoniac.* ʒ ij. *zinzib. alum. rup. piper. long.* ãa ʒ j. *præcipitat. alb.* ʒ iij. *eſſent. ambræ gris gut.* v. *m. f. unguent. cujus* ℥ ſs. *ſemel inungatur ſuper artus, intacta manente abdominis thoraciſq; regione, & reliquum, eodem modo, ſingulis vel alternis diebus.*

11. But for a form more neat and ſimple,

℞ *Pomat.* ℥ ij. *præcipitat. alb.* ℥ ſs. *m. pro tribus quatuorve frictionibus, debitis intervallis.*

12. Theſe unguents duly employed after proper purgation, or, if there be occaſion for more cathartics, on the intermediate days of purgation, will ſuffice when the caſe is recent, and the ſcabs are but few, and not deep: the like end may alſo be anſwered by a cleanly fluid, prepared after the following manner,

℞ *Merc. ſublimat. corroſiv.* ʒ j. *alum. rup.* ʒ ij. *ſal. prunel.* ℥ ſs. *aq. calcis* ℔ ſs. *m. & caute cum ſpongia utatur calide.*

13. 'Twill be proper to repeat purgation, during the time that the externals are uſed, and even after the ſymptoms vaniſh; for relapſes in this caſe are frequent.

A decoction or diet-drink, with *rad. oxylapath. ſaſſafras*, &c. might be ſucceſsfully continued thro' the courſe. But if this proceſs proves ineffectual, more powerful mercurials muſt be employed; and, if it were neceſſary, ſo as to raiſe a ſlight ſalivation.

The

The moſt rank and ſtubborn itch will generally yield to the following unguent, if proper evacuations have been premiſed.

℞ 14. *Argent. viv.* ℥ iij. *cinnab. nativ.* ℥ j. *terebinth. venet.* ℥ ſs. *axung. porcin.* ℥ ſs. *ol. amygd. dulc.* ℥ ij. *m. ut artis eſt; dein divide in octo partes æquales, quarum una ſuris brachiiſq; vel munditiei gratia, palmis manuum bene affricetur, alternis noctibus, vel longioribus intervalis, ſi ptyaliſmum præcavere velis.*

15. The greateſt caution muſt here be uſed to prevent a ſalivation, where it is not deſigned, which people commonly bring upon themſelves when left to doſe their ointment, or by heedleſsly running into the cold air with it in their blood. If this, therefore, ſhould happen, they muſt leave off the uſe of it immediately, and cleanſe themſelves from any external remains of it, as ſoon as ever they perceive their breath fetid, or feel any griping pains. And, indeed, before any ſtrong mercurials are ordered, 'tis highly neceſſary to know how they uſed to affect the perſon; for bodies differ in nothing more than in this particular.

16. There is another way of curing this diſtemper, as effectually as by unction, with as much expedition and neatneſs, and perhaps with leſs trouble and danger than the foregoing; I mean by a girdle: for tho' the common ſort of girdles are daubing and offenſive, (being nothing more than ℥ vj. or ℥ j. of *ung. laurin. cum merc.* or any common mercurial ointment, ſpread upon a piece of flannel) yet the following is an excellent contrivance, and anſwers extremely well, after proper purgation.

℞ *Argent. viv.* ℥ iij. *vel* ℥ ſs. *ſucc. limon.* ℥ ij. *conquaſſentur in phiala per duas horas, dein ſimul in patinam effunde, & decantetur ſuccus; pulveri griſeo, i. e. mercurio manenti adde albuminis unius ovi dimidiam partem, gum. tragacanth.* ℈ j. *& cum apta virga*

virga agitentur in ſpumam, quam faſciæ panni wallic. juſtæ formæ, illinito, & coram lento igne ſiccato.

This girdle is to be wore tight about the middle for a fortnight or longer; and if there be occaſion, another may afterwards ſafely be applied: for the mercury, by means of this contrivance, ſeems to inſinuate ſo gradually, as not to be very capable of raiſing a ſalivation.

LEPROSY.

Def. 1. THE *leproſy* is a cuticular diſeaſe appearing in dry white thin ſcurvy ſcabs upon the whole ſurface of the body, or ſome particular parts thereof.

Cauſe. 2. The cauſe, in general, may be whatever greatly obſtructs perſpiration; as the venereal taint, unwholeſom food, hard drinking, *&c.* It may, alſo, follow the confluent ſmall-pox, a ſtubborn itch, or be conveyed from parents to their children.

Diag. 3. 'Tis uſually attended with an itching. The ſcabs are commonly dry, except in groſs conſtitutions, where they generally appear humid. They ſeldom lye ſo deep as in the itch; being commonly confined to the *cuticula*; and very rarely deſcending to the *cutis*; tho' when the leproſy appears in form of a ſcabbed or ſcald-head, the ſcales are ſometimes large, and attended with deep ulcers. In great drinkers it will ſometimes come in the form of dry ſcurfy ſcales upon the hands or face; but it often appears only on the face or head.

Prog. 4. The leproſy is ſeldom dangerous, tho' always difficult of cure in grown perſons, or when 'tis hereditary; but in children, when not hereditary, but recent, and appearing only on the face or head, 'tis eaſily remedied: 'Tis accounted ſalutary, if it follows, as it ſometimes will, the ſtoppage

ſtoppage of the running ſo frequent from behind the ears of children. The humid ſpecies is ſooner cured than the dry one; each of them being more or leſs difficult to remove according to the cauſe, conſtitution, continuance, *&c.*

5. A ſlender liquid diet, as that of gruels, tea's, barly-water, panada's, *&c.* is to be uſed in the dry ſpecies; and high feeding is to be allowed in neither; tho' if perſpiration be much obſtructed, warm wine may be drank moderately. The body ſhould be kept always laxative. In the moiſt ſpecies, let the food be gently deſiccative, and very ſparingly uſed. Frequent warm bathing, moderate exerciſe, and a temperate air, are proper in both ſorts. *Reg.*

6. Let the cure, in general, be begun with three or four mercurial purges. Then in the dry ſpecies, *Cure.*

℞ *Æthiop. min.* ℥ j. *cinnab. antimon. pulv. gum. guaiac. antimon. diaphoret. pulv. ari comp. milleped. ppt. ãa* ℥ ij. *calomel. camphor. ſal. vol. ſuccin. ãa* ℥ iſs. *ol. ſaſſafras, junip. ãa* ℥ ſs. *balſ. capiv.* ℥ ij. *terebinth. venet. q. s. f. pil.* x. *è* ℥ j. *quarum deglutiat* v. *ter. quotidie, ſuperbibend. vin. viperin. cyathum.*

7 But in the moiſt one,

℞ *Farin. ſarſæ, pulv. chin. lign. guaiac. rad. oxylapath. ãa* ℥ ij. *carn. viperar.* ℥ vj. *argent. viv. (cum lact. ſulphur.* ℥ iij. *in pulverem æthiopic. redact.)* ℥ ſs. *ceruſ. antimon. cinnab. antimon. aã* ℥ iſs. *ol. ſaſſafras gut.* x. *conſerv. flaved. aurant.* ℥ j. *ſyr. de* 5. *rad. q. s. f. electuar. cujus ſumat quant. n. m. bis terve de die, ſuperbibend. hauſt. larg. potus diætetic. ſequent.*

℞ *Cort. & lign. ſaſſafr. ãa* ℥ ij. *ſantal. rub. citrin. ãa* ℥ ſs. *raſ. c. c. ebor. ãa* ℥ j. *rad. eryng. condit. antimon. crud. ãa* ℥ iij. *hord. gallic. m.* j. *coque in aq. calc. q. s. ad cong. j. de quo bibat etiam ſubinde per diem.*

8. In

8. In either ſpecies,

℞ *Balſ. polychreſt. tinct. antimon. ãa* ℥ iij. *m. ſumat gut.* 40. *ter quaterve de die, in quovis liquore appropriato.*

Purging ſhou'd be repeated at proper intervals, during the courſe of theſe medicines.

9. If this proceſs be diſliked, or prove ineffectual, perhaps its place may be well ſupplied by giving *calomel. gr.* x. *cum conſ. cynosb. parum, in pilulam redact. ſingulis vel alternis noctibus,* till the firſt ſymptoms of a *ptyaliſmus* appear; when either a purge is to be adminiſtred, or a ſtop put to the procedure till they diſappear again; in this manner renewing the proceſs ſucceſſively as long as there is occaſion: or inſtead of this may be uſed, perhaps with more ſucceſs, the *unguent. mercurial.* at due intervals.

10. A confirm'd leproſy in adults is reputed incurable, yet by theſe means it may doubtleſs be kept under and palliated; and a ſlow regular ſalivation, rais'd by unction, may chance to have a greater effect; which, if other things fail, ought to be tryed.

11. Calomel purgatives alone, will uſually cure it in children. When it ſucceeds the ſmall-pox, 'tis uſually accounted incurable; tho' warm baths of milk with bran, mallows, *&c.* may abate it; eſpecially if uſed during a courſe of proper purgatives.

12. This diſtemper frequently happens to children, and ſometimes to adults, in the form of a ſcalled-head; which when leſs inveterate is commonly called a ſcabbed-head.

To a hot ſcabbed-head in young children of a groſs habit, is uſually applied a freſh plantain or colewort leaf: but where theſe are thought too ſimple or improper,

℞ *Unguent. ſambuc. popul. alb. camphorat. ãa m. f. unguent.*

Or,

Or,

℞ *Emp. de min. fuſc. ol. olivar. ãa* ℥ ſs. *liniment. arcæi* ℥ j. *f. ceratum, capiti applicand.*

When the head is ſufficiently drawn, the ſcabs fall'n off, or well digeſted, skin it over with *unguent. diampomph.* and *deſicc. rub. cum camphor. parva quantitate:* but if it grows worſe, add occaſionally *præcipit. rub. pulv. alum. unguent. ægyptiac. apoſtol.* &c. in a due proportion to the ſymptoms, by way of detergents.

13. The vermin apt to breed in children's heads, uſually very much obſtruct the cure; the hair therefore ſhou'd be cut cloſe, and a little powder of *ſem. ſtapid. agr.* ſprinkled thereon, before any dreſſing is applied. Or rather,

℞ *Unguent. laurin. cum merc.* ℥ ſs. *pulv. aloes, myrrh. ãa* ℈ j. *ol. abſinth. chym. ſabin. ãa gut.* j. *m. f. unguent. quocum illinatur detonſum caput.*

Equal parts of this unguent, and that preſcribed in the *itch*, 9. will uſually cure a ſcabbed-head, and greatly contribute to the cure of a ſcalled one. But if this method prove inſufficient in children, they muſt be treated, ſuitable to their age, like adults, as follows.

14. ℞ *Rad. raphan. ruſtican. enul. campan. oxylapath. ãa* ℥ ſs. *herb. abſinth. com. cochlear. naſturt. aquatic. ãa m.* iſs. *flor. chamæmel. ſambuc. ãa m.* ſs. *bacc. junip.* ℥ j. *coque in aq. font. q. s. colaturæ* ℔ ij. *adde ſpt. vin. camphorat.* ℥ iij. *ſpt. vitriol.* ℥ j. *m. f. fotus, ſemel vel bis in die adhibend. & poſt ſingulas hujus utendi vices inungatur ſupra caput parum unguenti ſequentis.*

℞ *Axung. porcin.* ℥ ij. *ſulphur. viv.* ℥ ſs. *merc. præcipitat. alb.* ℥ iij. *ſal. nitri* ℥ ij. *m. f. unguent.*

15. Or for the ſame purpoſe,

℞ *Rad. ariſtol. long. rotund. bacc. laur. junip. rad. gentian. elleb. alb. ãa* ℥ ſs. *herb. abſinth. com. ſabin. flor. chamæmel. ãa m.* j. *coque in aq. font. q. s. colaturæ* ℔ iſs. *adde vin. alb.* ℥ vj. *ſpt. vin. camphorat.* ℥ ij.

℥ ij. *tinct. myrrh. & aloes* ℥ j. *m. f. fotus ut præcedens adhibend. & poſtea inungatur pars cum liniment. ſequent.*

℞ *Unguent. nicotian.* ℥ ij. *ſulphur. viv.* ℥ ſs. *cinnab. antimon.* ℥ ij. *præcip. rub. lævigat* ℥ j. *balſ. peruv. ſulphur. terebinthinat. ãa* ℥ ijſs. *pulv. myrrh. aloes, croc. ãa* ℈ j. *m. f. liniment.*

To theſe may be added occaſionally *calomel. ſal. armon. nitr. ærug. vitriol. alb. alum. uſt.* &c.

16. Some in this caſe uſe a ſtrong decoction of tobacco, and others venture upon arſenic, and corroſive ſublimate; but leſs dangerous medicines may prove as ſucceſsful.

The vulgar often uſe a common pitch-plaiſter, and therewith violently tear off both hair and ſcabs together; but the following is leſs painful, and perhaps more ſerviceable.

℞ *Emp. mercurial. de cicut. cum ammoniac. ãa p. æ. ol. amygd. d. q. s. f. cerat.*

Or,

℞ *Emp. mercurial. fl. unguentor. ãa p. æ. & ſolve eodem modo, in eundem finem.*

When 'tis ſufficiently deterged and drawn, let it be skin'd with a cerate of *diachyl. ſ. de-min. fuſc. unguent. deſiccat. rub. ãa.*

17. When the leproſy appears upon the face, apply thereto *unguent. nutrit. cum pauca camphora*, or *unguent. alb. camph.* Or rather,

℞ *Unguent. pomat.* ℥ j. *troch. alb. rhas.* ℥ ij. *camphor. ſacch. ſaturn. præcipit. alb. ãa* ℥ ſs. *eſſent. limon. gut.* vj. *m.*

18. When it comes in form of a dry ſcurf upon the back of the hands, anoint them with the following; after the patient has been well purged.

℞ *Unguent. roſat.* ℥ j. *ol. amygd. dulc.* ℥ ſs. *ſulphur. viv. ſal. nitri ãa* ℥ iij. *rad. elleb. alb. enul. cam-*

pan.

pan. præcipitat. alb. āa ℥ j. *eſſent. limon. gut.* vj. *m. f. unguent.*

Purging is abſolutely neceſſary in the ſeveral caſes and ſtages of this diſtemper.

It was before obſerv'd, that a ſalivation ſhould be tryed when there appear but ſmall hopes of a cure from any other proceſs.

Freckles, Sun-burn, Morphew and Tan.

1. *Freckles* are ſmall, yellowiſh, or dusky ſpots appearing on the skin, chiefly about the face, neck and hands; being either natural, or proceeding accidentally from the jaundice, or the action of the ſun's rays upon the part; for theſe have a power to change the natural colour of the *cuticula*; and poſſibly, by degrees, of the *cutis*, if not the *reticulum mucoſum* alſo. Heat, or a ſudden change of the weather, will often cauſe the skin to appear of a darker colour than the natural; and thereby produce what is call'd *tan*, *ſun-burn*, and *morphew*, which ſeem to differ only in degree; and uſually diſappear in cold weather, or in the winter. *Def. and Cauſe.*

2. *Freckles* are generally more numerous about the forehead and temples, than in other parts of the face; and in magnitude commonly equal the bite of a flea, or the ſcale of a herring; but very ſeldom appear ſo broad as a ſilver peny. *Tan*, on the other hand, is leſs confined, and uſually ſpreads all over the face; the ſpots it occaſions being much larger than *freckles*. Perſons of a fine complexion, or ſuch whoſe hair is red, are the moſt ſubject to *freckles*; eſpecially in thoſe parts which they expoſe to the air. *Diag.*

3. None

3. None of theſe have any ill effect, except upon the eye; but they are ſometimes hard to remove.

4. The greateſt ſervice in reſpect of the cure hereof, is to be expected from the application of ſuch things as are, at the ſame time, emollient and detergent.

℞ *Ol. amygd. d.* ℥ ij. *lact. virgin. ol. tartar. per doliq. ſucc. limon. aq. hungar. camphorat. ãa* ℥ ſs. *ol. rhod. gut.* x. *f. mixtura, cui, ſi opus fuerit, adde merc. ſublimat. corroſiv. gr.* xv. *& cum hac illinantur partes affectæ ſingulis noctibus h. s. prius deterſæ, vel linteum in eadem madefiat & per totam noctem geſtetur.*

5. After the removal hereof, the parts may be rubbed over with the following cold-cream; which might alſo be uſed oftener in caſe the mixture cauſes a violent ſmarting.

℞ *Ol. amygd. d.* ℥ iſs. *cer. alb.* ϑ ij. *f. ſolutio in mortario marmoreo & ſenſim affunde aq. roſar. dam.* ℥ ij. *ut. f. liniment. ſ. a.*

Solutions of *vitriol. alb. & ſal. armon.* may be ſubſtituted occaſionally; oleaginous ingredients being mixed therewith: and to render them the more powerful, add to about ℥ iij. of the ſolution *flor. biſmuth.* ʒ j.

Grubs, Pimples, Ring-Worms and Tettars.

Def. 1. WHAT we uſually call *grubs* in the face, is a white unctuous matter thruſt forwards in the skin, which turns black on the top, by being expoſed to the air.

Cauſe. 2. This may be cauſed by hard drinking, and an obſtructed perſpiration; or it may come naturally in ſome conſtitutions, or in greater plenty than in others.

Diag. 3. A ſmall black point uſually firſt appears, and ſpreads by degrees; and ſometimes this matter

ter tends to ſuppuration, upon which the heads of the eruptions grow white or yellow. Theſe eruptions, or appearances are more frequent on the external *alæ* of the noſe, than on the chin and forehead; and are ſeldom or never ſeen any where but in the face.

4. They are uſually thought to be ſalutary: *Prog.* to check their growth of a ſudden, has proved of ill conſequence; but being left to themſelves, they are never dangerous.

5. The diet ſhould be moderate and perſpira- *Regim.* tive; and proper exerciſe ought to be uſed.

6. When they are numerous, and of long ſtand- *Cure.* ing, repellents are very improper; except they are uſed with repeated purgation. If the body be plethoric bleed; and after a cathartic or two,

℞ *Aq. hungar. ol. tart. per deliq. ãa* ℥ ſs. *ol. amygd. dulc.* ℥ j. *ſucc. limon.* ℥ iij. *m. & cum ſpongia imbuatur pars affecta bis in die.*

Or, if this prove too ſharp,

℞ *Aq. flor. roſar. dam. flor. ſambuc. ol. amygd. dulc. ãa* ℥ j. *ſal. tartar.* ℥ ſs. *ſacchar. ſaturn.* ℥ſs. *camphor. (in aq. hungar.* ℥ ſs. *ſolut.)* ℈ j. *m.*

With this mixture, if the eruptions be general, the whole face may be rubbed over every night going to bed.

8. In very tender and delicate complexions, the two above-mentioned mixtures may be apt to chap the face; in which caſe,

℞ *Emulſion. cum amygdal. dulc. excortic. & aq. roſar. dam. fact.* ℔ ſs. *aq. hungar.* ℥ vj. *camphor.* ℈ j. *m. f. lotio, ſ. a.*

9. When theſe eruptions lurk in the corner of the noſe, and cannot readily be come at, in order to extirpate them, uſe the *ſpt. nitri d.* or *ſucc. limon.* frequently to bath them with; or rather,

℞ *Aq. hungar.* ℥ ij. *ſpt. nitri d. ſucc. limon. ãa* ℥ j. *ſpt. vitriol.* ℥ iij. *m. in eundem uſum.*

If theſe fail of ſucceſs, and the eruptions grow callous, a little mercurial unguent, properly applied, will uſually diſcuſs them.

10. *Pimples* ſcarce differ from the preceeding eruptions when they tend to ſuppuration; and require nearly the ſame manner of cure. When they appear in the face, the following is a proper waſh for them; after due bleeding and purging.

℞ *Decoct. hord.* ℥ iv. *lact. virginal.* ℥ ij. *camph. (in aq. hungar. ãa* ℥ ij. *ſolut.)* ʒ j. *m. f. lotio.*

11. Cold creams are generally thought ſerviceable here. The following appears to be as good an one as this form can well admit of.

℞ *Ceræ alb. ſubtiliter raſæ* ʒ j. *ſperm. cet.* ʒ ſs. *camphor. (in ol. amygd. d.* ʒ ij. *ſolut.)* ϑ j. *m. exactiſſime, in mortario marmoreo, dein adde pedetentim aq. roſar. dam.* ℥ iij. *ol. rhod. gut.* vj. *donec ad linctus conſiſtentiam redigatur ſ. a.*

This may be uſed after cleanſing the face with fair water mixed with a little *aq. hungar.* by rubbing it on gently with a clean cloth. But if it prove not ſufficiently detergent, add thereto *ol. tartar. per deliq.* ℥ ſs. *aq. reg. hungar.* ℥ j. inſtead of the like quantity of roſe-water.

12. *Ring-worms* are hot, red, flattiſh eruptions, painful in their formation, and of the eryſipelatous kind.

In order to cure them, uſe bleeding and purging; and afterwards, if there be occaſion, an anodyne liniment may be applied.

℞ *Ung. nervin.* ℥ j. *laud. liquid. ol. amygd. d. ãa* ℥ ſs. *camphor.* ʒ ſs. *m. f. liniment.*

If the caſe prove obſtinate, it may be treated as an eryſipelas.

13. *Tettars* are ſmall ſpreading eruptions with red edges, appearing indifferently on any part of the body. Theſe are ſaid to be occaſioned either by external

external cold; or the corroſiveneſs of the ſoap made uſe of.

Inſtead of common ſoap, in this caſe may be uſed for the hands, almond-powder; or

℞ *Sapon. venet.* ℥ iv. *pulv. amygd. d. farin. tritic.* ãa ℥ ij. *camphor.* ℥ ij. *ol. tartar. per deliq.* ℥ j. *eſſent. limon. gut.* xx. *m.*

For tettars in the face, uſe the waſh, 10. or the cold cream, 11. only here the detergents may be left out. If they ſtill continue, proceed to brisk purgation; after which apply the liniment with laudanum, 12. or the cold cream for pimples, 11. and after the cure ſeems finiſh'd, repeat purgation.

SHINGLES.

1. THE *ſhingles* is a hot eryſipelatous corroſive humor, that generally throws it ſelf about the waſte, in the form of minute and thick-ſet eruptions. *Def.*

2. It ſeems to be critical, and apt to prevent fevers, *&c.* at leaſt it diſcharges ſomewhat that is noxious; for upon going again into the blood, or ſuddenly diſappearing, it cauſes dangerous inflammatory diſeaſes. *Cauſe.*

3. The ſhingles appear in form of a ſmall eryſipelatous eruption, before which time the perſon is generally ſick, faint, and looks pale; whilſt the pulſe is quick and high. The eruption ſpreads ſometimes almoſt around the waſte. *Diag.*

4. The vulgar think them dangerous, and pretend they are mortal if they go quite round; 'tis certain they are very painful, and often continue for two or three weeks. *Prog.*

5. The diet muſt be ſlender, perſpirative, and cooling. *Reg.*

6. Both bleeding and purging are uſually thought improper at the beginning of this diſ- *Cure.*

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temper. If the perſon be faint, ſick, feveriſh, &c. or if the eruptions ſhould ſuddenly diſappear, preſcribe as in caſe of a ſurfeit.

The vulgar uſe a mixture of the juice of houſe-leek and cream, externally, with ſucceſs; but this may be much improved by the addition of a little *aq. hungar. camphorat.* The unguents preſcribed in the itch are good here; as are alſo ſolutions of *ſal. armoniac. & vitriol. alb. in aq. font.* with a little camphorated hungary water.

But the moſt ſucceſsful is the following.

℞ *Sem. ſinap. contus. q. v. atrament. opt. q. s. ut f. liniment. quocum illinantur partes affectæ ſemel vel bis quotidie.*

In a few days after the uſe hereof, the eruptions uſually diſappear; but to prevent a relapſe, or farther danger, the patient ſhould now be purged twice or thrice.

Chaps in the Skin.

Def. 1. *Chaps in the face* generally proceed from the action of the external cold, which either ſtopping the perſpiration natural to the part, or contracting the fibres unequally, occaſions them to be drawn aſunder; upon which enſues a roughneſs or fiſſure ſenſible to the touch, and ſometimes to the eye. Theſe, when violent, cauſe a very uneaſy ſenſation in delicate and tender conſtitutions. In order to prevent or remove them, the face ſhould be expoſed to the cold air as little as poſſible, and the uſe of common ſoap ought by no means to be continued in waſhing thereof. Unſcented *pomatum* may be beſmeared over the part, and ſuffered to lie thereon all night; but the following liniment is preferable to it, for the ſame purpoſe.

℞ *Ol.*

℞ *Ol. amygd. d.* ℥ ij. *cer. alb. ſperm. ceti ãa* ℥ iſs. *balſ. gilead.* ℈ j. *ol. n. m. chym. gut.* iv. *m. f. liniment.*

This, if there be occaſion, may be ſpread upon fine linen, cut into the form of a mask, for the convenience of ſight and reſpiration.

For a waſh to cleanſe the face from the liniment,

℞ *Sem. papav. alb.* ℥ vj. *ſem. quatuor frigid. maj. ãa* ℥ ij. *amygdal. dulc. excort. ficuum ping. ãa* ℥ ſs. *contude ſimul & ſuperaffunde decoct. hord.* ℥ xvij. *colaturæ adde ol. tartar. per deliq.* ℥ j. *m. f. lotio.*

2. *Chaps in the lips* ſometimes proceed from a ſcrophulous conſtitution, as well as a cold air, and often from ſharp humors falling upon the part; in which caſes the lips are apt to ſwell up about the fiſſure. If the caſe be ſcrophulous, it will hardly give way without the obſervance of a particular regimen, and the uſe of medicines ſuited to the cauſe. But if ſharp humors be the cauſe, we are to uſe firſt proper purgatives, and afterwards edulcorants. The following lip-ſalves are ſerviceable, and proper in all the three caſes.

℞ *Ol. amygd. d.* ℥ j. *ceræ alb.* ℥ ij. *ſperm. ceti* ℥ j. *ſolve ſimul. & adde ol. mac. per expreſs.* ℈ j. *ol. rhod. chym. gut.* ij. *m. f. unguent.*

To this might be added *pulv. croc.* ℈ j. *coccinel. gr.* x ij. and a due quantity of ſugar; but the two former hinder its tranſparency, and make it of a dirty colour; and the latter will either not diſſolve, or render it brittle. The next therefore is preferable for beauty, if not alſo for uſe.

℞ *Cort. achus.* ℈ ij. *infund. leni calore in ol. amygd. d.* ℥ x. *cer. alb.* ℥ iij. *ſperm. ceti* ℥ j. *ol. mac. p. expreſs.* ℈ j. *ol. lavend. chym. gut.* iij. *ſolvantur ſimul ut f. unguent.*

3. *Chaps of the hands* happening in ſcrophulous conſtitutions, or ill habits, commonly prove obſtinate, and continue, with a ſwelling, for the greateſt part of the winter; eſpecially if the hands

are much expoſed to the air. In cacochymic conſtitutions, a purge or two, taken once a month, will facilitate the cure. When theſe chaps proceed from waſhing the hands in hard water, with corroſive ſoap, ſoap made with quick-lime, or the like, the vulgar uſe externally hogs-lard or the *unguent. nicotian.* mixed with *flos ſulphur.* If theſe chaps are cauſed by cold, the keeping the hands conſtantly warm, and covered from the air, is uſually enough to effect a cure. But, ſometimes, when the cracks in the skin are very deep, and there appears to be a loſs of ſubſtance; the lips being far aſunder and callous; they will not be brought to unite, without digeſtives; in which caſe they muſt be treated as wounds or ulcers.

Inflammations and Phlegmons.

Def. 1. An *inflammation* happens when any of the red, arterial blood ſtagnates in the leſſer canals, and is continually preſs'd againſt by the other blood, in its circular motion. But if this inflammation be attended with a conſiderable ſwelling in the part, 'tis called a *phlegmon.*

Cauſe. 2. An *inflammation* or a *phlegmon* may happen in any part of the body, from a ſharp humor, or any thing that coagulates the blood, a plethora, or ſtoppage of the *menſes*, violent heat, and ſudden cooling upon it, or whatever may occaſion a ſtagnation in the capillary arteries, or blocks up the finer canals.

Diag. 3. Upon this ſtoppage there enſues a diſtenſion in the part, a ſhining redneſs, heat, pulſation, a quick pulſe, a fever, thirſt, *&c.* and the ſymptoms gradually increaſing, a ſimple inflammation may at length end in ſuppuration, a gangrene, ſphacelation, or if the part be glandulous, a ſcirrhoſity.

Reg. 4. Let the diet here be ſlender and di-

luting.

luting. Cooling liquors, but without acids, ſhould be freely drank.

5. In a beginning inflammation, phlebotomy is proper, and ſhould be repeated occaſionally. The blood drawn out in this caſe, commonly has a white, hard, thick, ſtiff skin upon it. If the caſe be ſlight, it will often go off thus; or ſometimes even of it ſelf, by reſolution: the ſtagnant blood being by the impulſe of that in motion driven forwards from the arteries into the veins: and this intention may be ſafely forwarded by warm fomentations, and diſcutient liniments. When the obſtruction is not great, or of long ſtanding, a lenient cathartic may, if the diſorder ſtill remains, be exhibited, and the impetus of the blood be farther leſſened by revulſion, as by the uſe of bliſters, iſſues, ſetons, *&c.* *Cure.*

6. If the ſwelling increaſes, and tends to ſuppuration, omit all evacuations, and promote it as much as poſſible. To this purpoſe apply the *emp. diachyl. cum gum.* &c. and when 'tis broke, let it be dreſſed with *liniment. arcæi, tinct. myrrh.* &c.

7. Inflammations happening in the legs, or attending ulcers in thoſe parts, may be bathed with warm milk, or other proper fomentations.

Or rather,

℞ *Ol. roſar.* ℥ ij. *camphor.* ʒ iſs. *m. & cum hoc inungantur partes affectæ ſubinde.*

Or,

℞ *Ol. chamæmel.* ℥ iſs. *ſpt. lavend. c.* ʒ ij. *ol. ſuccin.* ʒ j. *camphor.* ʒ ſs. *aq. reg. hungar.* ʒ iij. *m.*

After anointing with either of theſe, apply *ung. diapomphol* to the part. *Aqua calcis* is alſo very proper in inflammations of the legs; as is alſo the *aqua phagedænica* in ulcers thereof.

8. When theſe caſes continue long, proper purgatives are of great ſervice, *viz.* mercurial ones for ulcers; and the mineral waters, with other gentle cathartics, for ſimple inflammations. In caſe of phagedenic ulcers in the legs, attended

tended with an inflammation, the following unguent is excellent.

℞ *Ung. basilic. flav.* ℥ ſs. *præcipit. rub. ſubtiliter lævigat.* ʒſs. *m.*

At each dreſſing, the ulcer is to be touched with *elix. proprietat.* and in caſe of ſinuſſes, inject the *tinct. myrrh.* and when the ulcer is well deterged, leave out the precipitate, and dreſs only with the *baſilicon. flav.*

9. What farther regards the internal cure of inflammations and phlegmons, conſiſts in exhibiting volatile alkalies, as they are called, and opiates; which have a power to attenuate and diſſolve the blood, and fit it to paſs with eaſe thro' the minuter veſſels: but where the obſtruction is great, and not likely to be overcome by theſe medicines, 'tis better not to exhibit them at all, for fear of increaſing the ſymptoms.

Erysipelas.

Def. and Cauſe. 1. An *eryſipelas*, or St. *Anthony's fire*, is an inflammation proceeding generally from a hot, ſharp humor lodged in the blood, and occaſioned either by a ſtoppage of ſome neceſſary evacuation, or by cooling too ſuddenly after violent heat; which caſe is commonly term'd a blight.

Diag. 2. An *eryſipelas* is attended with heat, redneſs, and often with an univerſal red ſcruf, or ſmall inflammatory pimples, in the face or other parts of the body. Blaſts, as they call them, are diſtinguiſh'd from an eryſipelas, by having the baſes of their eruptions red, but their tops white.

Prog. 3. Theſe, as well as an eryſipelas, if they ſtrike in, are apt to occaſion an ill conditioned fever.

4. Wine

4. Wine is thought allowable in these cases; and a liquid diet more serviceable than a solid one. *Regim.*

5. If a hot inflammatory humor be the cause of these disorders, it may be proper, after the eruptions have appeared for a day or two, to touch them with ink, and to treat them as tettars, or the shingles; and when they begin to disappear, to give two or three purges. If this method has not the desired effect, apply a vesicatory, and afterwards bleed. In some species of this disorder, refrigerating external medicines agree better than others, as the *ung. diapomph. ol.* &c. But then the patient must be purged at the same time, for fear of driving the humors into the blood, from whence a fever or other dangerous distempers might arise.

Burns and Scalds.

1. *Burns* are of various kinds, and may proceed either immediately from the naked fire, or some fluid heated thereby; as water, oil, pitch, metals in fusion, *&c.* and then they are usually term'd *scalds*; from fired gun-powder, or from thunder and lightning; and these may, any of them, affect either the whole body, an entire limb, or a particular part of either. *Def. and Cause.*

2. When the body is burnt by common fire, there frequently ensues a heat, tension, pain, inflammation, blisters, a crusty scab or eschar, and the part changes livid, blue, or black, and tends to mortify: but if with lightning, tho' the person be killed thereby, there is usually no sign of common burning; nor are the clothes so much as singed; whence life seems, in this case, to be extinguished in an instant, before the fire, or whatever is the cause of this sudden death, *Diag.*

death, had time to act in that capacity, or exert the force of common fire.

Prog. 3. When the burn is large, deep, crusty, of long standing, and happens about the eyes, especially if it be caused by gun-powder or melted lead; when the parts turn livid, blue or black; and when it happens upon a tendon, ligament, *&c.* the cure is difficult, and generally attended with danger.

Reg. 4. The regimen here must be suited to the internal disorders they give rise to.

Cure. 5. If the symptoms threaten a fever, 'tis convenient to bleed; and if the patient be of a bad habit of body, a few purgatives are necessary to forward the cure. If attended with great pain, we must give opiates.

When the burn is large or universal, let all the parts be first bathed in *spt. vin. camphorat.* and afterwards apply thereto fine rags dipt in the following liniment; and repeat the dressing daily.

℞ *Ol. lini* ℔ j. *ung. sambuc. mel. opt. ãa* ʒ iv. *vitella trium ovorum, pulv. cerus. plumb. ust. pompholyg. ãa* ʒ ij. *ol. rosar. & lilior. alb. ãa q. s. f. liniment.*

Some use only linseed-oil, for the first two or three days, and others the whites of eggs, to fetch out the fire, as they speak; and afterwards dress with *ung. alb. camphorat. & populeon* mixed together. But if the burn be deep, the *liniment. arcæi* or *basilicon. flav.* should be added thereto.

7. The following is a proper unguent in case of large burns; being applied after the *ol. lini* has been used for a day or two.

℞ *Ung. alb. desiccativ. rub. nutrit. nicotian. diapomphol. ãa* ʒ ij. *sambuc.* ʒ iij. *mel. opt.* ʒ iv. *vitella trium ovorum, tutiæ ppt. lap. calaminar. ãa* ʒ ij. *camphor.* ʒ j. *ol. olivar. q. s. ut f. liniment. cui, si adustio profundius latet, adde liniment. arcæi* ʒ iij. *bals. peruv.* ʒ ss.

8. When

8. When a ſmall burn happens on a particular part, 'tis uſual to hold the part near the fire for a competent time, to rub ſalt thereon, or to apply an onion, or ink thereto: but 'tis better to apply a cataplaſm made of onions, common ſalt, linſeed-oil, and ceruſe. This method is ſuppoſed to fetch out the fire, and to prevent the riſe of bliſters: and 'tis certain ſuch things do ſervice in a recent burn.

9. When bliſters riſe, they ſhould be opened, and the limpid liquor they contain let out; after which, anoint the part with ſome oil-olive: and in the laſt place apply linen rags dipt in the liniment above ſet down, or in the following.

℞ *Ung. diapomphol.* ℥ ij. *alb. deſiccativ. rub.* ãa ℥ j. *lap. calamin. pulv.* ℥ ſs. *ol. lilior. alb. q. s. f liniment.*

If ſomewhat more deterſive be required,

℞ *Mel. opt. liniment. arcæi ung. baſilic. flav.* ãa ℥ j. *balſ. peruv.* ℥ ſs. *m. f. unguent.*

'Tis remarkable that liniments charged with abſorbents, as the *lap. calaminar. pompholyx*, &c. anſwer this intention better than when they are very unctuous or oleaginous.

10. For the ſudden effect of thunder or lightning above-mention'd, there is no cure yet known; but it might be convenient immediately to throw the patient into cold water.

11. For the cruſty ſcabs which ſometimes cover the burns, uſe the following digeſtive.

℞ *Ung. nicotian. liniment. arcæi, ung. diapomph* ãa ℥ ij. *vitell. unius ovi, balſ. peruv.* ℥ ij. *m.*

Over the dreſſing apply a plaiſter of *diachylon. ſimplex.*

12. When the ſore is of long ſtanding, and deep, uſe the following liniment.

℞ *Cer. flav. reſin. flav. pic. burgund.* ãa ℥ ix. *gum. elem.* ℥ iv. *ol. oliv.* ℥ xij. *ſolve ſimul. ut. f. liniment.*

After

After the wound is ſufficiently incarn'd, skin it over with *ung. diapomphol. & deſiccat. rub. ãa p. æ.*

13. A burn happening on the fingers or toes, the applications ſhould not be very attractive, for fear of a flux of humors to the part; which might fall on the tendons. Deſiccatives and abſorbents, therefore, ought here to be more freely uſed; and if ſores happen between the fingers or the toes, rags diped in a proper liniment, or elſe a plaiſter, muſt be interpoſed to prevent their growing together.

14. If a tendon ſhould be affected or left bare by the burn; great care muſt be had to place it as near as poſſible in its natural ſituation, and there to detain it by ſome proper contrivance; afterwards *balſ. peruv. & ſpt. vin. vel tinct. myrrh. ãa p. æ.* ſhould be uſed to it at every dreſſing, to prevent any ill effect of the air upon it: and the digeſtives in this caſe muſt not be too ſtrong, leſt they ſhould conſume its ſubſtance. Let the dreſſings here be always warm'd, and laid on before the fire.

15. In caſe of a gangrene or mortification from a burn, the part muſt be frequently bathed with *ſpt. vin. camphorat.* wherein, to make it the more ſtimulating, may occaſionally be infuſed the *ſiliqua hirſuta.*

16. Severe burns, eſpecially if from gun-powder, and happening in the eyes, are often laſting, and the diſcolouration they cauſe, continual. Linen rags diped in a mixture of equal parts of ſpirit of wine, and common or linſeed oil, with about a tenth part of *balſ. peruv.* and ſeaſonably applied, may prove a proper means to prevent and remove the ill colour, at the ſame time that it forwards the cure. But whatever clogs the pores too much, or hinders the perſpiration of the part, is improper.

PARO-

PARONYCHIÆ, or WHITLOWS.

1. A *Whitlow* is a painful tumor appearing at the end of a finger, the humor whereof is ſometimes ſo ſharp as to corrode the tendons, nerves, *perioſteum*, or even the bone it ſelf. *Def.*

This humor lies either between the integuments, or the perioſteum and the bone.

2. Theſe tumors are apt to proceed from the puncture of ſome ſharp-pointed inſtrument, but often ariſe from an internal cauſe; as particularly from a thin ſharp ſerous humor depoſited upon the part. *Cauſe.*

3. The pain in theſe caſes is uſually ſo violent as to render the patient exceeding reſtleſs; being attended with an inflammation and pulſation; and when the humor lies deep, the inflammation ſpreads over the whole hand or arm, and the pain occaſions a fever. At length the tumor breaks, and diſcharges a humor which is generally ſerous. *Diag.*

4. The deeper this humor lies, the worſe the ſymptoms, and the more dangerous. The pain, inflammation, and the fever have ſometimes been ſo violent here, as to prove mortal. *Prog.*

5. If the fever or inflammation be great, or it appear proper to diſcuſs the tumor, phlebotomy may be uſed in the beginning: and a veſicatory applied to the neck, will be ſerviceable with reſpect to the fever. To diſcuſs the tumor in its firſt formation, ſome recommend, for an external, to hold the finger in common ſcalding water, or that of a ſmith's forge, to detain it there as long as poſſible, and to repeat the operation ſeveral times. But it ſeems to be a ſafer way to bring the tumor to ſuppuration; for which purpoſe, 'tis uſual to apply ſome turpentine, or ſhoe-makers wax: but theſe often bring a great *Cure.*

flux

flux upon the part by their attractive power, and thereby greatly augment the ſymptoms. Rather, therefore, if the pain and inflammation be great, apply an emollient cataplaſm, or an anodyne liniment.

6. *Mic. pan. alb.* ℥ iv. *farin. ſabar. lact. vaccin. q. s. coque & ſub finem coctionis adde croci, anglican. minutim incis.* ʒ ſs *f. cataplaſma.*

When the cataplaſm is renewed, it may be convenient to anoint the part with the following liniment.

℞ *Ung. dialth. nervin. ăa* ℥ j. *ſpt. vin. camphorat.* ʒ ij. *opij gr.* v. *m. f. liniment.*

7. In the mean time exhibit proper opiates internally to cauſe reſt; by which means a fever may be prevented. But if the pain and inflammation ſhould be tolerable, it might ſuffice to apply only the *emp. de mucilagin.* or *diachyl. cum gum.* But if it ſuppurate not in a few days, uſe a reſolving cataplaſm. If the humor lie deep, which may be known by the vehemence of the ſymptoms, and theſe applications ſhould fail to break the tumor, it muſt be opened with a lancet, leſt otherwiſe it ſhould corrode the tendons. After it is thus opened, or breaks of it ſelf, dreſs it with *liniment. arcæi* mixed with a little *tinct. myrrh.* or *elix. proprietat.* and over the dreſſing apply *emp. diachyl. cum gum.* When the humor is well diſcharged, and the ſymptoms diſappear, uſe, inſtead of the former dreſſing and plaiſter, *ung. diapomph. & diachyl. ſimp.*

Chilblains and Kibes.

Def. 1. *Chilblains* are ſmall red ſhining tumors, appearing commonly on the fingers, toes, or heels; but not riſing to any great height. When theſe tumors break upon the heels, they are term'd *kibes.*

2. The

2. The cauſe of theſe tumors or inflamma- *Cauſe.*
tions appears to be cold, contracting the veſſels, where the circulation of the blood is but languid; upon which, a ſtagnation enſues in the ſmaller canals; and the obſtacle continuing, yet freſh blood arriving at the part, the veſſels are gradually diſtended, and at length burſt; which cauſes *kibes.*

3. Theſe tumors ſeldom appear, except in the *Diag.*
winter; on the fingers they come in lumps about the ſize of a ſilver peny, but ſometimes leſs, and are generally red; tho' they afterwards turn livid or blue; and then breaking, they are called chaps in the hands. 'Tis remarkable that they ſeldom break upon the toes.

4. Theſe tumors, tho' no danger attends them, *Prog.*
are painful and very troubleſome; and in ſome perſons the kibes continue all the winter.

5. 'Tis uſual to waſh chilblains on the hands *Cure.*
and toes, with warm brine, urine, *&c.* but warm hungary water, and *ſpt. vin. camphorat.* uſed with a ſpunge, are much better. It ſeems very proper to let out the ſtagnant blood with a lancet, and afterwards to exhibit a cathartic or two. In the cure of kibes, nothing exceeds the *unguent. deſiccativ. rub.* or *diapomphol.* mixed with a little camphire, and uſed for the dreſſings with *emp. de min.* or *diachyl. ſimp.* let down with *ol. roſar.* to cover them.

Bleeding at the Nose.

1. IT often happens that a quantity of blood *Def.*
diſtils, or flows, from the veins, or arteries, in the noſtrils.

2. This may proceed either from a general *plethora*, or too great fulneſs and diſtenſion of the veſſels, which at length giving way, ſuffer the fluid

fluid to paſs out at their extremities; or elſe the blood becoming too thin, or too acrimonious, may make it eſcape without any ſuch diſtenſion: ſometimes alſo there may be ulcers in the noſtrils which give occaſion to this flux, by corroding the veſſels; and again, febrile diſorders, hard drinking, violent motions, or paſſions of the mind, may occaſion it. Laſtly, it may happen, too, from the ſuppreſſion of ſome neceſſary evacuation, as particularly of the menſtrual or hæmorrhoidal flux, *&c.* And a periodical bleeding at the noſe frequently happens to ſome youths, and pregnant women.

3. When this hæmorrhage proceeds from the veins, the blood appears of a reddiſh colour, inclining to brown, is thick, impure, and comes away ſlowly: but when from an artery, 'tis hot, florid, thin, and iſſues out with force. In plethoric, and hectic conſtitutions, where the blood-veſſels are weak, the blood thin, ſharp, corroſive, or increaſed it its motion, the hæmorrhage is commonly large; in which caſe there is uſually a ſtrong pulſation in the temporal arteries, a redneſs in the cheeks and eyes, pain in the head, and often a fever, *ſyncope* or fainting.

4. 'Tis evident that a flux of blood from an artery muſt be attended with more danger than one from a vein; but happening ſpontaneouſly from either, in the middle of a fever, 'tis commonly critical, and proves ſalutary; tho' at the beginning of the diſtemper, we account it no good ſymptom: but if it comes periodically, and ſeems habitual to the conſtitution; if it happens upon the ſtoppage of other evacuations, and the quantity be not large, 'tis thought advantageous; but when the patient is plethoric, or hard drinking has preceded, 'tis uſually difficult to ſtop. A fever, difficulty of breathing, or the like diſorders, happening upon a hæmorrhage at the noſe,

is

is a bad ſign, and may occaſion it to continue the longer; and when 'tis of long continuance, it generally brings on a cachexy, or a dropſy.

5. The diet in this caſe muſt be cooling, ſlender and balſamic, the exerciſe little or very moderate; but ſleep is to be indulged. Milk and water ſeems to be a proper liquor, or water with the juice of lemmon and a little white-wine and ſugar; barley-water, rice-gruel, *&c.* If the patient hath bled much, a glaſs of claret is allowable; at leaſt if mixed with water. The *tinct. roſar. rub.* may be drank at pleaſure; but whatever liquors are exhibited, the patient ſhou'd drink them cold. If the blood be too thin or ſharp, let *raſ. c. c.* be boiled in the liquids made uſe of, or ſome *gum. arabic.* or *tragacanth.* diſſolved therein: and in this caſe panada and gellies are very proper. *Regim.*

6. In immoderate hæmorrhages at the noſe, phlebotomy will be of ſervice, by way of revulſion; and to that end it is ſometimes order'd in the ancle, tho' its effect is not ſo ſudden or ſo certain there as in the arm or jugular: and if the hæmorrhage ſtill continues, phlebotomy may be repeated occaſionally, or once in twenty four hours, if the patient's ſtrength will allow of it. *Cure.*

7. After phlebotomy give an opiate, which is thought to check the velocity of the blood.

℞ *Aq. plantag.* ℥ ij. *ſal. prunel.* ʒ j. *laud. lond. gr.* iſs. *ſyr. limon.* ℥ ſs. *ſpt. vitriol. gut.* xij. *m. f. hauſt. ſtatim à venæſectione ſumend. & pro re nata repetend.*

'Tis common in this caſe to ſnuff vinegar up the noſtrils, and to bath the temples and forehead with it; to bind a ligature on the extreme parts; to apply hogs-dung to the noſe, or the powder of a dry'd toad, *&c.* But leaving theſe to the vulgar, let it be firſt obſerved that the patient be kept quiet, or, if poſſible, without motion, and

in an erect posture, only the head a little reclining. Things being thus order'd, some of the following may, with a quill, be blown up the bleeding nostril.

8. ℞ *Pulv. gallar. thur. sang. dracon. alum. crud. bol. armen. ãa* ʒ j. *sal. nitri, vitriol. alb. telar. aranear. ãa* ℈ ij. *m. f. pulv.*

A tent dipt in oxycrate, and afterwards roll'd in this powder, might also be put up the nostril; but one dipt in the following solution, may be applied with more security.

9. ℞ *Sal. nitr.* ʒ ij. *alum.* ʒ j. *acet. opt. aq. calc. ãa* ʒ j. *m. f. solutio.*

Or,

℞ *Vitriol. alb. sal. pruneb. sal. armon. crud. ãa* ʒ j. *sacchar. saturn.* ℈ ij. *atrament. opt.* ʒ ij. *acet. vin. alb. aq. styptic. ãa* ʒ j. *f. solutio.*

If with the use hereof the bleeding stop, the last tent shou'd not be too soon removed; or let a fresh one be applied upon the removal of the former, for some time: but if it still continue, apply fresh ones, six or seven in an hour, to prevent a relapse, which is to be fear'd in two or three days after. This proving ineffectual, medicines of a more caustic nature must be applied.

10. ℞ *Acet. vin. alb. atrament. opt. ãa* ʒ iſs. *vitriol. rom.* ʒ ij. *m. f. solutio, in eundem usum.*

Refrigerating lotions also might be properly used to the head and parts adjacent.

℞ *Oxycrat.* ℔ ij. *sacchar. saturn.* ʒ ſs. *sal. nitri* ʒ ij. *m.*

With this the head may be bathed, and constantly kept moist by means of a sponge. A prudent use of the cold bath might likewise be adviseable; care being taken to plunge the head in first, and to keep cool afterwards.

But internals are not to be omitted during the use of externals: let the following bolus and emulsion be used as soon as possible. 11.

11. ℞ *Conf. fracaſt. ſ. m.* ℈ j. *ſang. dracon. lap. hæmatit. terr. japon. pulv. rhabarb. ſacchar. ſaturn.* ãa ℈ ſs. *ſyr. de roſ. ſic. q. ſ. m. f bolus,* 4ta *vel* 5ta *quaq; hora ſumend. ſuperbibend. emulſion. ſequent. hauſtulum.*

℞ *Gum. arabic.* ℥ j. *raſur. c. c.* ʒ vj. *coque in decoct. hord. q. ſ. colaturæ* ℔ ijſs. *affunde ſuper ſem.* 4r *frigid. maj. contuſ.* ãa ʒ ij *ſem. papav. alb. amygdal. d. excort.* ãa ℥ j. *iterum cola & adde ſyr. limon. q. ſ. f. emulſio, de qua bibat etiam cochlear.* vj. *ad libitum, cum ſpt. nitri dulc. gut.* 50. *vel etiam gut.* 40. *tinct. ter. japon.*

12. Glyſters alſo are very proper to keep the body laxative; as occaſioning much leſs diſturbance to the blood, than a purge by the mouth.

℞ *Decoct. com. clyſteriz.* ℥ xij. *elect. lenitiv. ſyr. roſar. ſolut. de ſpin. cerv.* ãa ℥ j. *ſal. cathart. amar.* ℥ ſs. *prunel.* ʒ j. *laudan. liquid. gut.* xxx. *m. f. enema pro re nata injiciend.*

13. But if the hæmorrhage is ſmall, and the patient of a groſs habit of body, a gentle cathartic will prove ſerviceable.

℞ *Rad. rhabarb. inciſ. ſen. opt.* ãa ʒ iſs. *ſem. fœnic. dulc.* ʒ j. *aq. plantag.* ℥ vj. *infunde ſimul calide, & colaturæ* ℥ iij. *adde ſyr. roſar. ſolutiv.* ʒ vj. *ſal. prunel.* ʒ ſs. *ſpt. nitri dulc. gut.* xxx. *m. f. potio mane ſumend. & pro re nata repetend.*

On the following evening give a paregoric.

℞ *Aq. germin. querc.* ℥ ij. *cinnamom. ten.* ℥ j. *ſal. prunel.* ʒ j. *ſyr. limon.* ℥ ſs. *laud. londin. gr.* iſs. *m. f. hauſt. h. s. ſumend.*

14. The following aſtringent powders and julep may alſo be of uſe.

℞ *Pulv. alumin. rup. ſang. dracon. ſal. prunel. bol. armen. gum. tragacanth.* ãa ʒ j. *ſacchar. ſaturn.* ℈ j. *m. f. pulv. in* vj. *chart. dividend. ſumat unam* 4ta *vel* 5ta *quaq; hora è cochleari julap. ſequent. ſuperbibend. cochlear.* iij.

℞ *Aq. flor. ſambuc. menth. cinnamom. ten. acet. vin. alb. ãa* ℥ ij. *ſyr. è corall.* ℥ j. *m. f. julap. cujus capiat etiam cochlearia* iij. *ſubinde cum guttis* xxx. *tinctur. antipthiſic.*

Or,

15. ℞ *Gum. arabic.* ℥ ij. *bol. armen. coral. rub. pp^t. ſang. dracon. ſal. nitri ãa* ℥ j. *croc. martis aſtr. ter. japon. ſacchar. ſaturn. ãa* ℈ j. *ſyr. cydonior.* ℥ iſs. *acet. vin. alb.* ℥ ij. *aq. roſar. r. menth. ãa* ℥ iij. *ol. vitriol. gut.* vj. *m. ſumat cochlear.* ij. *vel* iij. 4ta *quaq; hora, aut pro re nata, agitato prius vaſe.*

16. But if all the means hitherto ſpecified prove ineffectual to ſtop the hæmorrhage, and the patient's life is in danger; an actual cautery ſhou'd, if poſſible, by means of a *cannula*, be directed to the bleeding veſſel in the noſtril.

17. When the blood is too thin or ſerous, and the patient of a hectic habit, and troubled with a cough, *gum. arabic. & tragacanth. herb. & rad. alth.* &c. ought to be boiled, or mixed with the liquors he drinks.

18. If the hæmorrhage takes its riſe from hard drinking, phlebotomy may be the more freely uſed; ſo that if the ſtrength or conſtitution will allow, a pound of blood, or more, may very advantageouſly be drawn off this way. Quieting draughts are alſo ſerviceable here, eſpecially thoſe which take in *laudanum londinens.* And it will alſo be proper to apply refrigerating liquors externally.

19. If a fever attend the hæmorrhage, it muſt be allay'd by phlebotomy, opiates and refrigerating medicines internally uſed, as well as externally. In caſe of lowneſs of ſpirits or faintineſs, thro' a great loſs of blood, give chicken-broth wherein hartſhorn-ſhavings have been boil'd, proper gellies, and now and then a glaſs of red wine and water.

20. When

20. When the flux is periodical, and the conſtitution can bear, or ſeems to require it, this diſcharge ſhou'd by no means be ſuddenly ſtop'd: at leaſt not without increaſing ſome other evacuation; and then ſuch medicines may be ſafely uſed as are preſcribed in the general cure. Thus alſo if it proceed from a ſtoppage of ſome uſual or neceſſary evacuation, that muſt again be promoted; but if this cannot be done with ſafety before a ſtop is put to the hæmorrhage, a ſufficient quantity of blood ſhou'd thus be ſuffer'd to run, as a balance for the ſuppreſſion of the other evacuation.

21. If a ſuppreſſion of the *menſes* cauſes only a moderate bleeding at the noſe, it ſhou'd not be check'd. But in caſe it continues too long, phlebotomy and a gentle purgative or two will here be proper.

22. If a ſtoppage of the hæmorrhoidal flux be the cauſe, let theſe veſſels be open'd. In pregnant women this diſcharge is frequently advantageous; and requires only a ſpare ſlender diet. But when it induces a cachexy or a dropſy, particular regard muſt be had to thoſe diſtempers.

VOMITING of BLOOD.

1. A *Vomiting* of *blood* may proceed from the ſame cauſes with a hæmorrhage at the noſe; as likewiſe from wounds, abſceſſes, or hurts in the ſtomach. *Cauſe.*

2. This *vomiting* happens only at particular times, and in the intervals the *ſaliva* remains of its own colour, untinged with blood. 'Tis uſually evacuated with ſo much eaſe, that we are apt to ſuppoſe it comes from the lungs; however, before the vomiting, the patient feels a weight or heavineſs in his ſtomach; and when the enſuing evacuation proves large, there uſually ap- *Diag.*

pears a ſwelling in the part. In this caſe there is no cough nor ſhortneſs of breath; but the *fæces* are generally tinged with blood, or elſe black clots thereof are voided along with them. And theſe ſigns ſhew the blood to come from the ſtomach, and not from the lungs. If there be an ulcer or ſcirrhoſity in the ſtomach, there is ſeldom, unleſs the corroſion be large, any blood thrown up by vomit, but the excrements are uſually tinged therewith.

Prog. 3. A flux of blood from the ſtomach, if large, often occaſions ſudden death: but if from external contuſions, 'tis leſs dangerous; eſpecially if the hæmorrhage be moderate, and take its riſe from a ſtoppage of other neceſſary evacuations, as the *menſes*, hæmorrhoids, *&c.*

Reg. 4. All malt liquors are to be avoided, and the liquids here uſed ought to be drank cold. A glaſs of claret, mixed with cold water, may be allow'd. The patient ſhou'd be kept cool, and perfectly at reſt. His principal liquor might be *tinct. roſar. rub.* Emulſions likewiſe are proper, and milk with water, wherein *raſ. c. c. rad. biſtort. conſerv. roſ. rub. conf. fracaſtor.* &c. have been boiled. Gellies and ſolutions of *gum. arabic.* and *tragacanth.* are alſo proper; being either mix'd with ſuitable aſtringents, or exhibited with a convenient vehicle.

Cure. 5. If the patient be not too far ſpent, the cure may be begun with phlebotomy; which might be conveniently repeated once in twenty four hours, for three or four days, to the quantity of eight ounces.

In the mean time,

℞ *Ter. japon. lap. hæmatit. ãa* ℈ j. *conſ. prunel. ſylv.* ℈ ij. *balſ. peruv. gut.* v. *ſyr. bælſam. q. s. f. bolus ſtatim ſumend. ſi vero per vomitum rejecerit repetatur.*

This

This bolus may be continued occaſionally till it produces ſome good effect. But if a liquid form is more agreeable to the ſtomach,

6. ℞ *Aq. plantag. germ. querc. ãa* ℥ vj. *cinnamom. f.* ℥ j. *acet. vin. alb.* ℥ ij. *coral. r. pp^t.* ʒ ij. *ter. japon. ſang. dracon. ãa* ʒ j. *laud. liquid. gut.* 40. *ſyr. de mecon.* ℥ j. *m. ſumat cochlear.* iij. *vel* iv. *frequenter, agitato prius vaſe.*

Or,

7. ℞ *Aq. plantag.* ℔ ſs. *acet. vin. alb.* ℥ ij. *albumina duorum ovorum in aquam redacta, pulv. bol. armen. diaſcord. ſ. m. ãa* ʒ iij. *ſyr. de mecon.* ℥ iſs. *m. capiat cochlear.* iij. *ſæpiſſime.*

8. When the vomiting remits, give a doſe of rhubarb.

℞ *Pulv. rhabarb.* ʒ ſs. *conſerv. prunel. ſylv.* ℈ ij. *ſyr. è coral. q. s. f. bolus ſtatim ſumend. ſuperbibend. ſi viſum fuerit, tinct. roſ. rub. hauſtulum.*

9. If the body ſtill remains coſtive, order a glyſter.

℞ *Decoct. commun. clyſteriz.* ℥ xij. *elect. lenitiv.* ℥ j. *ſacchar. rub.* ʒ ij. *m. f. enema.*

And after this, if there be occaſion, more rhubarb may be exhibited.

10. But in caſe the hæmorrhage ſtill continues,

℞ *Maſtich. reſin. flav. alumin. crud. terr. japon. ſal. prunel. ãa* ʒ iſs. *ſacchar. ſaturn.* ℈ ij. *conf. fracaſtor. ſ. m.* ℥ j. *ſyr. de mecon. q. s. f. electuar. de quo capiat q. n. m. tertia vel 4ta quaq; hora ſuperbibendo julap. ſequent. cochlear.* iv.

℞ *Gum. arab.* ℥ j. *ſolve in aq. fontan.* ℥ viij. *& adde coral. rub. pp^t.* ʒ iij. *ſyr. de ſymphyto* ℥ iſs. *m. f. julap; & cum hujus cochlearib. aliquot ſumat pro re nata, laud. liquid. ſydenham. gut.* x. *vel* xv.

But if the patient be reſtleſs, and the hæmorrhage large, perhaps the *pil. de ſtyrac. cynogloſs.* or *matthæi*, and ſuch balſamic opiates will anſwer better.

11. If purgatives are uſed after the vomiting is ſtop'd, they muſt be very gentle: and in caſe any more powerful than rhubarb be required,

℞ *Fol. ſen.* ʒ iſs. *rad. rhabarb.* ʒ j. *ſem. plantag.* ʒ ij. *coque in aq. fontan. q. s. colaturæ* ℥ ijſs. *adde ſyr. roſar. ſol.* ʒ vj. *tinct. terr. japon. gut.* xv. *m. f. potio cum debito regimine ſumenda, & ſemel in ſeptimana repetend. per tres vices, ad recidivum præcavendum.*

After the operation, remember to give an opiate at night.

The uſe of the aſtringent medicine that proved ſucceſsful, ſhou'd not be left off too ſoon for fear of a relapſe.

12. When this diſorder proceeds from an abſceſs, ſcirrhoſity, or ulcer in the ſtomach, *balſ. peruv. gileadens.* &c. ſhou'd be mix'd with the aſtringents; and in this caſe too, a courſe of terebinthinate medicines might be ſerviceable. In very violent hæmorrhages of this kind, when all other means fail, a large doſe, as about two ounces of the oil of turpentine, is greatly commended.

13. When external contuſions are the cauſe of this hæmorrhage, preſcribe in the following manner.

℞ *Conſ. prunel. ſylv. roſ. rub.* ãa ℥ ſs. *pulv. terr. japon. maſtich. coral. rub.* ãa ʒ ij. *troch. è carabe, ſperm. ceti, gum. arab. tragacanth. croc. mart. aſtr. ſpec. hyacinth. ſang. dracon.* ãa ʒ j. *balſ. peruv.* ʒ iſs. *gilead.* ʒ j. *ſyr. papav. err. q. s. f. electuar. de quo ſumat q. n. m. major. ter quaterve quotidie ſuperb. cyath. vin. rub. aq. fontan. commixti.*

14. When this hæmorrhage proceeds from an obſtruction of the *menſes*, and proves not immoderate, lenient balſamic purgatives will beſt anſwer the intention of cure. In this caſe the *aqua pulegij*, or tea made of the herb may be drank, moderately warm at pleaſure. Glyſters with proper emmenogogic ingredients, will here be

ſervice-

ſerviceable; but if the hæmorrhage be violent, we muſt proceed in the method above deliver'd.

15. If, as is very frequent after a *vomiting* of *blood*, the patient ſhou'd incline to a cachexy or a dropſy; if his legs ſhou'd ſwell, and he ſhou'd make but little urine; or if he ſhou'd grow pale, weak and feeble, thro' loſs of blood, or the poorneſs of what remains behind, we are to proceed in the following manner.

℞ *Conſ. abſinth. rom. cochlear. hort.* ãa ℥ j. *cort. exter. aurant.* ℥ ſs. *pulv. rad. ari comp. chalyb. pp^{t}.* ãa ℥ iij. *ſyr. è bacc. ſambuc. q. s. f. electuar. de quo ſumat q. n. caſtan. mane & ſero, ſuperbibend. apozemat. ſequent.* ℥ iv.

℞ *Rad. petroſelin. fœnic. rub. tinctor.* ãa ℥ j. *ſummit. geniſt. fol. ebul. fl. ſambuc.* ãa m. j. *bac. junip.* ℥ ſs. *coque in aq. fontan. q. s. colaturæ* ℔ iſs. *adde vin. alb.* ℥ vj. *ſyr. è 5. rad.* ℥ ij. *m. f. apozema.*

A Pulmonic Hæmorrhage.

1. A *Hæmorrhage* ſometimes happen from a rupture or corroſion of the lungs; occaſion'd by a *plethora*, weak veſſels, thin ſharp blood, an increaſed motion of the fluids, a hectic conſtitution, a violent cough, hard drinking, ulcers in the part, or elſe by external wounds, contuſions, *&c.* or the ſtoppage of ſome natural evacuation. *Def. and Cauſe.*

2. When blood actually comes from the lungs, 'tis generally attended with a cough, ſhortneſs, or difficulty of breath; and what is evacuated appears pure, florid, liquid, and frothy. It gives a ſhrewd ſuſpicion that it proceeds from the lungs, if the patient be phthiſical. If there be an ulcer in the lungs, and the hæmorrhage be not violent, a white concocted matter will ſometimes appear in the blood thrown up. If a bruiſe *Diag.*

bruiſe or a fall be the occaſion, the hæmorrhage is ſeldom large, and the blood inclines to a black colour; 'tis alſo ſpit up with pain; and there is a ſevere pungency felt in the part where the hurt was receiv'd; but particularly when a full inſpiration is made. When a ſuppreſſion of the menſtrual or hæmorrhoidal flux is the cauſe, the hæmorrhage proves ſeldom great; tho' the blood evacuated be pure and unmixed.

Prog. 3. A pulmonic hæmorrhage, where the rupture of the veſſels is large, and the perſon plethoric, muſt needs be dangerous: leſs danger attends it when it proceeds from a ſtoppage of ſome neceſſary evacuation. When it happens in a phthiſical conſtitution, or upon a ſevere bruiſe, the event is doubtful; eſpecially if the other ſymptoms or circumſtances are not favourable.

Regimen. 4. The diet ſhou'd here be ſlender and balſamic, like what is mention'd in a hæmorrhage at the noſe, and in a vomiting of blood; only omitting whatever is acid: the other part of the patient's regimen being the ſame with what is order'd under thoſe heads.

Cure. 5. Phlebotomy repeated occaſionally is very proper in order to the cure, if the hæmorrhage be large, or proceed from a *plethora*, the ſtoppage of neceſſary evacuations, or contuſions, and, in ſhort, whenever the conſtitution will bear it.

6. Laxative glyſters are here of ſervice, and lenient purgatives, if the hæmorrhage be ſmall; as alſo opiates and refrigerating emulſions, juleps, *&c.* Examples whereof are ſet down under the two heads immediately preceding.

7. Here follow two or three forms of aſtringents and balſamics more directly fitted to anſwer the preſent intention.

If the hæmorrhage be very violent,

℞ *Bol.*

℞ *Bol. armen. ſang. dracon. terr. japon.* ãa ℈ j. *ſacchar. ſaturn. coral. rub. rhabarb. opt.* ãa ℈ ſs. *pil. de ſtyrac. ſpec. hyacinth.* ãa *gr.* vj. *ſyr. de ros. ſic. q. s. f. bolus* 5ta *quaq; hora repetend. ſuperbibend. hauſtulum tinct. roſar. rubrar.*

After two or three boles have been taken, the *pil. de ſtyrac.* as alſo the rhubarb, if there be occaſion, may be omitted.

Or,

8. ℞ *Balſ. lucatel.* ℥ j. *conſ. ros. rub. cynosbat.* ãa ℥ ſs. *ſperm. ceti* ʒ ij. *gum. arabic. tragacanth. maſtich.* ãa ʒ j. *ſang. dracon. terr. japon. croc. mart. aſtring. lap. hæmatit. bol. armen.* ãa ʒ ij. *balſ. gilead. peruv.* ãa ʒ j. *ſyr. è coral. & è mecon.* ãa *q. s. ut f. electuar. de quo ſumat q. n. caſtan. bis, ter, quaterve, ut opus fuerit, quotidie, ſuperbibendo julap. ſequent. cochlear.* v.

℞ *Aq. plantag. paralys.* ãa ℥ vj. *cinnamom. fort.* ℥ ij. *ſyr. de roſ. ſic.* ℥ iſs. *tinct. ter. japon.* ʒ j. *m. f. julap.*

Or,

9. ℞ *Pulv. gum. arabic. tragacanth. amyl.* ãa ʒ j. *maſtic. balſ. tolutan.* ãa ℈ ij. *ſpec. hyacinth. coral. rub. ſal. prunel. flor. roſar. rub. rad. biſtort. ſacchar. ſaturn. lap. hæmatit.* ãa ℥ iſs. *m. f. pulv. de quo capiat* ʒ j. *bis in die, vel pro re nata, cum julap. ſupraſcript. cochlear.* iv.

Alſo,

10. ℞ *Pulv. gum. arabic.* ℥ ſs. *ter. japon. croc. mart. aſtring. ſpec. hyacinth. bol. armen.* ãa ℥ ſs. *ſang. dracon.* ʒ ij. *ſacchar. ſaturn.* ʒ ſs. *balſ. peruv.* ʒ j. *ſacchar. roſat.* ℥ iiij. *mucilag. gum. tragacanth. q. s. f. trochiſci pendentes* ʒ ſs. *horum unum teneat æger in ore pro libitu, vel ad curationem promovendam, vel ad recidivum præcavendum.*

Again,

11. ℞ *Rad. biſtort. conſolid. maj. conſ. roſ. rub.* ãa ℥ j. *gum. arabic. raſ. c. c.* ãa ʒ vj. *coque in aq. ferrat.* ℔ iij. *ad* ℔ ij, *colaturæ adde tinct. terr. japon.* ℥ ſs.

℥ ſs. *ſacchar. roſat. q. s. de hoc bibat ſubinde; vel pro vehiculo ſit medicinis valentioribus.*

12. In caſe of a *vomica pulmonum*, or when the patient brings up from his lungs *pus* mixed with blood, which proceeds from an ulcer therein; the blood ſometimes alſo riſing in clots, occaſions it to paſs for the ſubſtance of the lungs; as 'tis thought poſſible that the ſubſtance of them may, in part, be expectorated; in this caſe,

℞ *Conſ. cynosbat.* ℥ j. *roſar. rub.* ℥ ſs. *ſang. dracon. terr. japon. coral. rub. maſtich. balſ. tolutan. gilead.* ãa ℥ j. *ſpec. diatragacanth. frigid.* ℥ ij. *ſyr. de alth. papav. errat.* ãa *q. s. f. electuar. de quo capiat quant. n. m. maj. ter in die ſuperbibendo hauſtum apozemat. ſequent.*

℞ *Raſ. c. c.* ℥ ij. *gum. arabic.* ℥ vj. *rad. alth.* ℥ iij. *conſolid. maj.* ℥ ij. *coque in ſ. q. aq. font. colaturæ* ℔ iſs. *adde aq. limac. mag. lumbricor.* ãa ℥ iij. *ſyr. balſamic.* ℥ iſs. *tinct. terr. japon.* ℥ j. *m. f. apozem. cujus etiam bibat cochlearia aliquot ſubinde cum tinct. antiphthiſic. gut.* xxx.

13. But when this diſorder happens in hectic conſtitutions,

℞ *Maſtich. ſang. dracon. gum. tragac. lact. ſulphur. lap. hæmatit. terr. japon.* ãa ℥ ij. *conſ. roſ. rub.* ℥ ſs. *antihect. poter.* ℥ iſs. *ſyr. è. coral. q. s. f. electuar. ſumat ſicut præcedens, pro re nata.*

To this may be added occaſionally, *ſem. papav. alb. ſem. hyoſcyam. gum. arabic. ſyr. de mecon.* &c.

A Flux of Blood from the Gums.

Def. Cauſe, &c. 1. ANY conſiderable veſſel happening, from whatever cauſe, to be opened in the gums, a flux of blood will neceſſarily enſue; and the ſcurvy in the gums, or rotten teeth, a ſalivation, the extraction of a tooth, a wound or contuſion, and a fever, or plethora, may give occaſion to it. When this happens in a ſalivation, or upon extracting

tracting a tooth, and in a larger artery, 'tis often dangerous.

2. Phlebotomy ſeems a proper thing to begin the cure, let the cauſe be what it will; unleſs this hæmorrhage happens at the criſis of a fever. If the part from whence the blood iſſues be conſpicuous, it may be frequently touched with the *vitriol. roman.* care being taken to keep the tongue from the vitriol, becauſe it has a very diſagreeable and troubleſome taſte. Rather therefore, *Cure.*

℞ *Pulv. alum. rup. vitriol. alb. tartar. vitriolat. ãa* ℥ iſs. *acet. vin. alb. rub. ãa* ℥ j. *f. ſolutio.*

In this liquor wet ſome doſſils, and apply them to the part as occaſion requires; or a piece of cotton may be dipped in a mixture of *bol. armen.* and the white of an egg, and applied. The external remedies alſo that were preſcribed for a hæmorrhage at the noſe will be proper here. If theſe prove ineffectual, lay ſome *calcanthum* upon the part; and if it be requiſite, apply ſome melted glew or powder of *gum. tragacanth.* upon the *calcanthum.* Spirit, or even oil of vitriol, might, when theſe fail, be uſed; or elſe *ol. terebinth.* ſcalding hot: but in caſe it remain ſo obſtinate that the patient's life is indanger'd thereby, an actual cautery ſhould immediately be applied. The internal remedies here may be the ſame as in a hæmorrhage at the noſe.

3. When the gums are ſcorbutic, 'tis proper, even after the hæmorrhage is ſtopped, to uſe the medicines preſcribed for the ſcurvy in the gums.

4. After a tooth is extracted, the vacant part ſhould be well waſhed with claret; or if that prove inſufficient, it may be touched with a little tincture of myrrh. But in caſe the blood iſſues from a hollow tooth, fill it up with a mixture of one part of white vitriol or calcanthum, and three parts of powdred maſtich.

5. A

5. A *hæmorrhage* happening from the *gums in a ſalivation*, as is not unfrequent in plethoric habits, or when the flux is raiſed too high, or too precipitantly, the above-mentioned ſtyptics or eſcharotics may be uſed; but here there is danger of a freſh hæmorrhage when the eſchar falls off. However, an actual cautery has ſucceeded well in theſe caſes. It will be convenient to lower the ſalivation, when ſuch a hæmorrhage happens; and if the flux of blood be not violent, it may ſuffice to waſh the mouth frequently with the following gargle.

℞ *Acet. vin. alb. tinctur. roſar. rub. ãa* ℥ ij. *mel. roſat.* ℥ iſs. *ſpt. vitriol.* ℥ j. *m. f. gargariſma, frigide utend.*

Exhibit alſo occaſionally, ſuch aſtringent internals as ſtand under the head of *hæmorrhages at the noſe*, and *vomiting of blood*.

Immoderate Flux of the Hæmorrhoids.

Def. and Cauſe. 1. TOO large a quantity of blood is ſometimes voided from the hæmorrhoidal veſſels, either by reaſon of a *plethora*, a ſuppreſſion of ſome neceſſary evacuation, or too great a ſeroſity or ſharpneſs in the blood it ſelf.

Diag. 2. This diſcharge continuing too long, or exceeding in quantity, is attended with a loſs or decay of ſtrength, a paleneſs in the face, which is ſucceeded by a yellowneſs, as if the patient had the jaundice. If a *plethora* give occaſion to it, the patient finds himſelf briſker and more ſprightly for ſome time, but at length the above-mentioned ſymptoms come on. Upon the uſe of phlebotomy for this diſorder, when it proceeds from a thinneſs of the blood, that which is extracted appears too fluid, and the *ſerum* bears too large a proportion to the coagulum; but when a plethora occaſions this flux, the blood evacuated appears thick

thick and black. Hectical conſtitutions are the moſt ſubject to an immoderate flux of the hæmorrhoids; which muſt neceſſarily be attended with greater or leſs danger, according to the conſtitution wherein it happens, the cauſe from whence it proceeds, and particularly its continuance.

3. The regimen in general may be the ſame as was before preſcribed for other hæmorrhages. But if the patient be in years, and not plethoric, a nouriſhing ſub-aſtringent diet is the moſt proper: and if it proceed from a ſeroſity in the juices, ſuch an one as is balſamic and agglutinant. *Reg.*

4. Phlebotomy is, doubtleſs, ſerviceable in this kind of hæmorrhage, unleſs the patient be very weak, or the blood greatly impoveriſhed. As for internal medicines, thoſe formerly ſet down for other hæmorrhages may be uſed here alſo. But the body in this caſe muſt be conſtantly kept ſoluble; for coſtiveneſs is highly prejudicial by its immediate ill effect on the parts themſelves. Too great a degree of a laxativeneſs muſt alſo be prevented. For an internal laxative therefore, *Cure.*

℞ *Pulv. rhabarb.* ℈ ij. *conf. fracaſtor. ſ. m.* ʒ j. *ſyr. de mecon. q. s. f. bolus, hora commoda ſumend.*

5. *Lac. ſulphur.* given plentifully, is here of great ſervice; it may be taken to the quantity of ʒ ij. or ʒ iij. once or twice a day in milk. Opiates alſo are excellent both to procure reſt, and eaſe the pain which uſually attends this diſorder.

6. The following powders may be taken three times a day, either in claret or milk.

℞ *Maſtich. ſang. dracon. bol. armen. gum. arabic. ãa* ʒ ſs. *ſacchar. ſaturn. gr.* x. *m. f. pulv. in ch.* iij. *dividend.*

7. Theſe powders might alſo be made into boles, with *conf. fracaſtor. ſ. m. ſyr. cydonior.* &c. There are other forms of external applications proper in this caſe: we ſhall juſt give an example

of

of each, and leave them to be applied occasionally, when the flux is very violent.

Fotus Astringens.

8. ℞ *Rad. bistort. tormentil. gallar.* āa ʒ iij. *fol. plantag. verbasc. malv. flor. chamæm.* āa *m.* ij. *rosar. r.* ʒ j. *cort. granator.* ʒ ss. *flor. balaust.* ʒ vj. *coq. in aq. fontan. q. s. ut sit colaturæ cong.* i. *cui adde acet. opt. vin. rub.* āa ℔ j. *alumin.* ʒ ij. *sacchar. saturn.* ʒ ss. *f. fotus, cujus vapor, etiam excipiatur calidè à sella familiari, bis vel ter in die.*

Enema Restringens.

9. ℞ *Gallar. contus.* ʒ j. *rad. bistort. cort. granat. flor. balaust.* āa ʒ ij. *coque in tinct. rosar. rub.* ℔ j. *colaturæ* ℔ ss. *adde vitellum unius ovi conf. fracastor. s. m.* ʒ ij. *sacchar. saturn.* ϑ ij. *laud. liquid. gut.* 60. *m. f. enema pro re nata injiciendum.*

Glandes Astringentes.

10. ℞ *Pulv. flor. rosar. rub. mastich. sang. dracon. gum. tragacanth. bol. armen.* āa ʒ ij. *sacchar. saturn.* ʒ j. *mell. opt. vel conf. fracastor. s. m. q. s. m. f. glandes* iv. *adde cuiq; si opus fuerit opij gr.* iij. *& supponantur pro re nata.*

Immoderate Flux of the Menses.

Def. and Cause. 1. When the *mestrual flux* either continues so long, or proceeds so fast, as to prove prejudicial to the patient, 'tis said to be immoderate; and may have for it causes a plethoric habit, a laxity of the uterine vessels, an increased motion, or a great thinness of the blood.

Diag. 2. This flux often proves immoderate in such women as labour hard, or are of a soft and delicate

cate habit of body, and uſe liquids too freely in proportion to the ſolids taken in: 'tis alſo ſometimes violent, after a long ſuppreſſion thereof, after abortions, hard labours, or near the entire ceſſation of its periodical return.

Prog. 3. A continuance of this diſorder occaſions a loſs of ſtrength and appetite, a pale complexion, a cachexy, ſwellings in the feet and ankles, *&c.*

The proper meaſure of this evacuation is the ſtrength of the patient; for if it prove immoderate from a plethora, after a long ſuppreſſion, or the like, and the body continues in vigour, and the appetite be ſtrong, no danger will enſue from a much larger diſcharge than uſual. But if the contrary happens, if the perſon be weaken'd, and the appetite diminiſhed thereby, it cannot be ſtopt too ſoon.

Diæt. 4. When the body is diſpoſed to a hectic fever, the diet ſhould be balſamic and aſtringent. When a plethora is the cauſe, let the diet be thin and ſlender. If abortion has preceded, the aliment ought to be nouriſhing, and wine to be allowed. Exerciſe is to be avoided, and ſleep indulged. In ſhort, the regimen ſhould be the ſame with that to be obſerved in other hæmorrhages.

Cure. 5. Bleeding, by way of revulſion, if the body will allow of it, is proper to begin the cure. The teſtaceous powders, with a milk diet, muſt be preſcribed if the conſtitution be hectical. And to reſtrain the flux, whether it proceed from abortion, an hard labour, or the like, give once or twice a day *bol. armen.* or *coral. rub. pp^t.* ℥ j. in a glaſs of claret. Laudanum alſo may be uſed occaſionally, with the *tinct. cort. peruv.* in red wine, twice or thrice in twelve hours. Aſtringent or ſtrengthening plaiſters may be applied to the abdomen, and a reſtringent fomentation or vapor, as in *the immoderate flux of the hæmorrhoids*, uſed to the

part. In ſhort, moſt of the medicines preſcribed in the dyſentery and other hæmorrhages, are proper here; but particularly the following.

Emplaſtrum Reſtringens.

6. ℞ *Emp. ad hern.* ʒ ij. *pulv. flor. balauſt. cort. granator. ulumin. rup.* ãa ʒ iſs. *vitriol. roman. gum. galban.* ãa ʒ j. *ol. cinnamom. gut.* iij. *ol. olivar. q. s. f. emplaſt. ſuper alutam extendend. & abdomini toti applicand.*

Fotus Aſtringens.

7. ℞ *Flor. balauſt. roſar. rub. cort. granator. contus.* ãa ʒ ij. *coque in aq. fontan. q. s. colaturæ* ℔ ij. *adde aceti vin. alb.* ℥ iv. *vitriol. alb. alum. rup. vitriol. roman.* ãa ʒ ſs. *f. fotus, mediantibus pannis linteis, ſubcalide parti affectæ applicand.*

Bloody Urine.

Def. and Cauſe. 1. We ſhall conſider the voiding of bloody urine as an original diſeaſe, from an internal cauſe; not as a ſymptom, the effect of *cantharides*, or of ſtones in the bladder, *&c.* And in this caſe, it may proceed from a ſolution, or too great a communication of the red part of the blood, a diſtenſion of the renal glands, or perhaps, from both theſe cauſes together. 'Tis obſerv'd, that malt liquors, brew'd with mineral waters, and drank too freely, are apt to cauſe this diſtemper.

Diag. 2. When blood is thus, along with the urine, ſtrain'd thro' the glands of the kidneys, it appears intimately united with it, and comes away without the leaſt pain; the patient uſually remaining in health; unleſs the evacuation be too large or frequent: in which caſe, if it continues long, it muſt needs be dangerous, as threatning a dropſy, or conſumption. Happening in antient people, 'tis ſuppoſed incurable; and by gradually weak-

weakening their bodies, ſhortens their days.

3. The diet in this caſe ſhould be balſamic. *Reg.* Sago with claret is uſeful; and claret unmixed of ſervice; but ſtrong malt liquors ſhou'd be avoided; eſpecially large quantities of them. High ſeaſon'd meats, and rich ſauces, are hurtful; but ſtrong broths, gellies, *&c.* allowable. If it happen in hectic habits, a milk diet is the moſt advantageous; to which might be added a courſe of the antiſcorbutic juices.

4. If the patient be plethoric, phlebotomy *Cure.* ought not to be omitted in the cure. Lenient purgatives are the next thing in order.

℞ *Rhabarb.* ʒ iſs. *ſen.* ʒ j. *ſal. tartar.* ϑ ſs. *infunde in decoct. pectoral.* ℥ v. *colaturæ* ℥ iij. *adde ſyr. roſar. ſolut. mann. opt. ãa* ʒ vi. *m. ſumat mane.*

Or,

5. ℞ *Pulv. rhabarb.* ʒ ſs. *ol. n. m. gut.* i. *m. capiat ſingulis auroris ad* iij. *vices, è quovis liquore appropriato.*

And at night exhibit the following.

6. ℞ *Aq. ceraſ. nig. cinnam. ten. ãa* ℥ j. *limac. mag.* ʒ vj. *laudan. liquid. gut.* xv. *ſyr. de mecon.* ℥ ſs. *m. f. hauſtus h. ſ. ſumend.*

This may likewiſe be given at any time when the patient is reſtleſs; or a doſe of the *pil. matthæi, è ſtyrac.* or *de cynogloſs.* may be ſubſtituted for it.

7. Balſamic emulſions are here very proper, and may be drank freely. Lubricating mucilages will likewiſe be convenient. And if the caſe is violent, moſt of the aſtringents ſet down in the ſeveral caſes of hæmorrhages might be exhibited. The *cort. peruv.* either in ſubſtance, or infuſed in claret, proves ſerviceable here.

8. The following bolus may be given, and repeated for ſome time.

℞ *Sperm. ceti, coral. rub. pp^t. ãa* ϑ j. *terr. japon.* ϑ ſs. *balſ. peruv. gut.* iv. *ſyr. balſam. q. ſ. f. bolus pro re nata ſumend. ſuperbibendo decoct. hord. hauſtum, in quo prius ſolutum fuerit gummi arabicum.*

Or,

9. ℞ *Conſ. cynosbat.* ℥ ſs. *pulv. gum. tragacanth. arabic. rad. alth. pulv. cort. peruv.* ãa ℥ j. *ſyr. balſam. q. ſ. f. electuar. ſumat q. n. m. ter quotidie, ſuperbibend. vini rub. cyathum.*

10. The following proceſs proved ſerviceable, when others had failed.

℞ *Rhabarb. torrefact. æthiop. min.* ãa *gr.* xv. *balſ. capiv. gut.* xii. *ſyr. è roſ. ſicc. q. ſ. f. bolus h. ſ. ſumend. mane vero ſequenti capiat potion. ſequent.*

℞ *Decoct. ſen. gereon.* ℥ ij ſs. *ſyr. de ſpin. cervin.* ℥ vi. *ſpt. lavend. c.* ℥ j. *m. f. potio.*

Afterwards,

℞ *Conſ. roſar. rub.* ℥ j. *ſperm. ceti* ℥ iij. *ceræ flav. (in ol. amygd. d. q. ſ. ſolut.)* ℥ ſs. *terebinth. cypr.* ℥ ſs. *maſtich. pulv.* ℥ ij. *ſyr. de menth. q. ſ. f. elect. de quo ſumat quant. n. m. maj. ter in die, ſuperbibend. julap. ſequent. cochlear.* iv.

℞ *Aq. cinnam. ten. menth.* ãa ℥ iv. *cinnam. f.* ℥ iij. *ſyr. balſam.* ℥ j. *m. f. julap.*

GOUT.

Def. 1. THE *gout* is a painful, periodical, and critical paroxyſm, tending to free the body of an offenſive, or corroſive matter, by throwing it upon the extremities, breathing it out inſenſibly, or comminuting it ſo as to render it harmleſs, or capable of circulating freely along with the juices, till by collecting again, gradually increaſing, or ſeparating from the blood, it cauſes another fit.

The gout is either regular or irregular; regular, when it appears to be ſeated in the extremities of the body, returns at ſtated periods, and with a gradual increaſe and decline of the ſymptoms; but irregular, when the paroxyſms are frequent and uncertain, when the ſymptoms vary, or happen promiſcuouſly, and the diſeaſe appears

appears to be ſeated in the internal parts of the body, as the ſtomach, brain, *&c.* leaving the extreme parts, as the hands, feet, *&c.* free from pain. According as different parts are affected by this diſtemper, it goes by different names; when it ſeizes the feet, 'tis called *podagra*; when the knees, *gonagra*; when the hands, *chiragra*; and when the hip joint, *ſciatica*, &c. But ſometimes it attacks the whole body at the ſame time; and then 'tis call'd the general, or univerſal gout.

2. The gout may be hereditary, or natural to the conſtitution; or proceed from a too great conſtriction of the capillary veſſels, whence the gouty humour is more eaſily lodg'd, or detain'd in them. It may, alſo, proceed from high living, crapula's, and eating ſuch things as are hard of digeſtion; a ſedentary life, drinking too freely of tartareous wines, irregular living, exceſs in venery, an obſtructed perſpiration, and a ſuppreſſion of the natural evacuations. *Cauſe.*

The immediate cauſe of the gout appears to be an alkaline or acrimonious matter in the blood, which being ſeparated from it at particular times, falls upon the joints, but moſt frequently upon the feet and hands; whence if it is repell'd, or if the blood be overcharged therewith, ſo that a criſis cannot be procur'd in the extremities, (as generally happens in old age,) it falls upon the nobler parts, and then produces their regular gout.

3. The regular gout chiefly and immediately affects the tendons, nerves, membranes, and ligaments of the body, about the joints; ſometimes a cold ſhivering fit precedes, and generally a fever accompanies its firſt appearance, which ſoon goes off, and returns by intervals. A ſlight pain is felt in the joints, where the criſis is perform'd, which increaſes gradually; *Diag.*

and in the *podagra* generally fixes firſt on the great toe, thence proceeding to the *tarſus* and *metatarſus*. Sometimes, eſpecially in old age, it attacks the knees and hands; and where-ever it is, by diſtending and irritating the parts, cauſes a violent pain, not unlike to that of a diſlocated bone. When the pain is at its ſtate, there appears an inflammation, and a ſwelling; both which increaſe as the pain decreaſes; and upon their remiſſion, the paroxyſm is ended; tho' the tenderneſs and ſwelling in ſevere fits, will ſometimes remain a longer time, and cauſe an uneaſineſs upon motion. It is obſerved, that women, children, and young men, are ſeldom troubled with the gout, unleſs it be hereditary; that it rarely attacks before the patient is 35 or 40 years old; and ſometimes not till the decline of life; that the corpulent are more ſubject to it, than thoſe who are ſpare and lean; that the pain increaſes towards night, and decreaſes towards the morning; that the longer the interval is between the paroxyſms, the more ſevere they prove, and the longer they generally continue. It uſually returns twice a year, *viz.* in the ſpring and autumn; and in the latter the paroxyſm is ſometimes two or three months, before it comes to a period, tho' its duration is ſometimes again not above 3 or 4 weeks. Theſe are call'd *cardinal paroxyſms*, to diſtinguiſh them from others of leſs duration, which happen between the ſpring and autumn. The more high-colour'd the urine, and the leſs ſediment it depoſites, the further is the diſeaſe from the ſtate of concoction, as 'tis term'd. According to the violence and continuance of the fever, the paroxyſm proves more or leſs ſevere. In conſtitutions much broke or ſhatter'd with the gout, there are uſually ſtony or chalky concretions form'd in the joints of the fingers

fingers or toes, and thence tranſlated to the *viſcera*; which caſe is often attended with irregular, frequent, and ſhort paroxyſms in the extremities. In the decline of life, when the uſual fits do not happen, or if the gouty matter be ſuddenly repell'd from the extremities by an improper regimen or medicines, it uſually ſeizes the internal parts, and frequently the ſtomach, head, inteſtines, *&c.* cauſing want of appetite, reaching to vomit, indigeſtion, a *cachexia*, the jaundice, aſthma, diarrhœa, and at laſt, ſometimes ſo obſtructs the fine capillary nervous tubes (eſpecially thoſe of the ſtomach and brain) as poſſibly to hinder the flux of the animal ſpirits; upon which death ſuddenly enſues.

4. If the paroxyſms be regular, and not vio- *Prog.*
lent, the patient young, otherwiſe healthy, and moderate in his way of life, the diſtemper is not accounted dangerous. Sometimes gouty perſons are obſerv'd to be longer liv'd than ordinary. If the diſeaſe ſeizes all the extremities, or both hands and feet, 'tis worſe than when more partial. The paroxyſm in the feet is ſuppos'd of leſs dangerous conſequence than in the hands, and that in one foot than when it happens in both. If hereditary, 'tis always eſteem'd incurable; tho' life may be prolong'd thereby. When ſtony concretions happen, and eſpecially in old age, 'tis a very bad ſign. 'Tis highly dangerous to repel the gouty matter from the extremities. When the patient has miſſed his uſual paroxyſm, it is always preſum'd, that the next will be the more ſevere, or happen in the head, or *viſcera*. On the contrary, if the perſon be young, and the abſence of the paroxyſm be the effect of temperance, 'tis accounted a good ſign. If the fits be irregular, frequent, and ſhort, or if they happen in the ſtomach, head, or other noble parts, the caſe

is dangerous; and ſo much the more, when attended with the ſtone, or complicated with any other diſtemper.

Reg. 5. In a regular paroxyſm, the parts pained ſhould be cover'd, and kept warm with flannel, which will promote perſpiration in them. The patient ought to go to bed early; for this will alſo increaſe perſpiration; and not riſe too ſoon in the morning. If the paroxyſm be violent, or all the extremities ſeiz'd in general, the patient might do well to keep his bed till the ſymptoms abate; and in ſome conſtitutions, lying in flannel ſheets is of great ſervice towards promoting perſpiration; a principal article in theſe caſes. The patient is to abſtain from fleſh, fiſh, and all food that is high ſeaſon d. Gruels, panada, *&c.* are proper; but in caſe of weakneſs, or if the ſtomach be greatly diſorder'd, chicken-broth may be allowed. But, in general, a ſlender diet is here thought the moſt advantageous.

The drink ought to be ſack-whey, or white-wine-poſſet-drink, thin water-gruel, or barley water with white-wine, to make them grateful to the ſtomach, and keep them from chilling the blood. If the patient be ſick, he may drink a glaſs of ſmall white-wine; or, if the wine be ſtrong, mixt with an equal quantity of water. A diſh or two of tea uſed now and then may not be amiſs. But to thoſe who are very weak or aged, and particularly if they have been uſed to live high, ought not to be confin'd to too ſlender a regimen, which wou'd be apt to repel the morbific matter from the extremities, and throw it upon the noble parts.

In the abſence of the paroxyſm, as the digeſtive faculty is commonly weak in this diſtemper, a glaſs of generous wine is allowable with the meals, which ought to be moderate, and

and not to turn too much upon fleſh or fiſh. Strong or ſpirituous liquors ought never to be uſed immoderately. But in caſe of old age, or when cuſtom has made it neceſſary, wine in moderation may be allowed towards the evening. Buck-bean tea is by many accounted a ſerviceable liquor, and may be drank in plenty. And unleſs extreme weakneſs, old-age, and a large number of ſevere paroxyſms already ſuffer'd forbid it, a low regimen ought to be ſtrictly obſerved, and enter'd upon immediately after the fit is gone off. But as to the preciſe quantity of food to be uſed, this can only be adjuſted by experience, and not by any particular rules form'd *à priori*.

Proper exerciſe is of very great ſervice, as it creates an appetite, promotes digeſtion, and keeps the fibres tenſe and ſtrong; riding in a coach may be uſed firſt, till once the dilated and weaken'd extremities of the body regain their former ſtate; then riding on horſe-back, or walking, may take place: and ſome gentle motion or other ought to be uſed daily. Both in the paroxyſm and out of it, a clear air is advantageous. All paſſions of the mind, and the immoderate uſe of venery, ſhould be carefully avoided.

In a paroxyſm of the gout in the ſtomach, chicken broth, gellies, and generous unmixed wines plentifully drank, are of great ſervice. The patient ought to keep in bed, during the paroxyſm. Proper cardiacs, and ſtomachic, medicated wines, may be given to great advantage. The wines principally to be made uſe of upon this occaſion, are red port, canary, mountain, ſherry, *&c.*

When once the gout attacks the ſtomach, it is to no purpoſe to attempt a cure by evacuations, and a ſlender diet; all that can be done

is

is to prevent the paroxyſm by preſcribing a warm and reſtorative regimen.

Cure. 5. When firſt the ſymptoms of a regular gout appear, if they are attended with a fever, a ſlender regimen is to be obſerv'd, in the room of bleeding; becauſe this laſt would be apt to throw the peccant matter upon the internal parts: but if the patient be of a plethoric or inflammatory conſtitution; and if a paroxyſm be rather expected than actually begun, phlebotomy may be of ſervice; eſpecially if the patient is robuſt and young.

6. This being done, or omitted, as the caſe appears to require, and the pain increaſing, it will be proper to apply warm flannel to the parts, to promote perſpiration; to which end alſo, the lying in bed, for a proper ſeaſon, may greatly conduce.

7. In the mean time a diaphoretic courſe of medicines is highly proper.

℞ *Camphor. ſal. vol. ſuccin. c. c. ãa gr.* iv. *pulv. è chel. cancr. ſimpl.* ʒ j. *ſyrup. caryoph. q. s. f. bolus ſtatim ſumend. & repetatur 4tâ 5tâ vel 6tâ quaque hora ad ſex vices, plus minus, pro re nata, ſuperbibend. hauſt. ſeri lact. cum vin. canarin. pp^t. ſubcalide, vel cochlear.* iv. *julap. ſequent.*

℞ *Aq. theriacal. ceraſ. nigr. menth. ãa* ℥ iv. *ſyrup. croc. limon. ãa* ℥ vj. *ſpt. nitri dulc.* ℥ij. *m. f. julapium.*

Alſo,

℞ *Spt. c. c. ſuccin. ſal. volat. oleoſ. tinct. caſtor. ãa* ℥ j. *m. ſumat gut.* xxxx. *bis vel ter in die, cum cyatho potus ordinarii.*

8. All opiates are here to be omitted, becauſe they nauſeate and pall the ſtomach; unleſs very acute pains, and ſuch as are apt to cauſe a delirium, indicate their uſe: and then they ought to be mix'd with volatiles and cardiacs, ſuch as *Rad. contrayerv. caſtor. ruff. ſal. volat. ſuccin.*

ſuccin. c. c. ſal. armoniac. &c. given in ſmall doſes, and repeated occaſionally.

9. If there happens a *nauſea* and reaching to vomit, ſo that the patient cannot retain his medicines, give a gentle emetic of *vinum* or *oxymel ſcillitic.* or *ſal. vitriol.* and carduus tea.

And after the operation, order ſome ſuch as the following bolus and draught.

℞ *Lap. contrayerv.* ℈ j. *caſtor. ruſſ. ſal. volat. ſuccin. c. c. ãa gr.* iv. *confect. alkerm. q. ſ. f. bolus, quem ſumat cum hauſt. ſequent.*

℞ *Aq. lact. alex.* ℥ ij. *theriacal.* ℥ j. *ſyrup. limon.* ℥ vj. *ſpt. nitri dulc.* ℈ ij. *laud. liquid. ſal. volat. oleoſ. ãa gut.* xv. *m. f. hauſt.*

If this proceſs hath not the deſired effect, but the *nauſea* and reaching ſtill continue, and eſpecially if the patient be corpulent, and has lived high, ſome ſuch as the following may be given.

℞ *Tinct. ſacræ* ℥ ij ſs. *ſpt. nitri dulc.* ℈ ij. *tinct. caſtor. ſpt. lavendul. c. ãa* ℈ ij. *m. f. hauſtus, hora commoda ſumend. & poſt finitam operationem detur hauſtus paregoricus.*

10. If the ſtomach be ſtill greatly diſorder'd, if there be a want of appetite, or if we fear the gout has ſeized the *viſcera*, as well as extremities, it will be proper to apply to the parts where the criſis is performing, pungent, ſtimulating medicines, and eſpecially epiſpaſtics; as will hereafter be directed in the caſe of the gout in the ſtomach.

11. If the perſon be aged, the fever depreſs'd, the ſpirits low, the attack in ſeveral of the extream parts at once, and many paroxyſms have been formerly ſuffer'd, or the matter has been unwarily repell'd internally, ſuch diaphoretics, cardiacs, and purgatives, as are preſcribed when 'tis ſeated in the ſtomach, may be given occaſionally; omitting ſuch ingredients, or diminiſhing

miniſhing their doſe, as might otherwiſe prove inflammatory.

12. In fits that are frequent, and of ſmall duration, the parts may be frequently rubbed with a fleſh-bruſh, warm cloths, or ſtimulating medicines; or epiſpaſtics may be applied, and the ſores kept running for a long time, to cauſe a compleat criſis.

13. The following may be uſed through the continuance of the paroxyſm; eſpecially when the urine is high-colour'd, and without a ſediment.

℞ *Sal. volat. ſuccin.* ℈ ſs. *lap. contrayerv.* ℈ j. *ſal. volat. c. c. gr.* iij. *confect. alkerm. q. ſ. f. bolus, bis vel ter in die ſumend. cum vin. ſequent. cochlear.* vj.

℞ *Vin. milleped.* ℔ ij. *camphor.* ℥ ij. *aq. theriacal.* ℥ iv. *ſyr. croci* ℥ ij. *m. ſ. a.*

And theſe ſeem to be all the internal medicines of real ſervice in the paroxyſm of the regular gout.

14. The externals generally recommended for the ſame, are either ſtimulating, repellent, perſpirative, attenuating, relaxing, or anodyne.

In the beginning of a paroxyſm, ſome ſuch as the following may perhaps be uſed with ſafety.

℞ *Ol. amygd. dulc.* ℥ iv. *tinct. croci* ℥ j. *camphor. tinct. cantharid. ãa* ℥ ij *ſpt. ſal. armoniac.* ℥ ſs. *f. mixtura, cum qua inungantur partes affectæ ter quaterve in die.*

This is of a ſtimulating nature, as indeed external applications in the gout principally ought to be, eſpecially towards the beginning of the paroxyſm, and till after the ſtate thereof; becauſe there may ariſe much danger from repelling the humour.

If one more ſtimulating be required,

℞ *Spt.*

℞ *Spt. vini camphorat.* ℥ iv. *croci opt.* ʒ ij. *ſapon. venet.* ℥ ſs. *ſpt. cochlear. ſimp. ſpt. ſalis armoniac. ãa* ℥ ſs. *cantharid. pulv.* ϑ j. *f. infuſio ſ. a. colaturæ adde ol. lini* ℥ iv. *petrol. terebinth. ãa* ℥ ſs. *balſam. peruvian.* ʒ ij. *ol. junip. aniſ. ãa gut.* xxx. *m. & cum hoc inunge partes affectas ter quaterve in die.*

15. If a ſtimulating and excoriating form be deſired, in the way of fomentation,

℞ *Flor. chamæmel. fol. ſalviæ, roriſmarin. abſinth. commun. chamædr. ãa m.* j. *lauri. m.* iij. *coque in aq. fontan. q. ſ. colaturæ* ℔ vj. *adde calc. viv.* ℥ iv. *ſtent ſimul per* 12 *horas, deinde in colatura diſſolve ſal. tartar. armoniac. ãa* ℥ j. *& adde tinct. croc. ſpt. vin. camphorat. ãa* ℥ iij. *m. f. fotus, ter quaterve in die utendus.*

Or for a cataplaſm,

℞ *Sapon. nigr. rad. raphan. ſylv. ſem. ſinap. ãa* ℥ iij. *vitel. ovor.* ij. *camphor.* ʒ j. *pulv. croc.* ʒ ſs. *ol. terebinth.* ʒ vj. *m. f. cataplaſma, applicandum bis quotidie.*

16. Before the application of the cataplaſm, the following liniment may be uſed warm.

℞ *Ung. martiat. dialth. nervin. nicotian. ãa* ℥ j. *camphor. pulveriſat. ſal. volat. armon. ãa* ʒ ij. *pulv. croci* ʒ j. *balſam. peruvian.* ʒ ij. *ol. petrol. terebinth. ſpt. lavendul. c. ãa* ℥ ſs. *ol. mecis per expreſſion. ãa* ʒ iſs. *ol. origan. anis. ãa gut.* xx. *f. liniment.*

If any thing ſtill more ſtimulating and excoriating be deſired, add to the cataplaſm above-deſcribed, *ſapon. nig.* ℥ j. *ol. vitriol.* ʒ ij. *tinct. cantharid.* ℥ ſs.

17. For the ſame purpoſe alſo the following plaiſter may be applied to the extremities.

℞ *Emp. cephal. duplicat. euphorb. pic. burgund. ãa* ʒ ij. *camphor. balſam. peruvian. ãa* ʒ iſs. *pulv. croci* ϑ j. *ſal. volat. armoniac.* ϑ ij. *ol. petrol. q. s. f. empl. extende ſuper alutam parti affectæ applicand.*

18. If this fail of ſucceſs, it may be convenient to apply epiſpaſtics near, or upon the parts affected.

fected. Thus if the gout is in the feet, they may be clapp'd upon the legs. If there be occaſion dreſs the ſores with melilot; to every ounce whereof, add half a dram of powdred cantharides; by which means they may be kept running for a proper ſeaſon. If the ſeat of the diſtemper be the hands, epiſpaſtics may be applied to the arms and wriſts. The parts alſo might be ſtung with *urtica urens*

19. If ſuch ſtimulating medicines ſhould prove painful, as generally they will, opium may be added to the ſeveral compoſitions. Such ſtimulating remedies as theſe are not to be uſed promiſcuouſly in all caſes of the gout; but principally in the beginning of the paroxyſms, where they are ſhort and irregular; when moſt of the extremities are ſeized; when the patient is aged; or when the gouty matter is repelled and thrown upon the *viſera*. But they ought to be mixed with anodynes, and relaxing medicines, when the pain and inflammation are great; and need ſeldom or never be uſed when the criſis proceeds regularly; when the patient is young, or of an inflammatory diſpoſition; when the fit is in the decline, *&c.* In ſhort, they ought not to be employed without great occaſion; becauſe of the large flux of humors they bring upon the parts; whereby the fever, pain and inflammation are apt to be increaſed, and the tone of the parts deſtroyed, ſo as upon the leaſt accident, to lodge and receive the gouty matter, and cauſe a new fit.

20. The following local applications may be of ſervice in ſuch regular gouts as are attended but with ordinary ſymptoms.

℞ *Folior. nicotian. recent. m.* iv. *roriſmarin. lauri, puleg. abſinth. commun. ãa m.* ij. *fl. chamæmel. lavendul. fol. majoran. ãa m* j. *coque in aq. fontan. q. ſ. colaturæ cong.* i. *adde ſpt. vini commun.* ℔ ij. *camphor.* ʒ j. *opij* ʒij. *croci* ʒ j. *m. f. fotus, utatur bis in die.*

Or

Or the pain'd extremity may be held ſo as to receive the ſteams thereof for ſome time.

21. The following liniments and cataplaſms, may either be uſed after the fomentation, or independant of any other form, as the ſymptoms indicate.

℞ *Ol chamæmel. roſar. ãa* ℥ j. *ſpt. lavendul. c. aq. hungar. ãa* ℥ j. *croci, camphor. ãa* ʒ iſs. *opij* ℈ij. *m. ſ. a.*

Or,

℞ *Ung. nervin. dialth. ol. terebinth. ãa* ℥ j. *n. m. gut.* xx. *balſ. peruv.* ʒ ij. *camphor.* ʒ iſs. *pulv. croci, opij ãa* ℈ ij. *f. linimentum ſ. a.*

22. For an emollient anodyne cataplaſm,

℞ *Mic. panis alb. cum lacte coct.* ℔ j. *vitel. ovor.* ij. *croci pulv. camphor. ãa* ʒ j. *opij* ℈ j. *balſam. peruv.* ʒ j. *ol. chamæmel. (vel ung. dialth.)* ℥ ij. *m. f. cataplaſm. applicand. ſemel vel bis in die.*

The moſt common and perhaps uſeful external application, is the common cataplaſm of bread and milk, with the addition of a little ſaffron; the parts being alſo bathed in warm milk, wherein camomile flowers have been boiled.

23. Towards the decline of the paroxyſm, in order to ſtrengthen the fibres,

℞ *Emp. è cymin. oxycroc. ad herniam, thuris ãa p. æ. ol. amygdal. d. q. s. f. emplaſt. mollioris conſiſtentiæ, ſuper alutam extendend. & parti affectæ applicandum.*

Or,

℞ *Pulv. ireos florent. bacc. laur. juniper. ſemin. cymin. ãa* ℥ j. *emp. de minio, cum ſapon. oxycroc. diach. cum gum. ãa* ℔ ſs. *pulv. myrrh. maſtich. thuris, oliban. ãa* ℥ j. *camphor. ſperm. ceti, ſal. armon. volat. ãa* ℥ ſs. *ol. ſuccin.* ʒ ij. *origan.* ʒ j. *ol. roſar. q. s. m. f. emplaſtrum, in eundem finem.*

Or,

℞ *Emp. diachyl. cum gum. diach. ſimpl. ãa* ℥ iv. *gum. ammoniac. galban. opopanac. ſagapen. ãa* ℥ ſs. *ſtyrac. liquid. pulv. ireos florent. ariſtoloch. rotund. ãa* ℥ ſs. *balſ. peruv. camphor. pulveriſat. ãa* ʒ ij. *ol. anthos* ʒ j. *ol. chamæmel. q. s. f. emplaſtrum.*

24.

24. For white ſwellings happening in the joints, and eſpecially the knees, from a laxity of the fibers occaſioned by the diſtemper,

℞ *Ung. martiat. ol. terebinth. ſpt. vini camphorat. ãa* ℥ j. *ol. ſuccin.* ʒ ij. *m. f. liniment.*

Or,

℞ *Ol. petrol. ſpt. ſalis armoniac. tinct. myrrh. ãa* ℥ j. *ol. cymin. chymic.* ℥ ſs. *anis* ʒ ij. *m.*

Or,

℞ *Tinct. cantharid. ſpt. cochlear. ſimpl. ol. terebinth. ãa* ℥ j. *camphor. ol. juniper. ãa* ʒ iij. *m.*

Or,

℞. *Spt. vini* ℔ ſs. *ſapon. caſtil.* ℥ j. *camphor.* ℥ ſs. *croci* ʒ ij. *cantharid.* ʒ iſs. *m. f. infuſio ſ. a. colaturæ adde ſpt. cochlear. ſimpl.* ℥ ij. *m.*

Or,

℞ *Ung. nervin.* ℥ ij. *ol. petrol. ſpt. lavend. c. aq. hungaric. balſ. polychreſt ãa* ℥ ſs. *ol. cymin.* ʒ ij. *macis per expreſs. origan. ãa* ʒ j. *ol. menthæ, aniſi, carui, ãa gut.* x. *camphor.* ʒ ij. *m. f. liniment.*

After the uſe hereof, apply a warm flannel to the part, or if there be occaſion, the following cataplaſm.

℞ *Sapon. nig. mellis opt. ſemin. ſinap. contus. radic. raphan. ruſtic. ãa p. æ. cum ſpt. vini camphorat. ol. terebinth. & piſæl. indic. ãa p. æ. f. cataplaſm. addend. pro re nata. ſal. armoniac. commun. & volat. ſal. tartar. ſal. nig. ol. cymin.* &c.

25. If a plaiſter be thought more convenient, the following may be tried.

℞ *Emplaſt. ſtomach. magiſt. è cymino, cephalic. cum euphorb. ãa* ℥ ij. *camphor.* ℥ ſs. *pulv. croci* ʒ ij. *ſal. vol. armoniac.* ʒ iij. *ol. ſuccin.* ʒ iſs. *ol. ex laterib. q. s. f. emplaſtrum, cujus applicetur q. s. ſuper alutam extens.*

Or,

℞ *Pulv. ſem. cymin. bacc. lauri, ſem. anis. carui ãa* ℥ j. *ſal. armoniac. volat. camphor. ãa* ℥ j. *picis burgund.* ℥ iv. *emplaſt. oxycroc. melilot. ſimp. ãa* ℥ v.

℥ v. *ol. ex laterib. q. s. f. emplaſt. ſ. a. addendo ol. piper.* ʒ j. *junip. ſuccin. ãa* ʒ iij.

If theſe fail of ſucceſs, gentle epiſpaſtcs may be applied, and continued for ſome time. But antecedent thereto, the cold bath might be tried, or the pumping of cold water upon the part affected.

26. The following infuſion alſo may be uſed externally with ſucceſs, as conſiſting of the ſtrongeſt and moſt piercing aromatics.

℞ *Spt. vini rectificat.* ℔ ij. *ſem. ſinap. contus. rad. raphan. ruſtic. piperis indic. gum. myrrh. euphorb. camphor. ſapon. caſtil. ãa* ʒ j. *infunde, & colaturæ adde ſpt. cochlear. ſimp. tinct. croc. aq. hungaric. ãa* ʒ ij. *ſpt. ſalis armon.* ʒ iv. *tinct. cantharid. elix. vitriol. ãa* ʒ j. *m. & cum hoc illinantur partes affectæ ter quaterve in die.*

Or,

℞ *Ol. ex laterib. ol. ſpic. ãa* ʒ j. *mixtur. ſupradeſcript.* ʒ ij. *ol. ſuccin.* ʒ ſs. *m. in eundem finem.*

Or,

℞ *Ung. nicotian. nervin. martiat. ãa* ʒ j. *præcedent. mixt.* ʒ iij. *ol. juniper.* ʒ j. *m. f. liniment.*

We have been the more particular upon this caſe, becauſe it frequently happens, unleſs warm ſtimulating external applications are made uſe of. But 'tis proper, in many conſtitutions, to order alſo a courſe of the *Bath*-waters, both internally and externally.

27. In caſe of ſtony concretions, which ſometimes happen in the joints of the fingers, toes, *&c.* the following applications may be ſerviceable.

℞ *Emp. diachyl. cum. gum. picis burgund. ãa* ʒ ij. *gum. ammoniac. colat.* ʒ j. *m. f. emplaſtrum ſuper linteum extendend. & parti affectæ applicand.*

Or,

℞ *Reſin. flav. ceræ flav. ãa* ʒ ij. *gum. myrrhæ. gum. elem. galban. colat. opopanac. ãa* ʒ ſs. *emplaſt. cephalic. cum euphorb. ad pond. omn. m. f. emplaſt. cui adde pro*

re nata, vitriol. roman. ſal. armoniac. ærugin. ãa ℥ ſs.

If theſe have no effect, and the patient be in much pain, the ſwelling conſiderable, and the concretion lodged in the fingers or toes, eaſy to be felt, it may be taken out by inciſion, or the application of a cauſtic.

28. An inflammation and tenderneſs of the part affected often remains, for ſome time, after the fit is gone off.

In this caſe,

℞ *Ol. amygdal. dulc.* ℥ j. *ceræ alb.* ʒ ij. *ſpermat. ceti* ʒ j. *m. f. ceratum, cujus parum extendatur ſuper alutam parti affectæ applicand.*

Emollient liniments alſo, and ſpirituous embrocations, with camphire and opium, are uſeful here; but moderate exerciſe, and a perſpirative ſlender regimen, are very ſerviceable. If there be a weakneſs and inactivity of the part, ſuch warm medicines, as before preſcribed, ſhould take place; tho' not in ſo large a quantity. But above all, the cold bath, provided the ſymptoms of the paroxyſm are entirely gone, is here of great ſervice. Cloths may likewiſe be dipt in the following, and applied once or twice a day.

℞ *Acet. vin. alb. ſpt. vin. camphor. ãa m.*

29. When the paroxyſm is entirely off, we may attempt to prevent the return thereof. Several methods have been propoſed for this purpoſe, ſuch as a courſe of the *Bath*-waters, repeated doſes of *flos ſulphur.* or common brimſtone prepared by decoction in fair water, *Æthiop. min.* the chewing of rhubarb, frequent purging, a doſe of *Venice* treacle every night, veſicatories, iſſues, the cold bath, *&c.*

30. When the appetite and digeſtion are weak, a gentle emetic might be taken at convenient ſeaſons, and afterwards a courſe of ſtomachics enter'd upon; ſuch as were order'd in caſe of want of appetite and indigeſtion: only here the medi-

medicines ſhould not be very ſtrong or ſpirituous, but gently aromatic, and if there be occaſion chalybeate. Proper ſtomachic purges alſo might be given to advantage, once or twice a month. The *tinctura ſacra, elix. proprietat. pil. fœtid.* &c. are accounted proper medicines in this caſe: but if they happen to operate more than was intended, an opiate ſhould conſtantly be exhibited in the evening. 'Tis likewiſe here found ſucceſsful to give theſe purging medicines by way of alterants, or in ſuch ſmall doſes, or ſo charged with opiates, that their effects as cathartics, ſhall be hardly manifeſt.

31. Mercurials have been ſucceſsfully managed after the ſame manner, in ſuch conſtitutions where the humours are viſcid, and the ſolids ſtrong enough to ſuſtain the force of the medicine. But this courſe muſt not be taken, when the patient is hectic, or has had his ſolids ſhatter'd by repeated paroxyſms of the diſtemper. A ſalivation has ſometimes been ſucceſsful in preventing, or deferring a relapſe for ſome time; but when it returns, as in this caſe it ſometimes has, after an interval of three or four years, it generally proves the more violent and laſting; or afterwards comes more frequently, or upon the ſlighteſt occaſion.

32. This great inconvenience has occaſion'd the method to be laid aſide, even in the ſtrongeſt and youngeſt ſubjects; a more gentle, or perſpirative courſe of the woods being ſubſtituted for it; and has been uſed with more ſucceſs, is attended with leſs danger, and may be complied with by the old as well as the young.

℞ *Caſtor. ruſſ. camphor. ãa gr.* iv. *ſal. vol. ſuccin. corn. cerv. ãa gr.* iij. *theriac. androm.* ℈ j. *m. f. bolus h. ſ. ſumend. per* xx *dies, ſuperbibendo hauſtum apozem. ſequent. ſubcalide.*

℞ *Cort. ſaſſafras lign. guaiac. antimon. crud. ãa* ℥ j. *coque in aq. fontan. q. ſ. colaturæ* ℔ ij. *adde vin. alb. lisbon.* ℔ ſs. *f. apozem. de quo bibat etiam hauſt. ſubinde.*

But this diaphoretic courſe ought not to be violent for ancient people; becauſe in that caſe it would render the fibres too criſpy, which they are then too apt of themſelves to be.

The following powder is calculated for an external application, to promote a diaphoreſis, and to keep the nervous and membranous ſyſtems in due order, or to promote or reſtore their tenſion and vibration.

℞ *Sal. volat. c. c.* ℥ ij. *camphor.* ℈ ſs. *ſal. volat. ſuccin.* ℥ j. *pulv. croci, lign. aloes. ſem. cardamom. minor. caſtor. ruſſ. n. m. macis, rad. contrayerv. ãa* ℥ ſs. *ol. lavendul. majoran. ãa gut.* x. *cinnamom. gut.* vj. *m. f. pulvis.*

This being ſewed up in flannel, and hung ſo as to touch the pit of the ſtomach, may be worn for a conſiderable time, or till it loſes its volatile parts and aromatic ſmell.

33. The cold bath, uſed once or twice a week, might greatly aſſiſt to improve the appetite, ſtrengthen the ſolids, and by increaſing perſpiration, help to carry off the gouty matter. But in ſuch as have their nerves or ſolids much ſhatter'd by former fits, or thoſe who are phthiſical and aged, it ought either to be omitted, or ſeldom uſed, becauſe of the great ſhock to be ſuſtain'd by the body, already too much weakned. The *cortex* alſo, either uſed along with other bitters, or alone, infuſed in wine, may greatly aſſiſt the operation of the cold bath.

34. If all that has hitherto been propoſed ſhould fail of ſucceſs, or if the patient ſhould prove hectical, or be of an inflammatory conſtitution, a courſe of the teſtaceous powders, and

aſſes

aſſes milk, will be proper to be uſed, as in caſe of a conſumption.

35. In moiſt conſtitutions, tobacco is recommended as a preſervative againſt the gout; but the following may be ſubſtituted for it to great advantage.

℞ *Herb. tuſſilagin. betonic. majoran. agrimon.* ãa ℥ j. *fl. lavendul. anthos. roſar. rubr. calendul. croci parum exiccat.* ãa ʒ j ſs. *radic. cyper. long. ireos. florent. gum. benzoin. ſtyrac. ſuccin. juniper* ãa ʒ j. *ſem. cardamom. minor. cort. aurant. ſiccat. ſantal. flav.* ãa ℈ ij. *incidantur inſtar tabaci.*

36. The following may be uſed for a conſtant drink.

℞ *Rad. pæon. maris, raphan. ruſtic. oxylapath.* ãa ℥ ij. *dictam. albi, valerian. ſylveſt.* ãa ℥ ij. *elleb. nigr. cort. ſaſſafr. lign. guaiac.* ãa ℥ iv. *herb. agrimon. chamædr. marrub. alb. ſcord. flor. anthos, lavendul.* ãa *m.* ij. *antimon. crud.* ℔ j. *ſem. ſinap. contuſ.* ℥ vj. *bacc. juniper. cort. aurantior. ſem. fœnicul. dulc.* ãa ℥ ij. *paſſul. ſolis inciſ.* ℔ j. *m. f. ingredient. pro cerevis. fortior. cong.* vj.

37. In ſuch conſtitutions where the circulation is ſluggiſh, the juices viſcid, and perſpiration ſtopp'd, the following pills may be of ſervice.

℞ *Antimon. diaphoretic. æthiop. mineral. aur. moſaic. chalyb. ppt. rad. ari, camphor.* ãa ʒ j. *rad. oxylapath. pulv. ellebor. nigr.* ãa ℥ ſs. *cinnab. antimon. ceruſ. antimon. ent. vener.* ãa ʒ iij. *fl. benzoin. ſal. volat. c. c. ſal. vol. ſuccin. gum. guaiac. balſ. peruvian. pulv. croci, myrrhæ* ãa ʒ ij. *terebinth. è cio* ℥ j. *balſ. tolutan.* ʒ iij. *ſyrup. è* 5 *radicib. q. ſ. f. pil.* 8. *è qualibet* ʒ j. *ſumat* 5 *ter in die ſuperbibendo hauſt. potus diætetic. ſupra præſcript.*

38. The cure of the gout in the ſtomach is to be attempted with moderate ſtomachic purgatives, and generous cardiacs.

℞ *Elix. ſalut. tinct. ſacræ* ãa ℥ j. *elix. propriet.* ʒ j ſs. *ſpt. lavendul. c.* ʒ j. *m. ſumat hora commod.*

& ſi opus fuerit poſt operationem capiat ſequent.

℞ *Pil. matthæi gr.* vj. *ſal. vol. ſuccin. gr.* iv. *theriac. androm.* ʒ ſs. *ol. nuc. moſchat. gut.* ij. *confect. alkerm. q. ſ. f. bolus h. ſ. ſumend. ſuperbib. hauſt. ſequent.*

℞ *Aq. menth.* ℥ ij. *epidem.* ʒ vj. *ſyr. croci* ʒ iij. *tinct. caſtor.* ℈ ij. *m. f. hauſt.*

If pills are more deſirable,

℞ *Pil. ruff. ſtomach. cum gum. extract. rud. ãa* ℈ ſs. *ſal. vol. ſuccin. gr.* viij. *ol. cinnam. chymic. gut.* ij. *m. f. pilularum doſis.*

39. The following ſtomachic purgative may be given to the ſame purpoſe.

℞ *Vini alb.* ℥ v. *rad. rhabarb.* ʒ iſs. *fol. ſenæ opt.* ʒ ij. *ſal. abſinth.* ℈ j. *pulv. cinnam. ſem. cardamom. min. rad. gentian. ãa* ℈ j. *cort. aurantior.* ʒ j. *infunde & coque lento igne, colaturæ* ℥ iij. *adde ſyr. de ſpina cervin.* ℥ ſs. *ſal. vol. oleoſ. tinct. caſtor. ãa* ʒ j. *m. f. potio.*

Laudanum may alſo be given along with the purges, if the perſon feel great uneaſineſs in his ſtomach.

40. The cardiacs ought to be of the aromatic kind, and mix'd with volatiles.

℞ *Sal. volat. c. c. gr.* vj. *coccinel. rad. contrayerv. ãa* ℈ ſs. *pulv. croc. gr.* vj. *pulv. è chel. cancror. comp.* ℈ j. *confect. alkerm. q. ſ. f. bolus pro re nata repetendus.*

Or,

℞. *Pulv. caſtor. ſpec. diambr. camphor. rad. ſerpent. virgin. ãa gr.* vj. *ſal. vol. ſuccin. gr.* viij. *ol. n. m. gut.* ij. *theriac. androm.* ℈ j. *ſyr. croci q. ſ. m. f. bolus.*

41. Where the blood is poor, and the circulation languid; when the patient is aged, or worn out by repeated fits, ſteel is an admirable medicine.

℞ *Pulv. ari comp. cortic. winteran. ãa* ℈ ſs. *ſal. vol. armoniac. alcohol. mart. ãa gr.* vj. *pulv. croci, rad. angelic.*

angelic. hiſpan. ãa gr. v. *ol. menth. gut.* i. *confect. alkerm. q. ſ. f. bolus, mane ac ſero ſumend.*

But where the veſſels are tender, and the conſtitution hectic, chalybeates will not be proper; in that caſe,

℞ *Balſ. tolutan. pulv. croci, caſtor. ſal. ſuccin. fl. benzoin. ãa gr.* v. *cortic. peruv. gr.* xv. *gum. tragacanth. gr.* v. *balſam. peruvian. gut.* vj. *ol. aniſ. gut.* i. *confect. alkerm. q. ſ. f. bolus.*

Such boles may be given and repeated every five hours, with three or four ſpoonsful of ſome proper julep.

42. The following chalybeate electuary is excellent, where it may be ſafely given.

℞ *Flaved. aurant. condit. flor. roriſmarin. abſinth. rom. mithrid. confect. alkerm. ãa* ℥ ij. *pulv. ari comp. alcohol. martis ãa* ℥ iij. *ſpec. diambr. rad. ſerpent. virginian. rad. contrayerv. pulv. croc. cinnamom. ãa* ℥ ſs. *ſyr. caryoph. q. ſ. f. electuarium, ſumat q. n. caſtan. bis in die, ſuperbibend. hauſtul. vin. alb.*

43. If, when the gout is in the ſtomach, a *nauſea* and vomiting ſhould continue, a gentle emetic of *ipecacuanha* may be given, or the ſtomach be waſhed with large draughts of carduus tea, or barley-water.

44. The following aromatic wine may be taken in the quantity of five ſpoonsful every ſix hours, ſuppoſing no other medicine to be exhibited along with it.

℞ *Rad. caſſumunair.* ℥ j. *galang. ſem. cardamom. minor. rad. contrayerv. angelic. hiſpanic. croc. lign. aloes ãa* ℥ j. *caryophyl. macis, cinnam. n. m. ãa* ℥ ſs. *zinziber.* ℈ j. *infunde in vin. canarin.* ℔ iij.

45. The following drops may be taken *ad libitum* in any proper vehicle.

℞ *Tinct. croc. caſtor. ſal. volat. oleoſ. ãa* ℥ j. *m. ſumat gut.* 60. *pro doſi.*

Or,

℞ *Spt. c. c. ſuccinat. tinct. croc. ää* ℥ ſs. *m. in eundem finem.*

46. When the tone of the ſtomach is ſpoil'd by hard drinking,

℞ *Elix. vitriol.* ℥ ſs. *ſumat gut.* xv. *vel* xx. *omni mane, cum cyatho vin. rubr.*

47. If a fever attends the paroxyſm, the aromatics muſt be given in a ſmaller doſe, and epiſpaſtics applied occaſionally.

48. Thoſe who have ſtony concretions in their joints, are ſubject to the ſtone in the bladder, or kidneys, and ſometimes ſuffer a paroxyſm both of the gout and ſtone at the ſame time.

To remedy both at once, opiates muſt be given occaſionally; the doſes of the aromatics being leſſen'd, for fear of inflaming the parts, and increaſing the ſymptoms of the ſtone. The following may be of ſervice in this caſe.

℞ *Pil. matthæi gr.* xii. *camphor. gr.* v. *ſal. vol. ſuccin. c. c. ää gr.* iv. *radic. contrayerv. pulv. gr.* iij. *ol. ſaſſaphr. gut.* i. *conf. alkerm. q. ſ. m. f. bolus ſumend. ſemel in die, vel pro re nata.*

Turpentine glyſters muſt here be given, at leaſt once a day; and if this ſymptom increaſe, an opiate will be proper; the doſe being repeated as neceſſity requires. But during a paroxyſm of the gout, opiates ſhou'd be given as little as poſſible, becauſe they are apt to leave a *nauſea* at the ſtomach; and when reſtleſs nights, violent pain, *&c.* require their aſſiſtance, they ſhould rather be repeated often, in ſmall quantities, than given in a full doſe at once. 'Tis proper alſo to mix cardiacs and volatiles along with them.

49. Bliſters on the legs and arms have proved very ſerviceable, in recalling the gout from the ſtomach, when it had unskilfully been driven thither.

50. After

51. After the paroxyſm of the gout, if the head be much affected, proper volatiles to ſmell to, ſternutatories, and aromatic caps for the head, epiſpaſtics, and, if neceſſity require, bleeding in the jugular will be proper.

52. If the inteſtines be affected, and a diarrhœa produced, the ſame cardiacs as were uſed for the gout in the ſtomach, are alſo of ſervice here; but inſtead of the cathartics, we ſhould in the preſent caſe employ an infuſion of rhubarb; or rather,

℞ *Pulv. rad. rhabarb.* ℈ j. *confect. fracaſt.* ʒ ſs. *ol. n. m. cinnam. ãa gut.* i. *m. f. bolus h. ſ. ſumend. & repetatur ad* iij. *vices ſuperbibend. hauſtul. vin. rubr.*

In other reſpects proceed as in a diarrhœa.

53. If the lungs are affected, ſo that a violent aſthma enſues; gentle emetics, and eſpecially medicines with the *oxymel. ſcillit.* are proper; as are alſo epiſpaſtics, and the other remedies preſcrib'd in the aſthma.

54. When the paroxyſm is flatulent, nervous, and affects the head, if it happens together with a fit in the ſtomach, the principal regard muſt be had to the latter; tho' at the ſame time ſuch cephalics and evacuating medicines may be uſed, as will ſuit with the other; and in all deſperate and ſtubborn caſes of this diſtemper, the remaining part of life may be made eaſy, by repeated doſes of laudanum, occaſionally given in wine, or other proper cordials.

Sciatica, or Hip-Gout.

1. THE *ſciatica* is a continual, heavy, dull, gnawing pain, in or about the hip-joint, and parts adjacent. *Def.*

2. The cauſe hereof may be the ſame with that of the gout; but it appears to be moſt commonly the catching of cold, or being expoſed to the *Cauſe.*

the open air. It may alſo be occaſion'd by contuſions, and the venereal diſeaſe.

Diag. 3. A pain like this often ſeizes ſuch perſons as have had the thigh-bone diſlocated, eſpecially in change of weather, from hot to cold; and ſometimes continues ſo during the winter. The *ſciatica* attacks men and women indifferently; and the young as frequently as the old. An inflammation, or tumor, ſeldom appears externally; the pain is not ſo acute as in other kinds of the gout; and tho' it has remiſſions; yet it is generally continual, and increaſed by walking, or ſitting long in the ſame poſture. When the caſe is of a long continuance, and eſpecially in tender, lax, or corpulent conſtitutions, there ſometimes happens a relaxation of the ligaments, which cauſes a lameneſs, and a pain in motion, and when increas'd, a partial diſlocation. Sometimes alſo, the ſame diſorder will happen in ancient perſons, from a cauſe relaxing or contracting the nerves; by which thoſe of the thighs, legs, and feet, are obſtructed, ſo as to bring on a paralyſis, and afterwards an *atrophia* of the parts.

Prog. 4. The *ſciatica* is ſcarce ever mortal, and ſeldom dangerous, but often of long continuance; and if it proceed from blows, falls, the venereal diſeaſe, old age, *&c.* the patient often relapſes in cold weather, and continues ill for the greateſt part of the winter. A paralyſis, and *atrophia* of the parts are bad ſymptoms.

Regimen. 5. If it proceeds from internal cauſes, a ſuitable regimen muſt be order'd; if from old age, a nouriſhing and balſamic diet ſhould be preſcrib'd; but in other caſes, a ſlender and moderate one. The air ſhould be warm. Motion is neceſſary.

6. In order to the cure, bleeding is of ſervice, except in caſe of extreme weakneſs, or old

old age. On the day following, an emetic of *ipecacuanha* is to be given; and if there be occaſion, after the operation, a paragoric draught.

℞ *Pilul. matth.* ℈ ſs. *aq. raphan. c.* ℥ ij. *epidem.* ℥ ſs. *lact. alex. ceraſ. nigr. ãa* ℥ j. *ſyrup. de meconio* ℥ ſs. *m. f. hauſtus, h. ſ. ſumend.*

This draught may alſo be repeated, if at any time the pain ſhould be violent, and the patient very reſtleſs, otherwiſe it had better be omitted.

7. Emetics of *turpeth. min.* are much commended in this caſe, and may be conveniently given in the following manner.

℞ *Turpeth. miner. gr.* vj. *pulv. ipecacuanh. gr.* xv. *cum q. ſ. conſerv. roriſmar. f. bolus, ſumendus pro re nata.*

After the operation,

℞ *Sal. volat. ſuccin. caſtor ãa gr.* vj. *laud. lond. gr.* i. *conſerv. lujul.* ℥ ſs. *ol. anthos gut.* i. *ſyr. caryophyl. q. ſ. f. bolus h. ſ. ſumend. cum hauſt. ſequent.*

℞ *Aq. lact. alex.* ℥ ij. *theriac.* ℥ j. *ſyr. croc.* ℥ ſs. *ſpt. lavendul. c.* ℥ ſs. *m. f. hauſt.*

8. After the exhibition of an emetic, purgatives are uſually adminiſtred; whereto if calomel be added, it greatly augments their virtue.

℞ *Pulv. jalap.* ℈ ij. *calomel.* ℈ ſs. *ol. ſaſſafras gut.* i. *cum q. ſ. ſyrup. de rhabarb. f. bolus, ſumat mane cum regimine & repetatur bis in ſeptimana, vel pro re nata, ad ſex vices.*

9. But for thoſe that are ancient, or of a weak conſtitution, lenient purgatives are the moſt proper: in the intervals of which may be given a doſe of calomel, to be afterwards purg'd off, and ſo repeated alternately for ſome time. If the cathartics operate briskly, and the pain increaſes upon taking them, a paragoric is to be exhibited. *Pil. matth.* is an opiate both diaphoretic and diuretic, and ſo ſeems well fitted for this purpoſe.

10. On

10. On the intermediate days of purgation, but particularly after the courſe thereof is finiſh'd, another of the woods may be of ſervice.

℞ *Lign. guaiac. cortic. & lign. ſaſſafras ãa* ℥ iv. *paſſul. exacin.* ℥ iv. *coque in aquæ fontan. q. ſ. clauſo vaſe per horas* x. *ad* ℔ 8. *colatura m. bibat pro potu ordinario.*

This courſe ought to be continued at leaſt for five or ſix weeks; the following boles being taken during that time every night going to reſt.

℞ *Cinnab. antimon.* ∋ j. *gum. guaiac. camphor. ãa gr.* v. *ſal. volat. ſuccin. gr.* iv. *ol. ſaſſafr. gut.* i. *conſerv. lujul.* ℥ ſs. *ſyr. balſamic. q. ſ. f. bolus.*

In thoſe of a thin, hectic, or weak conſtitution, balſamics may be mix'd with the medicines already preſcrib'd; ſuch as *ſperm. cet. balſam. tolutan. balſam. peruvian.* &c. A warm bath alſo of milk or water will be here of ſervice, as the cold one is to thoſe whoſe bodies are too much relaxed.

11. In the mean time externals are not to be omitted. When the part is relaxed,

℞ *Emplaſt. oxycroc. ad herniam, paracelſ. ãa* ℥ j. *camphor.* ℥ ij. *ol. ſuccin.* ℥ i ſs. *m. f. emplaſtrum extendend. ſuper alutam, & parti affectæ applicand.*

But when contracted,

℞ *Emplaſt. diachyl. cum gum. p.* ij. *ex ammoniac. de cymino ãa p.* 1. *m. in eundem finem.*

12. When the blood is poor and languid, a courſe of chalybeate waters may prove of ſervice, as in the other extreme, a milk regimen with the teſtaceous powders.

13. Sometimes the gout fixes it ſelf in the *os iſchium*, or *coxendicis*, where it produces the ſame ſymptoms as in the *ſciatica*; allowance being made for the difference of the parts. Such an attack is uſually very painful and difficult of cure; and if, as ſometimes it happens, the part ſhould ſuppurate, it is very dangerous; the ulcer being always attended with a ſanious *ichor*, which

which ſhews it to be of a phagedænic nature. Sometimes, likewiſe, a ſharp and corroſive humour cauſes a laxation of the bone; which is a caſe more dangerous than the other, and requires the aſſiſtance of the ſurgeon. But in other reſpects the cure does not materially differ from that of the *ſciatica*.

RHEUMATISM.

1. THE *rheumatiſm* is a pain ſometimes moveable, ſometimes fixed, in the muſcular or membranous parts of the body; happening at any time of the year, but principally in the autumn, and greatly reſembling the gout. *Def.*

2. It may proceed from an obſtructed perſpiration, or the taking cold after exerciſe or hard labour; from old age, the venereal diſeaſe, and the ſame cauſes with the gout. *Cauſe.*

3. A fever, which continues for two or three days, often precedes a fit of the rheumatiſm, and ſometimes a ſhivering. The attack happens in various parts of the body, as the hands, arms, thighs, legs, feet, *&c.* a redneſs, ſwelling, and lameneſs often ſucceeding. If the pain frequently ſhifts, 'tis called a windy, erratic, or ſcorbutic rheumatiſm. The pain ſometimes fixing in the loins, and reaching to the *os ſacrum*, the diſorder is call'd *lumbago*, and much reſembling the *nephritis* in ſeveral ſymptoms, has been often miſtaken for it. The difference is, that the *nephritis* is attended with a vomiting, but not the *lumbago*. When the patient has been long and frequently troubled with the rheumatiſm, is of a weak conſtitution, and declining age, it often ſeizes the head or *viſcera*. *Diag.*

4. The rheumatiſm proceeding from age, hard exerciſe, the venereal diſeaſe, and being fixed in the ſtomach or loins, is of difficult cure; and *Prog.*

in

in ſome conſtitutions will continue for two, three, or four months, and return at particular times during life.

Regim. 5. Spoon-meats, and a ſlender diet are neceſſary in the rheumatiſm, or, where the conſtitution will allow, ſuch as that preſcribed in the gout. But when it attacks the ſtomach, or happens in old age; when it is the effects of hard labour, or the perſon has been accuſtom'd to high living, wine may be moderately uſed.

Cure. 6. Repeated bleeding has been accounted abſolutely neceſſary in the cure of this diſeaſe, and thought alone ſufficient for that purpoſe; and indeed it often anſwers, but brings the perſon ſo low as makes the cure exceeding tedious. If the patient be of a plethoric conſtitution, phlebotomy is neceſſary at the firſt; after which the following emetic may be given.

℞ *Pulv. radic. ipecacuanh.* ʒ ſs. *ſyr. balſam.* ʒ ſs. *aq. lactis alex.* ʒ j. *cinnam. tenuis* ʒ iij. *m. ſumat hora quinta pomeridiana.*

After the operation,

℞ *Theriac. androm.* ʒ j. *pulv. caſtor. gr.* iv. *gum. guaiac.* ϑ ſs. *ol. ſaſſafras gut.* i. *ſyrup. è mecon. q. ſ. f. bolus, ſumat h. ſ. cum hauſtu ſequent.*

℞ *Aq. ceraſor. nigr.* ʒ ij. *lumbric. magiſt.* ʒ vj. *ſyr. è mecon. limon. ãa* ʒ ij. *m. f. hauſt.*

7. The vomit being exhibited, (or omitted if age, weakneſs, *&c.* ſhould forbid it) the following cathartic may be given two or three days after, and repeated once or twice a week for ſome time, provided there be no fever.

℞ *Radic. hermodact. jalap. tartar. vitriol. ãa p. e. m. f. pulvis ſubtilis, cujus doſis ſint* ϑ ij. *vel* ʒ j.

Or,

℞ *Hujus pulver.* ϑ ij. *cremor. tartar.* ϑ j. *ol. ſaſſafras gut.* v. *electuar. lenitiv.* ʒ ſs. *ſyrup. roſar. ſolutiv. q. ſ. f. bolus mane ſumend. cum regimine.*

Or,

Or,

℞ *Pulv. jalap.* ʒ ſs. *ſanct.* ϑ ſs. *ol. ſaſſafr. gut.* i. *ſyr. rhabarb.* ℥ ſs. *aq. lact. alex.* ʒ ij. *f. potio.*

8. *Elect. caryocoſtin.* diſſolved in white-wine is an excellent purge in this caſe. Calomel alſo, given either with the purgatives, or alone, by way of preparative, is of ſervice; being purged off by the following.

℞ *Elect. lenitiv.* ʒ j. *pulv. ſanct. jalap. ãa* ϑ j. *ſal. volat. ſuccin. gr.* v. *ſyr. de ſpin. cervin. q. ſ. f. bolus.*

Or,

℞ *Decoct. ſen. gereon.* ℥ ij. *ſal. cathart. amar. mann. opt. ãa* ʒ iij. *ſyr. de ſpina cerv.* ʒ vj. *aq. raphan. c.* ℥ ſs. *m. f. potio.*

In athletic conſtitutions, the *gum. gambog.* or *gutta gamba*, given with other draſtic purges, anſwers very well.

9. In the intermediate days of purgation, and after the courſe of it is over, the following may be continued for four or five weeks.

℞ *Pulv. gum. guaiac. cinnab. antimon. ãa* ϑ j. *theriaca androm.* ʒ ſs. *ſyr. caryophyl. q. ſ. f. bolus omni nocte h. ſ. & ſummo mane ſumend. cum cochlear.* iv. *julap. ſequent.*

℞ *Aq. theriac. raphan. c. ãa* ℥ ij. *ceraſ. nigr. lact. alex. ãa* ℥ iij. *ſyr. limon.* ʒ j. *ſpt. lavend. c.* ʒ ij. *m. f. julap.*

10. The *ſpt. c. c.* and the *balſam. polychreſt.* given in the quantity of 20 or 30 drops, three or four times a day, are ſerviceable; but nothing is hitherto known more beneficial for this diſtemper, than continuing to drink a ſtrong decoction of the woods, to the quantity of a quart a day, for a month or ſix weeks together.

The fewer opiates are given in this caſe the better; nothing but great reſtleſſneſs, violent pain, and too great an effect of ſtimulating medicines, will here juſtify their uſe.

11. The

11. The following electuary will in moſt conſtitutions be of ſervice, where an obſtructed perſpiration has cauſed the diſtemper.

℞ *Gum. guaiac. cinnab. antimon. radic. ſerpent. virginian. ãa* ℥ ij. *pulv. caſtor.* ℥ j. *rad. contrayerv. flaved. aurant. roriſmarin. ãa* ʒ ſs. *ſyr. limon. q. ſ. f. electuarium, ſumat q. n. m. major. ter in die ſuperbibend. hauſt. decoct. ligni ſaſſafras ſubcalide.*

12. Towards the decline of the diſtemper, a few perſpirative boles with camphire, may be of ſervice.

℞ *Camphor.* ℈ ſs. *ſal. vol. ſuccin. gr.* vj. *c. c. gr.* iv. *pulv. croci gr.* iij. *gum. guaiac.* ℈ ſs. *conſerv. lujul.* ʒ ſs. *ſyr. papav. errat. q. ſ. ol. ſaſſafr. gut.* i. *m. f. bolus, ſumend. omni nocte ad quatuor vel ſex vices, ſuperbibendo hauſtulum vini albi ſubcalide.*

13. To finiſh the cure, it will be proper to uſe ſome ſuch as the following electuary.

℞ *Pulv. ari. comp. cortic. peruvian. gum. guaiac. cort. winteran. rad. ſerpentar. virginian. ãa* ʒ ij. *ſpec. diambr.* ℈ ij. *mithrid.* ʒ ſs. *conſerv. lujul.* ʒ j. *ſyr. caryophyl. q. ſ. f. electuarium, cujus ſumat q. n. m. ter in die, ſuperbibendo hauſtul. vini alb. & aq. fontan. ãa.*

14. 'Tis cuſtomary to bathe the parts affected with rum, *aq. hungar.* or *ſpt. vini camphorat.* but liniments are more ſerviceable.

℞ *Ung. martiat. nervin. ol. terebinth. ãa* ʒ j. *ſpt. lavend. c.* ʒ ſs. *camphor.* ʒ j. *ol. ſuccin. gut.* xxx. *m. f. linimentum.*

Or,

℞ *Ung. dialth.* ʒ j ſs. *camphor.* ʒ j ſs. *ſpt. ſalis armon. ol. ſuccin. ãa* ʒ ij. *m. f. linimentum, bis terve in die adhibendum.*

15. In caſe of a pain a-croſs the loins, the following plaiſter is of ſervice.

℞ *Emp. paracelſ. oxycroc. ãa* ʒ ſs. *camphor.* ʒ j. *ol. ſuccin.* ʒ ſs. *m. ſ. a. & extende ſuper alutam parti dolenti applicand.*

16. When

16. When the diſorder proceeds from an obſtructed perſpiration, the lying in flannel ſheets may prove highly advantageous; provided proper diaphoretics are uſed in the mean time.

When violent exerciſe, or hard labour give occaſion to it, the evacuations ought not to be ſtrong, nor too frequently repeated; and proper cardiacs ſhould be uſed in the intervals thereof.

Where the conſtitution is groſs, and the juices are viſcid, a courſe of chalybeates, join'd with anti-arthritics, are exceeding proper.

A milk diet, and the teſtaceous powders, together with the removal into a clear, open air, have been often found effectual for the cure of the rheumatiſm, eſpecially in hectic conſtitutions, when other means had failed.

SEA-DISEASES.

1. THE ſalt food made uſe of by ſailors, their abuſe of ſpirituous liquors, the confin'd life they generally lead, and their frequent change of climate, diet, and air, ſubject them, in a particular manner, to the *ſcurvy, an obſtructed perſpiration, fevers, agues, dyſenteries, or diarrhœa's, vomiting, or want of appetite, coſtiveneſs, and calentures.*

2. The *ſcurvy* at ſea is more frequently the conſequence of other diſorders, than an original diſtemper. It proves dangerous if it continues long, and the perſon keeps out at ſea; otherwiſe 'tis ſeldom mortal.

Salt food, and ſpirituous liquors are to be moderately uſed in this caſe. Exerciſe is proper. The patient ought not to be coſtive. The ſleep is to be moderate: and great care ſhould be taken of catching of cold, by being expos'd to the open air at improper ſeaſons, or too long at one time.

If the perſon be plethoric, and the diſtemper be the conſequence of an obſtructed perſpiration, phlebotomy is proper: the day following a gentle emetic of *ipecacuanha*, or *ſal. vitriol.* may be given, and after the operation a paragoric draught.

In a day or two,

℞ *Æthiop. min.* ℈ j. *calomel. gr.* x. *conſerv. roſar. rubr. q. ſ. m. f. bolus, h. ſ. ſumend. & mane ſequenti capiat potionem ſequent.*

℞ *Fol. ſen.* ℥ iij. *ſem. coriand.* ℥ j. *ſal. tartar.* ℈ j. *infunde in aquæ fontanæ q. ſ. colaturæ* ℥ ij ſs. *adde ſyr. de ſpina cervin.* ℥ ſs. *ſpt. lavend. c.* ℈ ij. *ſal. volat. oleoſ. gut.* xx. *m. f. hauſtus, cum regimine ſumend.*

When the cathartic has been two or three times repeated, or oftner, at proper intervals, ſome ſuch as the following electuary may be advantageouſly given.

℞ *Æthiop. mineral.* ʒ vj. *gum. guaiac.* ʒ j ſs. *cinnab. antimon. ocul. cancroc. ppt. ãa* ʒ ij. *ſyr. ſambuc. q. ſ. f. electuarium, ſumat quantitat. n. m. ter in die ſuperbibendo hauſt. decoct. hord.*

Alſo,

℞ *Spt. c. c. per ſe, ſal. vol. oleoſ. ſpt. nitri dulc. ãa* ʒ j. *m. ſumat gut.* xxx. *frequenter in hauſtu vini albi cum aq. font. dilut.*

After the continuation of ſome ſuch proceſs as this, for two or three weeks, the patient may repeat the cathartic three or four times, and the cure may be finiſh'd with an infuſion of the *cortex* thus prepared.

℞ *Cort. peruvian. pulv.* ʒ j. *ſpt. c. c. per ſe, vel ſal. armon.* ʒ iij. *infunde ſ. a. colaturæ ſumat gut.* 40 *vel* 50. *ter in die è quovis vehiculo appropriat.*

If this method fails of ſucceſs, a ſlight ſalivation may be tried; and afterwards proper ſudorifics. But if the perſon be hectic, the teſtaceous powders ought to be uſed, together with a milk diet if it can be had. When there is an oppor-

opportunity, the removal into the open air on ſhoar, with the uſual proper medicines, and a regular freſh regimen, ſeldom fail in a ſhort time to compleat the cure.

3. An *obſtructed perſpiration*, a *plethora*, or what is called a catching of cold, frequently happens at ſea, and is often ſucceeded by coughs, agues, fevers, *&c.*

This may proceed from want of exerciſe, hard drinking, *&c.* and is known by the patient's way of living, compar'd with the ſymptoms.

The diet in this caſe ought to be ſparing, and moderate exerciſe ſhou'd be uſed. Small wines given at proper intervals, are here of great ſervice. With moſt ſailors, punch drank in moderation appears to remedy this obſtruction.

Phlebotomy is generally a ſtep to the cure of this diſeaſe, being repeated occaſionally; and if the quantity of the obſtructed *materia perſpirabilis* could be known, poſſibly the adjuſting of this evacuation, might prove ſtill more ſerviceable. Sudorifics alſo are proper, after other general evacuations.

Pulv. radic. ſerpentar. virgin. caſtor. croci, ſal. volat. c. c. &c. mix'd with *theriac. andromach.* will anſwer this intention; after which, the cure is generally compleated with proper cathartics of the *decoct. ſen.* &c.

4. *Fevers* are often epidemic at ſea, and attended with diarrhœa's and vomitings. They may proceed from a *plethora*, or obſtructed perſpiration. Bleeding has a great ſhare in their cure, but ſometimes proves dangerous when the diſeaſe is epidemic. An emetic in both caſes is generally attended with ſucceſs: after which, proper cardiacs, alexipharmics, and, if there be a diarrhœa, the *pulv. rhabarb.* with *ol. cinnam.* ſucceed very well, provided the pa-

tient be regular. In all other reſpects, a fever at ſea ſhould be treated as a fever on ſhoar.

5. *Agues* at ſea may proceed from a *lentor*, or viſcidity of the blood, an obſtructed perſpiration, the particular influence of the air, *&c.* ſo as to become epidemic.

The cure is much the ſame with the common; only where the conſtitution will bear it, rough emetics are here generally the moſt ſucceſsful; ſuch as the *vin. emetic. tartar. emetic.* &c. as having a greater force not only to clear the firſt paſſages of their viſcid matter, but alſo by their ſhocks to clear the capillaries of their *lentor*, and promote perſpiration. Some ſea-men have cured themſelves of ſtubborn agues, after the *cortex* had been long try'd in vain, by taking for one doſe, half an ounce of the *pulv. radic. ſerpentar. virginian.* in half a pint of brandy.

In ſea-faring men, where the conſtitution is not too plethoric, chalybeates with the *cortex* are of great ſervice, after an emetic.

℞ *Cortic. peruvian.* ℥ j. *conſerv. roſar. rubr.* ʒ iij. *pulv. chalyb.* ʒ iſs. *ſal. abſinth.* ʒ ſs. *ſyr. caryophyl. q. ſ. m. f. electuarium, ſumat q. n. m. maj.* ʒ^tia *vel* 4ta *quaq; hora abſente paroxyſmo, ſuperbibendo hauſt. vin. rub.*

Or,

℞ *Pulv. cortic. peruv.* ℥ j. *rad. ſerp. virginian.* ʒ ij. *ſpt. vin. gallic.* ℥ ij. *aq. theriacal.* ℥ iv. *ſpt. lavend. c.* ℥ ſs. *f. infuſio, ſumat* ℥ ij. *ter in die, agitata phiala.*

When agues at ſea are epidemic, the cure depends principally upon removing from the place; but if the diſtemper be epidemic in the ſhip, the perſons ſeiz'd ought, if poſſible, to be removed to ſhoar, where they are to be treated in the uſual manner.

6. *Diarrhœa's* and *dyſenteries* are frequent at ſea. Theſe often proceed from an obſtructed perſpiration;

ſpiration; when the *materia perſpirabilis* being thrown in great quantity, upon the inteſtinal tube, the ſharp particles of it irritate the ſtomach and guts, and occaſion a frequent excluſion of their contents. They may likewiſe proceed from eating particular fruits, or be epidemic.

Their cures are not different from thoſe already mention'd in the articles of diarrhœa and dyſentery; only it muſt be noted, that bleeding is often very ſerviceable in theſe caſes, where the obſtruction of perſpiration is great; but more eſpecially when the patient is of a thin habit of body; and where the climate is hot. But where the principal diſorder lies in the firſt paſſages, a gentle emetic, or the exhibition of *pulv. rhabarb. cum conſ. fracaſt. ol. cinnam.* &c. and the common reſtringents, will generally anſwer the intentions.

7. A *vomiting*, attended with *melancholy*, is not unfrequent at ſea, and uſually proceeds from an immoderate uſe of ſpirituous liquors. In this caſe an emetic of *ipecacuanha* ought firſt to be exhibited, and then a cathartic of the *decoct. amar. cum ſen.* or *tinct. ſacra*; and after repeating it once or twice, the teſtaceous powders may be ſucceſsful, given with water-gruel inſtead of milk: but in caſe of melancholy, they may be given in form of an electuary thus.

℞ *Pulv. coral. rubr. margarit. pp^t. gum. arabic. ää* ʒ ij. *conſerv. flaved. aurant.* ℥ j. *ol. cinnam. gut.* vj. *ſyr. caryopyhl. q. ſ. f. electuarium, de quo capiat quant. n. m. majoris ter in die, cum cochlear. quatuor infuſion. alicujus amar.*

8. *Coſtiveneſs* is a very common diſtemper at ſea, and always happens to ſuch as have not been accuſtom'd to ſalt-water proviſions: nor are many even of thoſe who have long uſed the ſea, free from it; as being the unavoidable conſequence of their uſual way of living.

The cure depends upon giving laxative glyſters or gentle cathartics occaſionally, as mentioned in the article of coſtiveneſs.

9. A *calenture* is likewiſe frequent at ſea. By calenture is meant a fever attended with a delirium, whence the patient often imagines he ſees ſome pleaſant cool verdure near at hand, on which he attempts to walk, and ſo would fall into the ſea if not prevented.

The cauſe of this ſymptom is generally ſuppoſed to be a plethora or viſcidity of the juices.

The perſon thus affected has a fierce look, is very unruly, and at the ſame time ſo eager to get over-board, to the imaginary green field, and ſo ſtrong, that ſometimes ſix men are ſcarce ſufficient to detain him. This ſymptom generally happens in the night time, and ſeems to be moſt frequent about the *Mediterranean*, in the hot ſeaſon of the year, and affects chiefly, the ſtrongeſt, thoſe that are young and of a ſanguine complexion. The pulſe is here oftentimes ſo low, that it can ſcarce be felt, tho' ſometimes it beats very ſtrong. The patient ſeldom complains of the uſual ſymptoms of a fever. After the ſtruggle is over, and the diſtemper abated, a ſoreneſs and weakneſs of the body are generally felt. The attack is commonly ſudden. If this diſtemper be taken in time, it ſeldom proves mortal.

The patient ought to be narrowly watched, for fear he ſhould fall over-board. Reſt ſhould be encouraged. Barley-water with white-wine is a proper drink. All malt liquors and ſpirits are prejudicial. In general, a ſlender liquid diet is the moſt convenient.

The firſt ſtep to be taken in the cure is to bleed the patient. It not unfrequently happens in this caſe, that the veſſels are ſo full, and the juices ſo viſcid, that ſeveral veſſels muſt be opened, to obtain the deſired quantity of blood; for which

which reaſon the orifice ſhould be made pretty large. The jugular vein is here thought preferable to thoſe of the arm.

Eight or ten hours after bleeding, an emetic may be exhibited; and at night, a large epiſpaſtic ſhould be applied to the neck. The bleeding may be repeated as often as there appears to be occaſion. Some ſuch as the following paregoric ſhould be given at night when the patient goes to reſt.

℞ *Aq. lactis alex.* ℥ ij. *theriac.* ʒ vj. *ſyr. de meconio* ℥ ſs. *laud. liquid. ſydenham gut.* xx. *m. f. hauſtus.*

When the diſtemper is pretty well abated, give a lenient cathartic.

℞ *Fol. ſen. opt.* ʒ ijſs. *rad. rhabarb. incis.* ϑ ſs. *ſal. tartar.* ϑ ſs. *ſem. coriand. contuſ.* ʒ j. *infund. in aq. font. q. ſ. colaturæ* ℥ ijſs. *adde ſyr. roſar. ſolutiv.* ʒ vj. *ſyr. de ſpina cervin.* ʒ ij. *ſpt. nitri dulc. ſal. volat. oleos. ãa gut.* xxx. *m. f. hauſtus, ſumend. cum regimine & repetend. pro re nata, ad duas vel tres vices.*

Gentle diaphoretics may alſo be of uſe; and the cure may be compleated with the cortex. This is the common method of curing a calenture at ſea.

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